IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 1132

International Court of Justice

H1132 - 0002

CRIMINALITY OF DAS KORPS DER POLITISCHEN LEITER DER NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHEN DEUTSCHEN ARBEITERPARTEI
(LEADERSHIP CORPS OF THE NAZI PARTY)

Errata

1015-i-PS - Appears in Document Book on Plunder of Art Treasures.

2233-PS - Omitted.

144-PS is now 1117-PS.

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Addenda

The following numbers have been added to this document book:

2715-PS - Hitler's speech to Reichstag, 20 February 1938

2833-PS - Das Gesicht der Partei, published by Chief Education Office of NSDAP

3230-PS - "Der Hoheitstrager", p. 15, February 1939.

DOCUMENTS CITED IN TRIAL BRIEF ON CRIMINALITY OF DAS KORPS DER POLITISCHEN LEITER DER NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHEN DEUTSCHEN ARBEITER-PARTEI (LEADERSHIP CORPS OF THE NAZI PARTY)

I. NUMERICAL LIST

	Doc. No.	Page No.	Description of Document
1.	D-75	45	SD Inspector Bierkamp's letter to RSHA enclosing copy of secret decree signed by Bormann condemning Christian Churches - 12 December 1941.
2.	L-172	30	Lecture by Chief of General Staff of Armed Forces, 7 November 1943, to Reich and Gauleiter, Munich.
3.	L-~~179~~ 316	39	Copy of letter from RSHA to police officials, 5 November 1942.
4.	L-221	44	Copy of memorandum by Reichsleiter Bormann of meeting called by Hitler, 16 July 1941, attended by Rosenberg, Lammers, Keitel, and Goering.
5.	004-PS	35	Report on the Political Preparation of the Norway Action, dated 15 June 1940, Berlin, submitted by Rosenberg to the Deputy of the Fuehrer.
6.	057-PS	31	Circular letter from Bormann to Political Leaders, dated 30 May 1944.
7.	064-PS	55	Bormann's letter to Rosenberg dated 27 September 1940, enclosing letter from Gauleiter Florian criticizing churches and publications for soldiers.
8.	070-PS	45	Bormann's office reports by letter to Rosenberg progressive cancellation of morning prayers in school and substitution of NS mottos, etc. 25 April 1941.
9.	071-PS	70	Copy of Rosenberg letter to Bormann, 18 June 1940.
10.	072-PS	52	Letter from Bormann to Rosenberg re seizure of archives of churches and monasteries dated 10 April 1941.
11.	089-PS	56	Letter from Bormann to Rosenberg, dated 8 March 1940, instructing Amann not to issue further newsprint to confessional newspapers.
12.	090-PS	70,72	Letter Rosenberg to Schwarz dated 28 January 1941, copy initialled "Sch."
13.	098-PS	46	Bormann's letter to Rosenberg dated 22 February 1940 urging creation of NS Catechism, etc. to provide moral foundation for NS religion.
14.	100-PS	47	Bormann's letter to Rosenberg dated 18 January 1940 urging preparation of NS reading material to replace Christian literature for soldiers.

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15. 101-PS	56	Bormann's letter to Rosenberg re undesirability of religious literature in Wehrmacht - 17 January 1940.
16. 107-PS	47	Circular letter to all Reich and Gauleiter dated 17 June re non-participation of Reichsarbeitsdienst in religious celebrations.
17. 116-PS	57	Bormann's letter to Rosenberg, enclosing copy of letter to Rust requesting restriction or elimination of theological faculties. 24 January 1939.
18. 122-PS	58	Bormann's letter to Rosenberg enclosing copy of Rust's letter on elimination of theological faculties in various universities. 17 April 1939.
19. 136-PS	67	Certified copy of Hitler order, dated 29 January 1940.
20. 137-PS	69	Certified copy of Keitel order, dated 5 July 1940.
21. 141-PS	67,70	Certified copy of Goering order, dated 5 November 1940.
22. 144-PS	71	Photostatic copy of Goering order, dated 1 May 1941, Goering's signature.
23. 145-PS	70	Photostatic copy of order from Rosenberg, Rosenberg's signature, dated 20 August 1941.
24. 149-PS	68	Certified copy of Hitler order, dated 1 March 1942.
25. 154-PS	68	Photostatic copy of Hitler order, dated 5 July 1942, Lammers' signature.
26. 315-PS	36	Note of a meeting held in the Reich Ministry for Enlightenment and Propaganda, 10 March 1943, relating to treatment of foreign workers employed in the Reich.
27. 327-PS	30	Letter of Rosenberg to Bormann, 17 October 1944, concerning liquidation of property in the Eastern Occupied Territories.
28. 347-PS	32	Copy of letter, 18 April 1944, from Lohse to Reich Youth Leader Axmann.
29. 374-PS	42,43	Copy of teletype message from Heydrich to State Police offices, relating to measures against Jews.
30. 392-PS	11,60,61, 62	The Social Life of New Germany with Special Consideration of the German Labor Front (Berlin, 1938), by Prof. Willy Mueller, pp. 51-54. Contains two NSDAP orders by Ley on taking over unions, one dated 21 April 1933, the other dated 24 June 1933.

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31.	405-PS	61	Law Concerning Trustees of Labor, 1933 RGBl, I, 285.
32.	407-PS	33	VI, letter from Gauleiter Sauckel to Hitler, dated 15 April 1943.
33.	630-PS	35	Memorandum of Hitler, 1 September 1939, relating to authorization of mercy killings.
34.	654-PS	37	Note of a discussion on 18 September 1942 with Himmler relating to "special treatment" by police in cases where judicial sentences are deemed inadequate.
35.	656-PS	31	Undated letter from Bormann to Political Leaders, enclosing order of the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht relating to self-defense against prisoners of war.
36.	840-PS	50	Party directive signed by Bormann excluding clergy and theology students from Party membership. 14 July 1939.
37.	848-PS	50	Gestapo telegram dated 24 July 1938, Berlin to Nurnberg dealing with demonstrations against Bishop Sproll in Rottenburg.
38.	849-PS	51	Letter from Kerrl to Minister of State with enclosures dealing with persecution of Bishop Sproll - 24 July 1938.
39.	1015-PS	71	Photostatic copy of letter of Goering to Rosenberg, dated 21 November 1940 Goering's signature.
40.	1058-PS	40	Speech by Reichsleiter Rosenberg, 20 June 1941
41.	1118-PS	70	Copy of letter, Rosenberg to Goering, 18 June 1942.
42.	1130-PS	38	Note on speech by Koch in Kiev, 1 April 1943.
43.	1364-PS	51	Secret letter dated 21 April 1942 from SS to all concentration camp commanders re treatment of priests.
44.	1386-PS	20	Law concerning the granting of amnesty, 23 April 1936, 1936 RGBl, I, 378.
45.	1388-PS	16	Law against the Formation of New Political Parties, 1933 RGBl, I, 479.
46.	1389-PS	65,66	Law Creating Reich Labor Service, 1935 RGBl, I, 769.
47.	1391-PS	18	1934 RGBl, I, 605-607.
48.	1392-PS	20	Law on the Hitler Youth, 1 December 1936, 1936 RGBl, I, 993.

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49.	1393-PS	18	Law of 20 December 1934, 1934 RGBl, I, 1 269.
50.	1394-PS	17	Law of 13 October 1933, 1933 RGBl, I, 723.
51.	1395-PS	17	Law on Securing the Unity of Party and State, 1 December 1933, 1933 RGBl, I, 1016.
52.	1397-PS	16	Law for the Reestablishment of the Professional Civil Service, 7 April 1933, 1933 RGBl, I, 175.
53.	1398-PS	17	Law to supplement the law for the restoration of the Professional Civil Service, 1933 RGBl, I, 582.
54.	1402-PS	24	The Homestead Law of 29 September 1933, 1933 RGBl, I, 685.
55.	1412-PS	26	Order concerning expiated contribution of Jews of German nationality, 12 November 1938, 1938 RGBl, I, 1579.
56.	1415-PS	26	Police Regulation re Appearance of Jews in public, 28 November 1938, 1938 RGBl, I, 1676.
57.	1416-PS	25	The Reich Citizenship Law, 1935, I, 1146.
58.	1417-PS	25	1935 RGBl, I, 1333.
59.	1419-PS	26	Law Concerning Jewish Tenants, 30 April 1939, 1939 RGBl, I, 864.
60.	1422-PS	27	13th Regulation of 1 July 1943 under the Reich Citizenship Law, 1943 RGBl, I, 372.
61.	1438-PS	33	Third order, supplementary to the decree of the Fuehrer concerning the administration of the Sudeten-German territory, 1938 RGBl, I, 1453.
62.	1481-PS	58	Gestapo order, 20 January 1938 dissolving and confiscating property of Catholic Young Womens Organization in Bavaria.
63.	1517-PS	40	Memorandum from Rosenberg files, concerning discussion with the Fuehrer, 14 December 1941, signed by Rosenberg.
64.	1654-PS	33	Law for the Organization of the Armed Forces, 1935 RGBl, I, 369.
65.	1662-PS	26	Order eliminating Jews from German economic life, 12 November 1938, 1938 RGBl, I, 1580.
66.	1665-PS	26	Order concerning treatment of property of Nationals of the former Polish State, 17 September 1940, 1940 RGBl, I, 1270.
67.	1674-PS	25	Second Decree for the Execution of the Law regarding the change of Surnames and Forenames, 17 August 1938, 1938 RGBl, I, 1044.

Doc. No.	Page No.	Description of Document
68. 1678-PS	62	Documents of German Politics, Speech of Ley, Vol. V, pp. 372, 373 and 376.
69. 1708-PS	12,13	25 points of the Program of the NSDAP. Point 24 on religious freedom and limitations thereon.
70. 1814-PS	2,15,63, 64	Organization Book of the NSDAP, 1936, 1938 and 1940 Editions, pp. 86-88.
71. 1815-PS	49,52	Gestapo file on espionage and other measures against clergy. Confiscation, suppression, etc. Kirkenpolitischer Nachrichtendienst.
72. 1817-PS	65	Organization Book of the NSDAP, 1936 Edition, p. 211.
73. 1855-PS	47	Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (p. 418) "The SS man openly fights enemies of the State - Jesuits, clergy, etc."
74. 1861-PS	63	Law regulating National Labor, 1934 RGBl, I, 45.
75. 1893-PS	2,3,4,5,6,7, 8,9,10,11,14, 15,21	Organization Book of the NSDAP, 1943 Edition, p. 19, 24, 50A-51, 98, 120, 136.
76. 1913-PS	65	Agreement between Sauckel and Ley, 1943 RGBl, I, 588.
77. 1914-PS	28	Statutes, regulations, publications, 1st part, 1943 Edition, pp. 318-319, published by Central Publishing House of the NSDAP.
78. 1915-PS	20,21	Decree of 4 February 1938, 1938 RGBl, I, 111.
79. 1939-PS	66	Forge of the Sword, speech by Ley, pp. 14-17.
80. 1940-PS	63	Voelkischer Beobachter, Munich (Southern German) Edition, Fuehrer edict appointing Ley leader of German Labor Front, p. 1.
81. 1961-PS	22	Decision of the Greater German Reichstag, 26 April 1942, 1942 RGBl, I, 247.
82. 1964-PS	23	1942 RGBl, I, 535.
83. 2000-PS	24	Law for the protection of German Blood and Honor, 15 September 1935, 1935 RGBl, I, 1146.
84. 2001-PS	15	Law for the Protection of the People and the Reich, 23 March 1933, 1933 RGBl, I, 141.
85. 2003-PS	18	Decree of 1 August 1934, decree merging offices of Reich President and Reich Chancellor, 1934 RGBl, I, 747.

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Doc. No.	Page No.	Description of Document
88. 2016-PS	23	Order concerning the jurisdiction of SS courts and Police courts in the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia, 1942 RGBl, I, p. 475.
89. 2057-PS	18	Decree of 2 July 1934, 1934 RGBl, I, 529.
90. 2079-PS	20	Law of 15 September 1935, 1935 RGBl, I, 1145.
91. 2100-PS	22	Decree on the position of the leader of the Party Chancellery, 1942 RGBl, I, 35.
92. 2118-PS	27	Police decree of Identification of Jews, 1 September 1941, 1941 RGBl, I, 547.
93. 2120-PS	25	Law on Passports of Jews, 5 October 1938, 1938 RGBl, I, 1342.
94. 2224-PS	60,63	National Socialist Party Press Service release, 2 May 1933, p. 1.
95. 2225-PS	61	National Socialist Party Press Service release, 3 May 1933, p. 1.
96. 2230-PS	65	Organization Book of the NSDAP, 1938 Edition, agreement between Ley and Lutze, pp. 484-486c.
97. 2233-PS	38	Copy of Diary of Hans Frank, 15 September 1939 to 3 April 1945.
98. 2270-PS	64	National Socialist Party Press Service release, 16 May 1933, pp. 1-2.
99. 2271-PS	64	Organization Book of the NSDAP, 1936 Edition, Organization of German Labor Front, p. 185.
100. 2283-PS	29,59, 60	Voelkischer Beobachter, Munich (Southern German) Edition, speech of Ley, 14 September 1936, p. 11.
101. 2325-PS	19	Decree in execution of Art. 118 of the German Municipal Order, 26 March 1935, 1935 RGBl, I, 470.
102. 2336-PS	64	German Labor Front, Special Circular on Sabotage, 27 June 1933.
103. 2349-PS	48	Quotations from Rosenberg's Der Mythus Des 20 Jahr-hundert.
104. 2473-PS	3,4,16, 28,32,66	National Socialist Year Book, 1943 Edition.
105. 2474-PS	12,19,22	Directive of 25 October 1934, Decrees of the Deputy of the Fuehrer, p. 67.
106. 2660-PS 2715-PS 2715-PS	8	Der Hoheitstrager, second issue, 3rd year, February 1939, "Distribution Plan for Gaue, Kreise, and Ortsgruppen.
107. 2958-PS 2833-PS	12	Der Hoheitstrager, issue 8, 1939, p. 10.

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Doc. No.	Page No.	Description of Document
108. R-36	38	Copy of memorandum to Rosenberg, 19 August 1942, re Bormann letter of 23 July 1942, prepared by an official in the Rosenberg Ministry.
109. R-101	54	RSHA correspondence, dated between 5 April 1940 and 30 April 1942, relating to confiscation of Church property, four letters.
110. R-112	40	Decrees of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German nationhood, February and July 1942.
111. R-114	41	Memoranda of conferences between Gauleiter and SS and police officials, 7 and 18 August 1942.
112-L-154		
113-PS-1117		
114-PS-1676		
115-PS-2715		
116-PS-2775		
117-PS-2833		
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119-PS-3063		
120-PS-3230		
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122-R-110		
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124-R-1010		
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II. LIST OF DOCUMENTS BY INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS INVOLVED

BORMANN

D-75; L-221; 057-PS, 064-PS, 070-PS, 071-PS, 072-PS, 089-PS, 098-PS, 100-PS, 101-PS, 116-PS, 122-PS, 327-PS, 656-PS, 840-PS; R-36

FRANK

2233-PS

GOERING

L-221; 141-PS, 144-PS, 1015-i-PS, 1118-PS

HESS

004-PS, 1395-PS, 2474-PS

KEITEL

L-221; 137-PS

ROSENBERG

L-221; 004-PS, 064-PS, 070-PS, 071-PS, 072-PS, 089-PS, 090-PS, 098-PS, 100-PS, 101-PS, 116-PS, 122-PS, 145-PS, 327-PS, 1015-i-PS, 1058-PS, 1118-PS, 1517-PS, 2349-PS; R-36

SAUCKEL

407-PS, 1913-PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D-75
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.A. 348
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

Translation of letter signed BIERKAMP on
Subject of Recent Decree of BORMANN regarding
Relationship of National Socialism to Christianity

D 75

Inspector of the Security Police
and Security Service

Dusseldorf. 12 December 1941

IV 3. 2 - Eichholz 2 -

SECRET

To the Supreme Reich Security Dept.
- Dept IV -
To hand of SS Gruppenführer Müller.
" " " SS Sturmbannführer Hartl.

Berlin

Reference: Secret decree of the Reichsleiter Bormann regarding the relationship of National Socialism to Christendom.

HERE: Protestant Priest Wilhelm Eichholz, Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sub-Reference: Report from the Leading State Police Department, Aix-la-Chapelle dated 3.12.41 II B 2 No. 7472/41 -.

Enclosures: 1 copy
1 photostat copy

A copy of a letter on the subject of "Relationship of National Socialism to Christendom" is amongst the written material found with the Protestant Priest Eichholz at Aix-la Chapelle. This is supposed to originate from Reichsleiter Bormann, (Paragraph (12) of the report of the leading State Police Department Aix-la-Chappelle.)

As far as this document is concerned it does, in fact, as I have ascertained, represent a secret decree of the Party Chancellery signed by Reichsleiter Bormann, in which Reichsleiter Bormann clearly points out that National Socialism and Christendom are incompatible and that the influence of the Churches in Germany, including the Protestant Church, must be eliminated. The decree was addressed to Gauleiter Dr. Meyer at Münster on 6.6.41 under the file reference III D - Es.3320/2/F - 5050 g. in which connection a letter from Gauleiter Dr. Meyer dated 7.4.41 - Dr. M./Bo/I was referred to. I have ascertained that on the 7.6.41 the decree was also sent to the remaining Gauleiters, in this case without reference to the correspondence with Gauleiter Dr. Meyer. (Circular letter 8/41 - Secret). The circular letter, however, in its first paragraph, the text of which is not yet available, contains a brief pointer to the events which have led to the basic decision of Reichsleiter Bormann. As far as is known to me this concerns a proposal on the part of the German Christians regarding the setting-up of a Protestant Reichs Church. To this, Gauleiter Dr. Meyer has stated his attitude in a letter dated 7.4.41. Since this first paragraph of the circular decree addressed to all Gauleiters is missing from the document in possession of Priest Eichholz, it appears not unlikely that the original secret decree, addressed solely to Gauleiter Dr. Meyer, was already known to the Church departments.

A copy of the decree addressed to Gauleiter Dr. Meyer is attached herewith. Further, attached herewith is a photostat copy of the document found with the Priest Eichholz. It can be gathered from this that the text of both letters tallies exactly; the document found with Priest Eichholz is devoid of its letterhead and has no address. It is, of course, furthermore, not marked "Secret". A copy of the secret decree was obviously made by a source not yet known and, by means of this, multiplication was carried out by Protestant Church sources in the same form as that found in possession of Priest Eichholz. On the

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On the strength of experiences in this district, the possibility must be taken into consideration that the representations of Reichsleiter Bormann, now that they are in the hands of confessional church circles, may be made known to hostile foreign countries since, through the numerous connections, they may also have reached Catholic sources. In my opinion, the affair confirms clearly the dangerous nature, expressed in the decree, of the Protestant Church and such ties of personalities within the Party.

I have arranged for Priest Eichholz to be arrested for the time being. His present explanation that all documents found on him had been sent to him anonymously is not creditable. It is to be assumed that he is aware of the source of such information or can at least guess, even if they should have been sent anonymously. It will therefore be attempted with all energy to ascertain whence Priest Eichholz has received this document. Further report will take place, for the time being, through State Police Department, Aix-la-Chappelle.

Sgd B i e r k a m p.

TRANSLATION DOCUMENT NO. D-75
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

RELATIONSHIP OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY

National Socialist and Christian concepts are irreconcilable. Christian churches build on uncertainty of human beings and attempt to preserve the uncertainty of as wide segments of the population as possible, for only in this way can Christian churches keep their power. As opposed to that, National Socialism is based on scientific fundamentals. Christianity has invariable tenets, which were set up almost 2000 years ago and have crystallized in dogmas incompatible with reality. National Socialism on the other hand must, if it is to fulfill its job in the future, always be organized according to the latest knowledge of scientific research.

Christian churches have always recognized the dangers which threaten their existence on account of exact scientific knowledge and therefore attempt by means of pseudo-science, such as theology is, to suppress or falsify scientific research by means of their dogma. Our National Socialist ideology is far loftier than the concepts of Christianity, which in their essential points have been taken over from Jewry. For this reason also we do not need Christianity.

No human being would know anything of Christianity if it had not been drilled into him in his childhood by pastors. The so-called dear God in no wise gives knowledge of his existence to young people in advance, but in an astonishing manner in spite of his omnipotence leaves this to the efforts of the pastors. If therefore in the future our youth learns nothing more of this Christianity, whose doctrines are far below ours, Christianity will disappear by itself.

It is also strange that before the beginning of today's calculation time (calendar) nothing was known of this Christian God and that also since this moment most inhabitants of the earth never learned anything of this Christianity and therefore according to the standard Christian concept were damned from the beginning.

When we National Socialists speak of a belief in God, we do not understand by God, like naive Christians and their spiritual opportunists, a human-type being, who sits around somewhere in the sphere. We must rather open people's eyes to the fact that beside our small universe, highly important in the great universe there are an inconceivably large number of other bodies in the universe, innumerable additional bodies, which like the sun are surrounded by planets, and these in turn by smaller bodies, the moons. The force of natural law, with which all these innumerable planets move in the universe, we call the Almighty or God. The claim that this world force is concerned about the fate of every single being, of every smallest earth bacillus, can be influenced by so-called prayers or other astonishing things, is based on a proper dose of naivete or (however) on a business shamelessness.

As opposed to that, we National Socialists impose on ourselves the demand to live naturally as much as possible, i.e., biologically. The more accurately we recognize and observe the laws of nature and of life, the more we adhere to them, so much the more do we conform to the will of the Almighty. The more insight we have into the will of the Almighty, the greater will be our successes.

It follows from the irreconcilability of National Socialist and Christian concepts, that a strengthening of existing confessions and every demand of originating Christian confessions is to be rejected by us. A differentiation between the various Christian confessions is not to be made here. For this reason also the thought of an erection of an evangelical National Church by merger of the various evangelical churches has been definitively given up, because the evangelical church is just as inimical to us as the Catholic Church. Any strengthening of the evangelical church would merely react against us.

It was a historical mistake of the German Emperors in the Middle Ages, that they repeatedly created order at the Vatican in Rome. It is always an

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error into which we Germans unfortunately fall too often, that we attempt to create order where we would needs have an interest in disunion and separation. The Hohenstaufens would needs have had the greatest interest in the disintegration of circumstances of Ecclesiastical power. From the standpoint of the Reich it would have been most favorable if not one pope but at least two, if possible even more popes had existed and mutually fought. Instead of this the German emperors and especially the Hohenstaufens repeatedly looked after order in the church, helped one pope to power over all other rivals, with the success that the emperors, as soon as the pope was again strong enough for it immediately received the first blows from "their" pope. The church however in strengthening its own position of power repeatedly used the particularism of the princes and later of parties and tied it up with all its strength.

In former generations leadership of the people lay exclusively in the hands of the church. The state limited itself to issuing laws and orders and primarily to administering. The real leadership of the people lay not with the state but with the church. The latter exerted via the priest the strongest influence on the life of the individual human being, of families and on the totality (of things). Everything which did not suit the churches was suppressed with unprecedented ruthlessness. For centuries the state by the most various turns granted to the church the possibility of influence. It depended on the church, whether it would help the state or oppose it. The State was reduced to the aid of the church, it was dependent on it. The struggle of the German Emperors against the pope had to fail in the Middle Ages and repeatedly in modern times, because not the emperor, but the church had the leadership of the people in its hand.

This ideological dependence of the state on the church, the yielding of leadership of the people to the church, had become a matter of course, so that nobody dared to oppose seriously here. To consider this not as an incontrovertible fact from the beginning, passed as absurd stupidity until just before the Machtübernahme (Hitler's rise to power, 1933).

For the first time in German history the Fuehrer consciously and completely has the leadership of the people in his own hand. With the party, its components and attached units the Fuehrer has created for himself and thereby the German Reich leadership an instrument which makes him independent of the church. All influences which might impair or damage the leadership of the people exercised by the Fuehrer with help of the NSDAP, must be eliminated. More and more the people must be separated from the churches and their organs, the pastors. Of course the churches must and will, seen from their viewpoint, defend themselves against this loss of power. But never again must an influence on leadership of the people be yielded to the churches. This (influence) must be broken completely and finally.

Only the Reich government and by its direction the party, its components and attached units have a right to leadership of the people. Just as the deleterious influences of astrologers, seers and other fakers are eliminated and suppressed by the state, so must the possibility of church influence also be totally removed. Not until this has happened, does the state leadership have influence on the individual citizens. Not until then are people and Reich secure in their existence for all the future.

We would repeat the mistakes which in past centuries were fatal to the Reich, if we according to the knowledge of our ideological opponents of the Christian confessions were to contribute in any way to the strengthening of one of the various churches. The interest of the Reich lies not in conquering but in preserving and strengthening ecclesiastical particularism.

(signed) M. BORMANN
Reichsleiter

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. D-75

31 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. D-75.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-1335567

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-154
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.a. 335
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

(handwritten) PG. Buckemueller

Gauleiter Service, 25. February 1945

The Gauleiter and National Defense Commissioner of the Gau Westfalen-South

1) To all County Councillors, Mayors and police officials

2) To County Leaders, for information

3) County Staff Chiefs of the Volkssturm are to give corresponding instructions to the men of the Volkssturm.

L-154

Fighter-bomber pilots who are shot down are on principle not to be protected against the indignation of the people. I expect from all police offices that they will refuse to lend their protection to these gangster types. Authorities acting in contradiction to the popular sentiment will have to account to me. All police and gendarmerie officials are to be informed immediately of this my attitude.

(signed) Albert Hoffmann

Taken down:
Schmidt

initialed by:
Buckemueller
(SA - Obersturmbannfuehrer and County Staff Chief of the Volkssturm)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L - 154

4. December 1945

I, MARTHA von GRONEFELD, AGO No. 046272, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L - 154.

MARTHA von GRONEFELD
AGO No. 046272

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page 1
of original

The Strategic Position in the beginning

of the 5th Year of War.

L-172

Lecture
by the Chief of the General
Staff of the Armed Forces (West)
to the Reichs- and Gau- leaders,
delivered in MUNICH on 7 Nov.
1943.

L
SERIES

Introduction

ReichsLeiter BORMANN has requested me to give you a review to-day of the strategic position in the beginning of the 5th Year of War.

I must admit that it was not without hesitation that I undertook this none too easy task. It is not possible to do it justice with a few generalities. It is not necessary to say openly what is. No-one - the FUEHRER has ordered - may know more or be told more than he needs for his own immediate task, but I have no doubt at all

page 2 in my mind, Gentlemen, but that you need a great deal in order to be able to cope with your tasks. It is in your GAUS, after all, and among their inhabitants that all the enemy propaganda, the defeatism, and the malicious rumours concentrate that try to find themselves a plan among our people. Up and down the country the devil of subversion strides. All the cowards are seeking a way out, or - as they call it - a political solution. They say, we must negotiate while there is still something in hand, and all these slogans are made use of to attack the natural sense of the people, that in this war there can only be a fight to the end. Capitulation is the end of the Nation, the end of Germany. Against this wave of enemy propaganda and cowardice you need more than force. You need to know the true situation and for this reason I believe that I am justified in giving you a perfectly open and uncoloured account of the state of affairs. This is no forbidden disclosure of secrets, but a weapon which may perhaps help you to fortify the morale of the people. For this war will not only be decided by force of arms but by the will to resist of the whole people. Germany was broken in 1918 not at the front

page 3 but at home. Italy suffered not military defeat but morale defeat. She broke down internally. The result has been not the peace she expected but - through the cowardice of these criminal traitors - a fate a thousand times harder than continuation of the war at our side would have brought to the Italian people. I can rely on you, Gentlemen, that since I give concrete figures and data concerning our own strength, you will treat these details as your secret; all the rest is at your disposal without restriction for application in your activities as leaders of the people.

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	Available	Short
c. Tanks	4,252	2,995
d. Assault guns	2,409	338

12) Front line aircraft with the formations:

Fighters	1646
Night fighters	574
Combat ("KAMPF") aircraft	1676
Reconnaissance	613
STUKAS	441
Other aircraft	1127
in all	6077

18 Nov. 1945

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. L-172

I, Willard E. Skidmore, Lt. (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. L-172.

Willard E. Skidmore,
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

H1132 - 0018

Exhibit U.S.A. 346
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-179 L-316
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reichs Security Main Office ("RSHA")
II A 2 No. 567/42-176

Berlin, 5 November 1942

L-316
L-179

EXPRESS LETTER

To:

a. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer
b. The Commanders and Inspectors of the Security Police and Security Service (SD)
c. The Chiefs of the State Police (chief offices)
d. The Supreme Commanders of the Security Police and the SD
e. The Chiefs of the Criminal Police (Chief offices)
f. The Chiefs of the SD-Sections (Chief Detachments)

Information
to (Sections I, III, IV and V - 5 copies each).

Subject: Criminal procedure against Poles and members of the Eastern peoples.

I. The Reichsfuehrer-SS has come to an agreement with the Reich Minister of Justice Thierack that the courts will forego the carrying out of regular criminal procedures against Poles and members of the Eastern peoples. These people of foreign extraction henceforth shall be turned over to the police. Jews and gypsies are to be treated likewise. This agreement was approved by the Fuehrer.

In pursuance of this agreement regulations are at present being worked out by the RSHA and the Reich Ministry of Justice to take effect possibly by 1 January 1943.

II. This agreement is based on the following considerations:

Poles and members of the Eastern peoples are persons of foreign extraction and racially of a lower value, residing in German Reich territory. This situation creates serious dangers for the German community which by necessity result in placing persons of foreign extraction under a criminal law different from the one concerning people of German-blood.

This necessity has not been fully taken into account so far. Only for Poles has there been a special regulation in the sphere of criminal law through the Ordinance concerning the Criminal Procedure against Poles and Jews in the incorporated Eastern territories of 4 December 1941 (Reich Gazette, "RGBl." - I, page 759). But this special regulation also contains no basic solution of the questions which arise from the co-habitation of Germans with persons of foreign extraction. It only creates more severe penal regulations and a partly simplified criminal procedure for Poles. But the real question that persons of foreign extraction for reasons of national policy are to be treated entirely different from people of German blood is disregarded because basically, in spite of all aggravations, it applies to Poles the characteristics of the German criminal procedure.

In principle, therefore, the punishment of an offense committed by a Pole is still based on the same considerations which apply to the punishment of a German; this means the judge considers the personality of the offender and tries to find through a far-reaching appraisal of the personal motives of the offender a retribution for the crime which would do justice to the interests of the national community.

These considerations which may be right for the punishment of an offense committed by a German, are wrong with regard to the punishment of an offense committed by a person of foreign extraction. With regard to

H1132 - 0019

offenses committed by a person of foreign extraction the personal motives of the offender are to be disregarded entirely. Important is only that this offense endangers the order of the German community and that therefore measures must be taken to prevent further dangers. In other words the offense committed by a person of foreign extraction is not to be judged from the point of view of legal retribution by way of Justice, but from the point of view of preventing danger through police-action.

From this follows that the criminal procedure against persons of foreign extraction must be transferred from the courts to the Police.

III. The preceding statement serves for personal information. However, there are no objections to inform the Gauleiters accordingly should the need arise.

The Deputy

Signed Streckenbach

Stamp of the Reich Fuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of Interior.

Certified:

signed Kausch

Clerk.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-179

10 November 1945.

I, GOETZ MAYER, T/5, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-179.

GOETZ MAYER
T/5, 33812169

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H1132-0021

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-221
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Fuehrer's Headquarters, 16.7.1941
Bo/Fu

Top SECRET
(Pencil note) 17.VII 41

M e m o r a n d u m for the record.

By order he held today at 15 hours in his quarters a conference attended by Reichsleiter Rosenberg, Reich Minister Lammers, Field Marshal Keitel, the Reich Marshal and myself. The conference began at 15 hours and, including a break for doffee, lasted until about 20 hours.

L-221

See next page

By may of introduction the Fuehrer pointed out, he desired first of all to make some fundamental statements. Several measures had to be taken without delay; this was confirmed, among other events, by an assertion made in an impudent Vichy newspaper that the war against the Soviet Union was a war waged by Europe, and t that, therefore, it had to be conducted for the benefit of Europe as a whole. Obviously the Vichy paper meant to may by these hints that it ought not to be the Germans alone who benfitted from this war, but that all European states ought to profit by it.

How it was essential that we did not publicise our aims before the world; also there was no need for that, but the main thing was the we ourselves knew what we wanted. By no means should we render our task more difficult by making superluous declarations. Such declarations were superfluous because we could do everything wherever we had the power, and what was beyond our power we would not be able to do anyway.

(Original Page 2)

What we told the world about the motives for our measures ought to be conditioned, therefore, by tactical reasons. We ought to actact here in exactly the same way as we did in the cases of Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium. In these cases too we did not publish our aime, and it was only sensible to continue in the same way.

Therefore we shall emphasize again that we were forced to occupy, administer, and secure a certain area; it was in the interest of the inhabitants that we provided order, food, traffic etc., hence our measures. Nobody shall be able to recognize that it initiates a final settlement. This need not prevent us taking all necessary measures - shooting, de-settling, etc. - and we shall take them.

But we do not want to make any people into enemies prematurely and unnecessarily. Therefore we shall act as thought we wanted to exercise a mandate only. At the same time we must know clearly that we shall never leave those countries.
Our conduct therefore ought to be:

1) To do nothing which might obstruct the final settlement, but to prepare for it only in secret;
2) To emphasize that we are liberators.

In particular:

The Crimes has to be evacuated by all foreigners and to be settled by German only.
In the same way the former Sustrian part of Galicia will become Reich territory.
Our present relations with Roumania are good, but nobody knows what they will be at any future time. This we have to consider, and we have to draw our frontiers accordingly. One ought not to be dependent on the good will of other people; we have to plan our relations with Roumania in accordance with this principle.

Original page 3

On principle we have now to face the task of cutting up the giant cake according to our needs, in order to be able:

first, to dominate it,
second, to administer it, and
third, to exploit it.

The Russians have now ordered partisan warfare behind our front. This partisan war again has some advantage for us; it enables us to eradicate everyone who opposes us.

Principles:

Never again must it be possible to create a military power west of the Urals, even if we have to wage war for a hundred years in order to attain this goal. Every successer of the Fuehrer should know : security for the Reich exists only if there are no foreign military forces west of the Urals; it is Germay who undertakes the protection of this area against all possible dangers. Our iron principle is and has to remain:
We must never permit anybody but the Germans to carry arms:

See page 6 (4th page below)

This is especially important; even when it seems easier at first to enlist the armed support of foreign subjugated nations, it is wrong to do no. In the end this eill prove to be to our disadvantage unconditionally and unavoidably. Only the German may carry arms, not the Slav, not the Czech, not the Coszack nor the Ukrainian:

On no account should we apply a wavering policy such as was done in Alsace before 1918. What distinguishes the Englishman is that he pursues constantly one line and one aim. In this respect surely we have to learn from the Englishman. Therefore we ought never to base our actions on single contemporary personalities: here again the conduct of the British in India towards the Indian princes etc. ought to be an example:
it is always the soldier who has to consolidate the regime.

Original page 4

We have to create a Garden of Eden in the newly occupied eastern territories; they are vitally important to us; as compared with them colonies play only an entirely subordinate part.

H1132 - 0023

Even if we divide up certain areas at once, we shall always proceed in the role of protectors of the Right and of the people. The terms which are necessary at this time should be selected in accordance with this principle, we shall not speak of new Reich territory only, but of the task which became necessary because of the war.

In particular:

In the Baltic territory the country up to the Duna now will have to be administered in agreement with Field Marshal Keitel. Reichsleiter Rosenberg emphasizes that in his opinion a different treatment of the population is desirable in every district ("Kommissariat"). In the Ukraine we should start with a cultural administration, there we ought to awake the historical consciousness of the Ukrainians, establish a university at Kiev, and the like.

The Reich Marshal makes the counterstatement that we had to think first of securing our food situation, everything else could come later.
(Incidental question: In there still anything like an educated class in the Ukraine, or are upper class Ukrainians rather to be found only as emigrante outside present day Russia.)

Rosenberg continues, there were certain independence movements in the Ukraine which deserved furtherance.

Original page 5

The Reich Marshal asks the Fuehrer to indicate what areas had been promised to other states.

The Fuehrer replies, Antonescu desired Bessarabia and Odessa with a strip (of land) leading west-northwest from Odessa.

Upon objections made by the Reich Marshal and Rosenberg, the Fuehrer replies that the new frontiers desired by Antonescu contained little outside the old Roumanian frontiers.

The Fuehrer states furthermore that nothing definite had been promised to the Hungarians, Turks and Slovaks.

Then the Fuehrer submits for consideration whether the former Austrian part of Galicia ought to be added at once to the government; upon objections having been voiced the Fuehrer decides that this part shall not be added to the government but should only be subordinated likewise to Reichminister Frank (Iwow).

The Reich Marshal thinks it war right to incorporate into East Prussia several parts of the Baltic country, e.g.the Forest of Bialystok.

The Fuehrer emphasizes that the entire Baltic country will have to be incorporated into Germany.

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At the same time the Crimea, including a considerable hinterland (situated north of the Crimea) should become Reich territory; the hinterland should be as large as possible.

Rosenberg objects to this because of the Ukrainians living there.
(Incidental question: It occurred to me several times that Rosenberg has a soft spot for the Ukrainians; thus he desires to aggrandize the former Ukraine to a considerable extent.)

The Fuehrer emphasizes furthermore that the Volga Colony too will have to become Reich territory, also the district around Baku; the latter will have to become a German concession (military colony).

Original page 6

The Finns wanted East Carelia, but the Kola Peninsula will be taken by Germany because of the large nickel mines there.

The annexation of Finland as a federated state should be prepared with caution. The area around Leningrad is wanted by the Finns; the Fuehrer will raze Leningrad to the ground and then hand it over to the Finns.

There ensues a rather long discussion as to the qualifications of Gau Leader (Gauleiter) L o h s e , who has been proposed by Rosenberg as Governer of the Baltic Country. Rosenberg reiterates that having approached Lohse already he would be in a difficult situation in case Lohse were not appointed; for the western part of the Baltic Country K u b e was to be appointed, but subordinated to Lohse; for the Ukraine Rosenberg proposes S a u c k e l.

The Reich Marshal, however, emphasized the most important points of view on which we ought to base those appointments:
Securing of food supplies, and as far as necessary, of trade: securing of communications, etc.
The Reich Marshal emphasizes, either Koch should be appointed for the Baltic country because he knew this country very well, or Koch should receive the Ukraine because Koch was the person with the greatest initiative and with the best eduction.

The Fuehrer asked whether K u b e could not be appointed as commissioner for the district of Moscow; Rosenberg and the Reich Marshal both think that Kube was too old for this position.

Upon further representations Rosenberg replied he was afraid that Koch might soon refuse to obey his (Rosenberg's) instructions; by the way, Koch had predicted such conduct on his part.

Original page 7

The Reich Marshal replied it was indeed not desirable that Rosenberg guide every step of the appointees, rather these people had the duty of working quite independently.

For the Caucasus area Rosenberg proposed his Chief of Staff S c h i c k e d a n z : he reiterated that Schickedanz certainly would fulfil his task very well, a statement which is doubted by the Reich Marshal.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-221
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

Rosenberg then stated Lutze had proposed to him to appoint several SA Leaders, namely S c h e p p m a n n for Kiev. - M a n t h e y - Dr B e n n e c k e -, L i t z m a n n for Estonia, and Burgomaster Dr. D r e x l e r for Latvia. The Fuehrer has no objections to the use of SA Leaders.

Rosenberg then states he had received a letter from Ribbentrop who desired the participation of the Foreign Office; but he (Rosenberg) asked the Fuehrer to determine that the internal formation of the newly acquired areas was no concern of the Foreign Office. The Fuehrer agrees with this conception. Until further notice it will be sufficient for the Foreign Office to appoint a liaison officer to Reichsleiter Rosenberg.

The Fuehrer emphasizes that the Ukraine would undoubtedly be the most important district for the next three years. Therefore it would be best to appoint K o c h there; if S a u c k e l were to be used, then it would be better to appoint him for the Baltic country.

Original page 8

Rosenberg continues, he intended to appoint S c h m e e r, S e l z n e r and M a n d e r b a c h as Commissioners for the Moscow area. The Fuehrer desires that Holz be used too, and that the former Gauleiter F r a u e n f e l d should be placed in charge of administering the Crimea.

Rosenberg states he intended to use also Captain von Petersdorff, owing to his special morits; general consternation, general rejection. The Fuehrer and the Reich Marshal both emphasize there was no soubt that von Petersdorf was insane.

Rosenberg states furthermore that the appointment of the Burgomaster of Stuttgart, S t r o e l i n has been proposed to him. There were no objections.

Since K u b e is considered too old for the Moscow District by both the Reich Marshal and Rosenberg, K a s c h e is to take over this district.

(Memor for Party Comrade Klopfer:
Please ask Dr. Mayer at once for the files concerning the plans for the future organization and the intended appointments.)

The Reich Marshal emphasizes he intended to appoint Gauleiter T e r b o v e n for the exploitation of the Kola Peninaula; the Fuehrer agrees.

The Fuehrer emphasizes that L o h s e, provided he thinks himself equal to this task, should take over the Baltic country K a s c h e Moskow, K o c h the Ukraine, F r a u e n f e l the Crimea, T e r b o v e n Kola, and S c h i c k e d a n z the Caucasus.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-221
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

Original page 9

Reichsleiter Rosenberg then broached the question of securing the administration of the Eastern areas.

The Fuehrer tells the Reich Marshal and the Field Marshal he had always urged that Police Regiments should be provided with armored cars; this has proved to be quite necessary for police operations within the newly occupied eastern territories, because a Police Regiment equipped with the appropriate number of armored cars of course could perform many services. Otherwise though, the Fuehrer pointed out the protection was very slight. However, the Reich Marshal was going to transfer all his training fields to the now territories, and if necessary even Junkers 52 could throwbombs in case of riots. Naturally this giant area would have to be pacified as quickly as possible; the best solution was to shoot anybody who looked sideways.

Field Marshal Keitel emphasizes the inhabitants themselves ought to be made responsible for their things because it was of course impossible to put a sentry in front of every shed or railway station. The inhabitants had to understand that anybody who did not perform their duties properly would be shot, and that they would be held responsible for each offense.

Upon a question of Reichsleiter Rosenberg the Fuehrer replied newspapers also - e.g. for the Ukraine would have to be re-established, in order to obtain means of influencing the inhabitants.

After the interval the Fuehrer emphasized we had to understand that the Europe of today was nothing but a geographical term; in reality Asia extended up to our previous frontiers.

Original page 10

Reichsleiter Rosenberg then described the organizational arrangement he intended to establish; he did not intend to appoint a Permanent Deputy of the Reich Commissioner ahead of time, but always the most efficient of the General Commissioners would be called upon to deputize for the Reich Commissioner.

Rosenberg will set up four departments in the office of the Reich Commissioner: first for the general administration,
second for politics,
third for economics,
fourth for engineering and architecture.

(Incidental remark: The Fuehrer emphasizes that activities on the part of the churches are out of the question. Papen had sent him through the Foreign Office a long memorandum in which it was asserted now was the right moment to reintroduce the churches; but this was completely out of the question.)

The Reich Marshal will detail to the Rosenberg Office Assistant Secretaries (Ministerialdirektoren) S c h l o t t e r e r and R i e c k e .

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Reichsleiter Rosenberg applies for appropriate promises to house his administration; he applies for the promises of the Commercial Mission of the Soviet Union in Lietzenberger Street; the Foreign Office, though, were of the opinion that these promises were extraterritorial. The Fuehrer replies that this was nonsense; Reich Minister Lammers was charged to inform the Foreign Office they were to hand over these promisses to Rosenberg at once and without any negociations.

Rosenberg then proposes to detail a liaison officer to the Fuehrer; his adjutant K o e p p e n was to be appointed; the Fuehrer agrees and adds that Koeppen would become the opposite number to Hewel.

Original page 10(should be 11)

Reich Minister Dr. Lammers reads the drafts prepared by him (see enclosure).

A longer discussion takes place concerning the jurisdiction of Reich SS Fuehrer; obviously at the same time the participants have in mind the jurisdiction of the Reich Marshal.

The Fuehrer, the Reich Marshal and others reiterate that Himmler was to have no greater jurisdiction than he had in Germany proper; but this (much) was absolutely necessary.

The Fuehrer repeats emphatically this quarrel would soon subside in practice; he recalls the excellent collaboration between Army and Air Force at the front.

In conclusion it is decied to call the Baltic country "Ostland".

Enclosures.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO L-221

23 November 1945

I, WALTER ROTHSCHILD, 1st Lieutenant, ASN-0886354, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L-221.

WALTER ROTHSCHILD
1st Lt. ASN
0886354

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 004-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C O P Y

The Political Preparation of the Norway Action

(The enclosures mentioned in the report have been omitted from this paper since they are only relative to specific matters. The complete report including appendices has been submitted to the Deputy of the Führer by Reichsleiter Rosenberg on 17 June 1940)

004 PS

The Office of Foreign Relations (Aussenpolitisches Amt) of the National Socialist Party (NSDAP) has had contact with VIDKUN QUISLING, leader of the NASJONAL SAMLING in Norway, for years. The director of the "Office North" (Amt Norden) of the Office of Foreign Relations - later victim of a fatal accident - paid him (Quisling) a personal visit on one of his trips to Scandinavia.

When in 1939 the general political situation was beginning to grow critical Quisling gave the Office of Foreign Relations an estimate of the situation and his opinion about the possible intentions of Great Britain with relation to Scandinavia in case of conflict (Great Britain's) with the German Reich. Prior to the convention of the NORDIC ASSOCIATION (Nordische Gesellschaft) in Luebeck, Quisling was received by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG in Berlin. He (Quisling) pointed out the decisive geopolitical importance of Norway in the Scandinavian region and the advantages gained by the Power in control of the Norwegian coast in case of conflict between the German Reich and Great Britain. He further explained the extraordinary clever, democratic and particularly angl-saxon propaganda which had been accepted favorably by almost the entire nation, also because of Norway's economic dependence on the seas and therefore on England. Since he did not believe that the small nations would remain neutral in case of conflict - as had been the case in the World War of 1914 - but was convinced that they would become involved in one way or the other he requested support for his party and press in Norway, basing his request on the "Pan-germanic" ideology. REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG also requested Director (Amtsleiter) Scheidt to arrange a meeting between QUISLING and his Deputy HAGELIN with State Secretary (Staatssekretaer) KOERNER, bearing in mind that this matter might be of particular interest to GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL GOERING with regard to air strategy. This meeting with the State Secretary KOERNER did take place. At the same time Staff Director (Stabsleiter) SCHICKEDANZ, directed by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG, submitted the attached memorandum to Reich Minister and Chief of the Chancellery (Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei) LAMMERS for the information of the Fuehrer by the end of June 1939 (Enclosure No. 1)

After the Lubeck convention Director (Amtsleiter) SCHEIDT took a vacation trip to Norway to further pursue this matter. His observations are found in the attached report (Enclosure No. 2). Even during his presence in Germany Quisling had requested a short, pertinent training program for reliable party functionaries especially selected by him. This request was granted by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG. In August 1939 a 14 day course was held at the School of the Office for Foreign Relations of the NSDAP (Aussenpolisches Schulungshaus der NSDAP) in Berlin for 25 followers of the NASJONAL SAMLING who had been selected by QUISLING.

In September Burgermeister Dr. WINKLER revealed that he had been charged with the financial aspects of QUISLING's request by GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL FOERING through State Secretary KOERNER. The outbreak of war and the beginning of the Polish campaign delayed the decisions (Enclosure No.3). A further reminder of REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG to GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL GOERING in the course of a talk about the importance of Norway in connection with the matters set forth originally by QUISLING had no

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practical results.

At the same time political tension increased in Norway as Russian activity made itself felt in the Baltic regions. Of this QUISLING kept the office (APA) informed through his deputies in Germany. The outbreak of the Russo-Finnish war at the end of November helped to further increase the anti-German currents in all of Scandinavia and played into the hands of the anglo-saxon propaganda which was now building up to full strength. Greater Germany was represented as a secret ally of Soviet Russia and as the real culprit in Finland's misfortune. At the same time the Western Powers promised Finland military support which could only be supplied via Norway and Sweden. The possibility of a plan by Great Britain to occupy Norway and possibly Sweden to effectively close the blockage against Greater Germany and further to gain convenient air bases against Germany began to take shape under the pretense of altruistic help to Finland. Its aim was to involve also the Nordic Nations in a conflict against Greater Germany. QUISLING informed the office (APA) about these new possibilites shaping on the political scene, acting through his deputy in Germany.

As the activities of the Allies became more and more noticeable in Norway QUISLING again came to Germany to voice his fears. He was received by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG in the early part of December and he again presented his ideas. Firmly convinced that in the long run a genuinely neutral position in the great conflict would become impossible for the small nations and in his firm faith in the victory of Greater Germany in this conflict which was also an ideological one. QUISLING considered it his duty - supported as he was by a small but determined minority - to tie Norway's fate to that of Greater Germany as the new center of strength of a nordic-germanic life community. We knew that his courageous group was the only pro-German Party. His deputy in Germany, HAGELIN, had also arranged for a talk between QUISLING and GRAND ADMIRAL RAEDER which took place about this time. During a report to the Fuehrer REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG again mentioned Norway. He particularly pointed out her importance in the case of England deciding to occupy Norway with the tacit consent of the Norwegian Government, for the purpose of strengthening the blockade and under the pretense of help for Finland. GRAND ADMIRAL RAEDER, too, upon his request, was called to the Fuehrer in connection with his talks with QUISLING. As a result of these steps QUISLING was received by the Fuehrer for personal instructions on the 16th of December and again on the 18th of December. During this interview the Fuehrer emphasized repeatedly that the most prefer ble attitude of Norway as well as all of Scandinavia would be one of complete neutrality. He had no intentions to enlarge the theatres of war to draw other nations into the conflict. If, however, the enemy were preparing an enlargement of the zones of war with the aim to further throttle and threaten the Greater German Reich then, of course, he would be obliged to arm against such steps. Then the Fuehrer promised QUISLING financial support for his movement based on the pan-germanic ideology and for the purpose of combatting the increasing enemy propaganda. The military matters of the question were now transferred to a special military staff which assigned special missions to QUISLING and heard his opinions (Encl. No. 29). The political treatment was to be handled by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG, expenses were to be carried by the Foreign Office (Auswaertiges Amt) and Reichminister for Foreign Affairs (Reichsminister vom Aussenpolitischen Amt) was to be kept informed at all times. Maintenance of liaison with QUISLING was assigned to Director (Amtsleiter) SCHEIDT who, as matters developed further, was attached to the Naval Attache in Oslo, Commander (Korvetten-kapitaen) SCHREIBER. Strictest secrecy was ordered for the entire matter.

H1132 - 0030

Then, in January, during a conference between REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG and Foreign Minister von RIBBENTROP it was decided to appropriate to QUISLING an initial sum of 200,000 Goldmark. This money was to be taken to Oslo, in two installments, by the liaison agent SCHEIDT where it was to be handed to QUISLING. In the Foreign Office (Auswaertiges Amt) Privy Councillor (Geheimrat) VON GRUNDHERR was the only one to be told of this arrangement. (Encl. No 3)

As shown in the attached documentary memoranda QUISLING's reports transmitted by his Deputy in Germany HAGELIN concerning the possibility of active intervention of the Western Powers in Norway with consent of the Norwegian Government became more and more alarming. These reports continuously supplemented with more and more accurate confirmations by Quisling's confidants were in certain contrast with the opinions of the German Legation in Oslo. The Legation believed in the neutral intentions of the Norwegian Government of that time, the NYGARDSVOLKD, and was further convinced that the Government would take arms in defense of its neutrality policy. The Foreign Office (Auswaertige Amt) held the same opinion as is shown in the attached documentary memorandum dated January 8 which is the result of a talk between Director (Amtsleiter) SCHEIDT and Privy Councillor (Geheimrat) VON GRUNDHERR (Enclosure 8). It is of special interest that Hagelin, Quisling's Deputy in Germany, whose intimate connection with QUISLING was not known in Norway succeeded in getting a foothold in the circles of the NYGARDSVOLKD Government. Thus, he heard the uncolored opinions of the members of the Government who conducted themselves like a secret Norwegian-Anglophile society.

In the documentary memorandum of January 13 he related the opinions expressed to him by two Norwegian Ministers. The gist of the opinions was that Germany had already lost the war and that Norway - if only because of its large Merchant Marine - could not do other than favor England in her politics, in war even more so than in peace. And further that the entire nations agreed with this policy (Encl. 9). During the night of February 16 to 17 the English raided the "Altmark" in the Joessingsfjord. The reaction of the Norwegian Government to the Altmark-Affair seemed to indicate that certain secret arrangements had been made between the Norwegian Government and the Allies. This was further emphasized in Director SCHEID's consolidated report covering January 20th to February 20th (Enclosure No. 11) after he had received HAGELIN's report. HAGELIN had overheard the conversation between two members of the Storting during which one member said to the other that the actions of the two commanders of the Norwegian torpedo boats had been a "prearranged affair". The same report also refers to the English demands for air bases in Norway and for freedom of trade in the Norwegian waters. It goes on to say that although the Norwegian Government refused those demands it was agreed that violations by the English would be answered with paper protests only. Such reports, and confirmations thereto were time and again supplied through QUISLING. In complete contrast to those opinions of the German Legation, even after the Altmark Affair, relied fully upon the good will of the Norwegians. The Ambassador cited the signing of the Norwegian-German trade agreement as weighing heavily in favor in his point of view. He already considered the Norwegian Government NYGARDSVOLD somewhat dependent on the Greater German Reich (Encl. Nos. 11 and 12). All these reports were currently submitted to the Fuehrer by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG, QUISLING always emphasized that more than 90% of the country was behind England and that he only represented a minority which, however, was chosen by virtue of its intuition to take charge later on as the representatives of a NEW Norwegian nation.

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Apart from financial support which was forthcoming from the Reich in currency, QUISLING had also been promised a shipment of material for immediate use in Norway such as coal and sugar. Additional help was promised. The shipments were to be conducted under cover of a new Trade Company to be established in Germany or through especially selected existing firms while HAGELIN was to act as consignee in Norway. HAGELIN had already conferred with the respective Ministers of the Nygardsvold Government as for instance the Minister of Supply and Commerce (Versorgungs und Handelsminister) and had been assured permission for the import of coal. At the same time the coal transports were to serve possibly to supply the technical means necessary to launch QUISLING's political action in Oslo with German help. It was QUISLING's plan to send a number of selected, particularly reliable men to Germany for a brief military training course in a completely isolated camp. They were then to be detailed as area and language specialists to German Special Troops who were to be taken to Oslo on the coal barges to accomplish a political action. Thus QUISLING planned to get hold of his leading opponents in Norway including the King, to prevent all military resistance from the very beginning. Immediately following this political action and upon an official request of QUISLING to the Government of the German Reich the military occupation of Norway was to take place. All military preparations were to be completed previously. Though this plan contained the great advantage of surprise it also contained a great number of dangers which could possibly cause its failure. For this reason it received a quite dilatory treatment while, at the same time, it was not disapproved as far as the Norwegians were concerned.

In February, after a conference with GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL GOERING, REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG informed the Secretary in the Office of the Four Year Plan (Ministerialdirektor im Vierjahresplan) WOHLTHAT only of the intention to prepare coal shipments to Norway to the named confident HAGELIN. Further details were discussed in a conference between Secretary WOHLTHAT, Staff Director SCHICKEDANZ and HAGELIN. Since WOHLTHAT received no further instructions from the GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL Foreign Minister von RIBBENTROP - after a consultation with REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG - consented to expedite these shipments through his Office. Based on a report of REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG to the Fuehrer it was also arranged to pay QUISLING ten thousand English pounds per months for three months commencing on the 15th of March, to support his work. This money was to be paid through the liaison agent SCHEIDT.

Meanwhile HAGELIN, through his connections in Norway as trusted agent of the Norwegian Navy, had been commissioned with the purchase of German AA guns (Flaks) through the German Navy Ministry. Through this connection he gained more and more insight into the actual ideas and intentions of the Norwegian Nygardsvold Government and into the Allied preparations which had already started in Norway. While in Germany on the 20th of March to attend conferences regarding the delivery of the German AA guns, he made a detailed report about the increasing activity of the Allies in Norway, tolerated by the Nygardsvold Government. According to his reports the Allies were already checking the Norwegian coastal towns for landing and transport possibilities. He also stated that the French Commandant KERMARREC who was charged with this reconnaissance had a confidential talk with Colonel SUNDLO, Commandant of Narvik, who is a follower of QUISLING; during the course of the talk he told him of the Allied intentions to land motorized troops in Stavanger, Drontheim and possibly also at Kirkenes and to occupy the airport at Sola (Enclosure No. 14). At the same time HAGELIN increased his oral and written warnings regarding the confidential agreements between the Allied and the Norwegian Governments stipulating that in case of an Allied occupation of coastal towns the

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Norwegian Government would not go beyond paper protest, as was the case in the Altmark Affair. And again, in his report of March 26 (Enclosure Nr 15 and 16) he pointed out that the speech of the Norwegian Foreign Minister KOHT dealing with Norwegian neutrality and containing some protests was not being taken seriously either in London by the English nor in Norway by the Norwegians. It was well known that the Government had no intentions to take a stand against England. However, to keep up appearances towards Germany up to the last minute the Norwegian Government intended to issue an order to fire. This was to demonstrate that everything within their power had been done. There was a continuous series of conferences between the King, the Commanding Admiral, the Crown Prince and the newly appointed Minister of War LJUNDBERG who had been placed in office at the special request of England as early as January. A person close to the King as well as the Commanding Admiral explained to HAGELIN that the above mentioned actions by England were quite unavoidable since she knew that she could only win the war if she were in control of the Norwegian ports. Furthermore England feared a German counterblow which was not to be allowed to materialize. The Norwegian Government was also notified by London that Germany intended to mine the waters between Juetland and the Norwegian coast. Based on a message from England this plan was revealed on or about March 15 during a secret session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Storting by Foreign Minister KOHT. As a matter of fact, during the course of the military preparations for the occupation of Norway this plan had been adopted by the German military authorities and to this day it is a mystery how this plan got to London. In view of all these news QUISLING could no longer back his earlier advice to continue watching the development of the situation in Norway. He now had to point out that any further delay would mean a grave risk. The above was probably the most decisive report ever to be submitted here by HAGELIN. REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG immediately transmitted it to the Fuehrer (Encl No. 15)

While still in Berlin HAGELIN was requested by Colonel SCHMUNDT to make speedy arrangements for a conference between QUISLING and a colonel of the General Staff, at some neutral location. This conference was held in Copenhagen in the beginning of April.

In confirmation of all this information coming from QUISLING and his confidants and in contrast to the opinion held up to the end by German Legation in Oslo and by the Foreign Office, the Allies, on April 8th, initiated their first major blow as an introduction to their intended occupation of Norway. During the night from the 7th to the 8th of April they mined the Norwegian coast and made public announcement of this act. Norway's reaction, consistant with the reports always received by the Office of Foreign Relations (Aussenpolitisches Amt) of the NSDAP, was nothing more than protests on paper growing weaker by the hour. Then, after proper preparations and by command of the Fuehrer Greater Germany undertook the counterblow in the morning of April 9 and occupied the most important Norwegian airfields and seaports.

Reports about the further political developments in Norway proper are found in the appended documentary memorandum (Enclosure No. 18 to No. 30).

H1132 - 0033

After the success of the occupational operations in Norway seemed assured the Fuehrer called for REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG for a short talk before lunch, on April 25th. He oriented him (Rosenberg) about the developments of the military action in Norway where the English Auxiliary Corps had just suffered a decisive defeat combined with the capture of important documents and plans. He further revealed to REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG that he had based this most daring decision which was now approaching successful completion on the continuous warnings of QUISLING as reported to him by REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG. And that it actually happened in the Drontheimfjord that behind the stern of the last German Troop Transport there appeared the bow of the first English destroyer which convoyed the Allied Troop Transport Fleet. This destroyer was wiped out by the German Navy.

Berlin, June 15th 1940.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
DOCUMENT NUMBER 004-PS

I, 2nd Lt FRED NIEBERGALL, Inf., 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 004-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
01335567

Exhibit U.S.A. 329
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 057-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

NATIONAL SOCIALISTIC GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

Party-Chancellory

The Leader of the Party-Chancellory

Fuhrer headquarters, the 30.5.1944
(Fuhrerhauptquartier)
SECRET

(Receipt Stamp)

CHANCELLORY ROSENBERG
Dated 7 June 1944 Nr. 041 K.
(Marked) Shown to RL 7/6

Circular Letter 125/44 Secret

(not for publication)

Concerns: Justice exercised by the people against Anglo-American murderers.

In the la st few weeks low-flying English and American flyers have repeatedly shot children playing in squares, women and children at work in the fields, peasants plowing, vehicles on the highways, trains, etc. from a low altitude with their aircraft guns (Bordwaffen), and have thus murdered defenseless civilians--particularly women and children--in the vilest manner.

Several instances have occurred where members of the crews of such aircraft who have bailed out or have made forced landings were lynched on the spot immediately after capture by the populace which was incensed to the highest degree.

No police measures or criminal proceedings were invoked against the German civilians who participated in these incidents.

signed M. Bormann.

Distributed List: Members of the Executive Board of the NSDAP (Reichsleiter)
Regional leaders (Gauleiter)
Leaders of the incorporated and affiliated organizations of the Party (Verbandefuhrer)
District leaders (Kreisleiter)

STAMPED
For Cognizance to
1) Staff Leader (Stableiter)
2) Central Office

Authenticated:
Friedrichs

H1132 - 0034

30.5.1944

To all Province and District Leaders:

Concerns: Circular letter 125/44 Secret.

The leader of the Party-Chancellory requests that the local group leaders (Ortsgruppenleiter) be instructed concerning the content of this circular letter orally only.

signed: Friedrichs

057 PS

Authenticated:

Karms

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 057-PS.

23 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 057-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

H1132 – 0035

H1132 - 0036

Exhibit U.S.A. 359
Filed Dec. 18, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 064-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Letterhead - NSDAP

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

at present in Berlin, 27 Sept 40
Bo-An
Rubber stamp:
Chancellery Rosenberg
Received No.2565. 1 Oct 1940

To
Reichsleiter A. ROSENBERG
Berlin W 35
Margaretenstr. 17

Dear party member Rosenberg:

I am sending you a photostatic copy of a letter from Gauleiter FLORIAN dated 23 Sept 1940 and I request you to take action on it.

Heil Hitler !

Yours very respectfully

signed: M. BORMANN

Enclosure

064 PS

H1132 - 0037

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 064-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF COUNSEL
continued

Letterhead of the NSDAP

Gauleitung

Duesseldorf

Duesseldorf 23 Sept 1940

Subject: Lecture of Major General von RABENAU
Our file: Fl./V.
Department: The Gauleiter

Personal

Receipt stamp
Deputy of the Fuehrer
27 Sept 1940

To the Deputy of the Fuehrer
Party member
Rudolf HESS
Munich

Photocopy
(penciled)

Dear Party Member Hess:

A pamphlet entitled "The Spirit and Soul of the Soldiers" written by Major General Dr. h.c. (doctor, honorus causa) von RABENAU has appeared in the publications section of the NSDAP. Group I: German Military Might, published by the Central Publishing Co. of the NSDAP, Successors to Franz Eher Inc. Ltd. (G.m.b.H.) Berlin.

I cannot but point out this spiritual outpouring as a digression, at least as inadequate. It is on the same order as the many lectures which General von RABENAU gave to officers before the present war and its tendencies are directed against the concept of the German soldier which was born with the national-socialistic revolution, even if this tendency is cleverly kept to a minimum in this case. Just as in his lectures, RABENAU uses the method of arbitrary juggling with philosophic learning, which on one hand displays a widespread knowledge, and on the other consciously holds back from the clarity for which we strive with the national-socialistic world philosophy. (Weltanschauung).

As I have reported before in conversation with you, General von RABENAU gave a lecture in Aachen some time before this war to a group of some 60 to 70 younger officers and about 15 leaders of the party who were invited, and among whom I chanced to be, about the development of the people's army. According to RABENAU, the present people's army began about 1813 during the wars of Liberation (Napoleonic) and developed in the decades which followed to its present size, thanks to the great German qualities of soldiery which reached their zenith in the army of one hundred thousand men. The national-socialistic revolution which created the popular will for soldiery, and with it the developments for the establishment of the first German people's army is not mentioned in any way, much less, in the role of being the dynamic creative force. RABENAU contented himself with presenting only a few quotations from the Fuehrer's "Mein Kampf". The politically ignorant officers got the impression, as RABENAU knew how to talk vividly and convincingly, that the size of the present day people's army was an accomplishment of the old military forces, and in their later thinking they will ask themselves: "Why is there so much emphasis on the Party? Why invite the Party fuehrers ? This is an affair for soldiers."

H1132 - 0038

When I asked a question after the lecture, which unfortunately did not offer a discussion period, and explained to him that he was in no wise justified by history, that he had denied the mother of the people's army, the Revolution, the Party, he overbore me in the arrogant manner which is peculiar to him with references to Indian, Chinese, French, English and German philosophies in order to prove to me in front of several listeners that his lecture presentation was correct. I replied with the philosophic ideas which I have won in the practical struggle of life, and insisted on the correctness of my concept. He professes not to be able to allow my contentions because they were not scientifically based. According to all appearances only those philosophic ideas are scientifically based, for him, which were developed before the national-socialistic revolution.

The inadequacy of RABENAU made itself clear at the close of this conversation, when the church came into the debate as the educational factor (Erziehungsfaktor). After he had affirmed the necessity of the churches, RABENAU said with emphasized self assurance something like the following, "Dear Gauleiter, the Party is making mistake after mistake in the business with the churches. Obtain for me the necessary powers from the Fuehrer, and I guarantee that I shall succeed in a few months in establishing peace with the churches for all times". After this catastrophic ignorance I gave up the conversation about the importance of philosophic ideas for our ordinary life (Volksleben).

Dear Party Member HESS: The reading of General von RABENAU's pamphlet "Spirit and Soul of the Soldier" has reminded me again of this. In this brochure, just as at that time, RABENAU affirms the necessity of the church, streightforward and clearly, even if it is prudently careful. He writes on page 28:

> "There could be more examples, they would suffice to show that soldier in this world can scarcely get along without thoughts about the next one."

Because General von RABENAU is falsely based spiritually, I consider his activities as an educator in spiritual affairs as dangerous, and I am of the opinion that his aducational writings are to be dispensed with absolutely, and that the publications section of the NSDAP can and must renounce these writings.

If such spiritual educational work should be done, in the interests of the German armed forces, then the Publications Section of the NSDAP can be permitted to accept for publication only brochures about "Spirit and Soul of the Soldier" which point out most strongly the permanent danger for "Spirit and Soul of the Soldier". The churches with their Christianity are this danger against which the struggle must always be carried on.

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I considered it my duty to tell you again of my concept of General von RABENAU, as well as to convey my criticism of the Publications Section of the NSDAP.

Heil Hitler

signed: FLORIAN
Gauleiter

official seal of
Gauleiter
Gau Duesseldorf

enclosure.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 064-PS

I, Fred Niebergall, 2nd Lt.Inf. O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document Nr. 064-PS

Fred Niebergall,
2nd Lt.Inf.
O-1335567

Exhibit U.S.A. 349
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 070-PS-
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff

Munich 33, April 25, 1941
The Brown House
III D - Schw
1180/0

Chancellory Rosenberg
Receipt No 4746 Urg 5 May 4.
Submitted to the RL on
May 6
H

To the
Fuehrer's Commissioner for the
Supervision of the entire mental
and world-philosophical training
and education of the NSDAP

Berling W 35
Margaretenstrasse 17

Subject: Nationsl Socialist School Services

Copy to
Party member
Scheller
5 April 41
complied

Dr. Stellbrecht
stang
complied
6 April

We are inducing schools more and more to reduce and abolish religious morning services. Similarly, the confessional and general prayers in several parts of the Reich have already been replaced by national socialist mottos. I would be grateful to know your opinion on a future national socialist morning service instead of the present confessional morning services which are usually conducted once per week.
Should those services be held at designated times, that is once per week or once every other week, or should they only be held at special occasions? I would further appreciate your advice on whether you have prepared concrete suggestions for the arrangement of such national socialist school services. If so I would be grateful to receive them.

Heil Hitler!

signed: KRUEGER (?)?

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 070 PS

12 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 070 PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567

070 PS

H1132 - 0040

H1132 - 0041

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 071-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHEIF OF COUNSEL

23 April 1941
4609/R/Na

To
Reich Director (Reichsleiter) Bormann
at present at Fuehrer's Headquarters

Dear party member Bormann !

I cannot agree with your letter of the 19th inst.,since some misunderstandings occurred therein.

1 - The clause concerning confiscations to be undertaken in Reich territory is doubtless a regulation which has not yet been introduced, and directly because of this I have asked you to propose such a regulation to the Fuehrer.The proposal originated in a decree of the Fuehrer relative to the work of the higher institutes of learning whereby the question of research institutes and library were given priority and the official bureaus of the Party and the state were instructed to support me in this work.Now it is clear that the philisophical opponents of the regime (this is especially true in the case of the recently confiscated religious archives) are concealing a quantity of the things which are of priceless,perhaps of irreplaceable, value for the later research of the higher institutes of learning. Because an actual necessity seems to be present, I wish to make the already cited proposal.It is understood that the confiscations are not executed by the regional authorities (Gauleitungen) but that this is conducted by the Security Service (SD) as well as by the police.Scientific work can only be done of course after the confiscation by the police, but here- and this is decesive - all must decide what is necessary for police compilations (actual correspondence with philosophical opponents and other material) and what does not fall under the competency of the police, but under the research work done by seminary, that is the Reich direction (Reichsleiter) of the Nazi Party.The taking of an office by Gruppenfuehrer (US Army equivalent Major General) HEYDRICH is only to be considered as much, not as a binding engagement.I therefore have decided on the proposal besause it has been communicated to me in writing by a Gauleiter,that the chief office of the Reich Security (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) of the SS has claimed the following from the library of a monastery: The Catholic Handbook,Albertus Magnus; Edition of the Church Fathers; History of the Papacy by L.v.Pastor and other works. That means that already historical sources and works are being claimed for the Police from the monastery libraries of the districts (Gaue) which must remain reserved uniquely for the work of the Reich direction (Reichsleitung) of the Nazi Party respectively the state research places.These aspects have already been discussed thoroughly in the question of confiscated property in occupied areas.I have transmitted to you a photocopy of my convention with the Security Service (SD) which was reached with the express approval of Gruppenfuehrer HEYDRICH. I would like also to mention that this work has been executed in accordance with the agreement and always in a loyal fashion (with the exception of a case in Holland which I hope will be likewise solved in the same way). Photocopies and written copies should be made available to me of all material which the police has rightly confiscated for their political police purposes, but which, according to,its nature,must also be appropriated for a later research value.In my view there exists in itself no fundamental difficulty if both sides adopt the viewpoint of being loyal on their own and to the missions of the Partner.I request once more special effort to prevent that valuable writings are arbitrarily extracted from the libraries in various districts by the Chief Office of Reich Security (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) or other police service offices.On this

071 PS

H1132-0042

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 071-PS
CONT'D

account I propose the regulation that all confiscations remain under the full powers (Oberhoheit) of the district leader (Gauleiter) and be examined by my deputies in case later research value in the respective district itself appears possible.

2 - There is a great misunderstanding with respect to what is involved in the question of the south-east and the employment of my administrative staff: art objects have always been treated as a second line problem. In the first line an order of the chief of the high command of the Armed Forces (OKW) on the instance of the Fuehrer has gone twice to the occupied territories of the west to place all scientific and archive materials of world philosophy opponents of the regime (Weltanschaulicher Gegner) at my disposal for research purposes. That has resulted also in close cooperation on the widest scale with the Security Service (SD) and the military commanders, and I believe that I have secured priceless research pieces for the Reich direction (Reichsleitung) of the Nazi party and its higher institutes of learning. I wish to inform you especially that as many as 7000 crates have been brought to Germany up to the present moment. In the course of these confiscations we have found according to the nature of the case other valuable cultural objects including very valuable works of art. And in order that these things should not be dispersed and that they be secured for the Fuehrer, the Chief of the high command of the armed forces (OKW) on my request and on the instance of the Fuehrer has ordered that these art objects should be catalogued by me. I ask you that if necessary it should be established for the benefit of the Reich Marshal that my working staff has executed these tasks in a correct fashion and in an objective blameless form. Art objects generally do not come into question as far as the Balkans are concerned although there are Free-Masonry archives and Jewish libraries and other relevant research objects. In my opinion only the same attitude as that prevailing in occupied French territory can be taken and what I requested, was really only an expansion of an already existing regulation. For with General Field Marshal List, and likewise with the General Quartermaster of the Army the work has already been begun and my men are already at work with these circles in Belgrade. And on command of General Field Marshal List as well as of his deputy general, these men will also be employed in closest relationship with Security Service (SD) in Salonika. As you know, Salonika is one of the largest Jewish centers.

I should like to remark in this connection that this affair has already been executed on our side with Security Service (SD) in the most loyal fashion. One of our collaborators who also belongs to the Security Service (SD), had his duty-obligation countermanded by the Security Service, whereupon it was impressed upon him that the Security Service cooperates with my administrative staff in a most loyal fashion. The things are thus clarified in a practical fashion and the work has taken its course. What I asked was only a confirmation that the already pronounced decisions for the West should also have validity under the given circumstances for other occupied or to be occupied areas. Finally the representative of the Fuehrer has expressly ordered that the appropriate party members in this question should be placed so as not to permit this unique opportunity for inquiry in the Jewish and Masonic lodge question to pass away. The agreement on this matter is thus general.

H1132 - 0043

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT o71- PS
CONT'D

I trust that this letter has cleared up the resulting misunderstandings.

Heil Hitler !

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO o71-PS

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16 August 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, o-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages;and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. o71- PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
0 - 1335567.

Exhibit U.S.A. 357
Filed Dec. 18, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 072-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

The Deputy of the Führer
Staff Commander

Führer Headquarters 19 April 1941
Führer Bureau (Bo/Fu)

Chancellory Rosenberg
No 4609 H, 21 April 41
Shown to the Reichsleiter
on the 22. 4
(rubber stamp)

To Mr.
Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg

Berlin W 35
Margaretenstr.17

072 PS

Copy to
Utikal

Dear party member Rosenberg!

In connection with the received draft of the decree I attended, as ordered, a speech made by SS Brig Gen HEYDRICH. The latter called attention to the fact that the sentence. "In the confiscations undertaken, or to be undertaken in the Reich area, of the property of edeological opponents, the same rules apply", anticipates a regulation which has so far not been introduced and would for the first time set a precedent through this decree-draft. Moreover, the regional governments (Gauleitungen) are never allowed to carry out confiscations.

Gruppenführer HEYDRICH further pointed out that he could under no circumstances recognize the attempted regulation in the final sentence of your decree-draft, since there existed some objections to it. The scientific treatment of the ideological opposition could only be done in conjunction with the political police work. Only the material should be handed over to you, and the seminar respectively. If a speedier treatment through your office is necessary, duplicates and photocopies should be put at your disposal.

The Führer emphasized that in the Balkans the use of your experts would not be necessary, since there were no art-objects to be confiscated. In Belgrade only the collection of Prince Paul existed, which would be returned to him completely. The remaining material of the lodges, etc. would be seized by the organs of Gruppenführer HEYDRICH.

The libraries and art objects of the monasteries, confiscated in the Reich, were to remain for the time being in these monasteries, insofar as the Gauleiters had not determined otherwise. After the war, a careful examination of the stock could be undertaken. Under no circumstances, however, should a centralization of all the libraries be undertaken; the Führer has repeatedly rejected this suggestion.

signed: M.BORMANN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 072-PS

12 November 1945

I FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt.Inf., 01335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 072-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt.Inf.
01335567

H1132 - 0044

H1132 - 0045

Exhibit U.S.A. 360
Filed Dec. 18, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 089-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

Munich 33
Brown House
at present Berlin w8
March 8, 1940
Wilhelmstr. 64
III-Dr Kl/Gf

Chancellory Rosenberg
Receipt Nr 765. 14 Mar 40

Personal

To Mr.
Reichsleiter Rosenberg
Berlin w 35
Margaretenstr. 17

Concerns: Confessional writing

In the enclosure I am sending you a carbon copy of my letter of today to Reichsleiter AMANN for recognition.

signed: M BORMANN

Enclosure

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

the Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

Munich 33
Brown House
at present Berlinw8
March 8,1940
Wilhelmstr. 64
III-Dr Kl/Gf

Personal

to Mr.
Reichsleiter Amann
Munich
Thierschstr. 11

Concerns: Confessional writing.

I am referring to the discussion of my expert, party member Dr. KLOPFER, with party member Dr. RIENHARDT, and inform you once more of the fact that according to a report I have received, only 10% of the over 3000 protestant periodicals in Germany, such as Sunday papers etc. have ceased publication for reason of paper saving. Party member Dr. RIENHARDT has already informed my expert that at present the distribution of any paper whatsoever for such periodicals was barred.

089 PS

I urge you to see to it in any redistribution of paper to be considered later that the confessional writing, which according to experiences so far gathered possesses very doubtful value for strengthening the power of resistance of the people toward the external foe, receives still sharper restrictions in favor of literature, politically and ideologically more valuable.

Without doubt the draft of an order "for fulfillment of the organizational duty by the production of writings", presented upon your request, will be a suitable means for this purpose.

signed: M BORMANN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXCERPT FROM 089-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. 089-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL 2nd Lt Inf 0-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 090-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

18 September 1940
2474/R/Dt.

S E C R E T !

(Initials) Sch.

To the
Reich Treasurer of the NSDAP
Reich Director F.X. SCHWARZ,
Munich 33.

H1132-0046

Dear Party Member Schwarz,

Thanks for your helpfulness in regard to the safeguarding of scientific materials in the occupied territories. I deduce from this that you are interested in this work and would therefore like to inform you about several matters.

I took some time until we found by and by the several treasures, and until we could ascertain that a lot had been abducted from Paris into other towns. Thus the treasured of the Rothschilds, ro bbed together from all parts of the world, are being secured by us not only in Paris but also in the various castles of the Rothschilds (Bordeaux, Deauville and so on). Legal doubts arose and I have discussed them with the Fuehrer. Subsequently he caused a new order to be issued by the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces which I enclose in duplicate. Thus the Seminary (Hohe Schule) will still receive a Polish library of 130,000 volumes. This will include the complete history of the East, probably a large Slavic library and many other items. Together with a lot of scientific material many extremely valuable objects of art have been found in cases at the residence of the Rothschilds. This has been secured and the Fuehrer will decide at a later date as to the final disposal.

In Brussels and Amsterdam we are on the track of valuable objects too. I believe that we shall be able to bring quite some material from there to Germany.

You see that we are industrially endeavoring to exploit the present moment. Such an opportunity will hardly present itself again. I am trying to keep the Staff for Special Purposes down to a minimum. Nevertheless it is unavoidable that a number of experts have to work at various places. And the work takes longer than was anticipated in the beginning.

Once more many thanks. If I should come to Munich in the near future I hope to meet you.

090 PS

Heil Hitler!

28January 1941
3581/R/dt
(Initials) Sch

To:The Reich Treasurer of the NSDAP
Reich Director F.X. SCHWARZ Munich 33

Subject: Staff for Special Purposes in Paris

Dear Party Member Schwarz,

About the work of my Staff for Special Purposes in France, Holland and Belgium I can inform you that the major part of the work in France will be finished by the end of February. Then only a few men have to remain in Paris.-- However, in Belgium and Holland extensivesresearch work has still tobe carried out. I hope nevertheless to wind upthe main

H1132 - 0047

part of the work there within a measurable space of time. The arrangement and registration of the large art treasures claimed a lot of special work. I had these treasures confiscated simultansously with the scientific material. The Fuehrer is going to decide what to do with them shortly. As I informed you previously the values involved will come close to a billion dollars according to expert estimates.

I told you already verbally that the largest Jewish library of the world, consisting of 350,000 volumes, will be placed in the institution which is going to be opened at Frankfurt on the Main within a short time. Another 200,000 volumes will be added from Holland.

The library of the IInd International about the history of the social movements cannot be transferred for the moment to Germany due to lack of space. Two will have to take charge of it in Amsterdam where scientific work can start immediately. This library consists of 130,000 volumes.

The account of the expenditures up till now will be submitted to your deputy by the administrative branch of my office. However, I have to request that you put another amount of 100,000 Reichsmark at my disposal so that I can complete the work satisfactorily. At the same time I propose once more that you have parts of those sums reimbursed - be it from the Reich Marshal or from the Fuehrer's funds for cultural purposes. There is no doubt that I also have accured treasures which will not benefit the Seminary directly.

Once more I want to express my deepest thanks for letting us have the Schrenck-Notzing-Palais in Munich for our coming institution. Prof. Harder, the future director of this institution, is extremely pleased with it and will soon get in touch with your deputy.

A depiction of the situation regarding the branch offices of the Seminary in the various cities is just being completed and will be submitted to you within a short time.

Once more many thanks for your generous support.

Heil Hitler

Yours

S Y N O P S I S

Letter of 22 May 1941, 4592/4863/R/Ma (in pencil) Sch

To the Reich Treasurer of the NSDAP,
Mr Reich Director SCHWARZ, Munich 33.

Written by ROSENBERG

Letter of 9 May 1941, K IV/te. 4363 H. Initialed Sch

To the Deputy of the Fuehrer for the supervision of the complete mental and doctrinal (Weltanschaulich) education of the NSDAP
Mr Reich Director Alfred Rosenberg, Berlin W 35, 17 Margareten Str.

Written and signed by the Reich Treasurer of the Party SCHWARZ.

Letter 19 April 1941 from the Office for Jewish and Masonic Problems, Frankfurt on the Main, 1 Schwindstrasse; Schi/Fl.

To the Deputy of the Fuehrer for the supervision of the complete mental and doctrinal training and education of the NSDAP, attention Adjutant, Berlin W 35, 17 Margaretenstr., Party member KOPPLIN.

Written by Chief Reich Director (Oberreichsleiter) SCHLEMER and signed by him.

Letter of 3 April 1941, K IV/kr.

To the Deputy of the Fuehrer for the supervision of the complete mental and doctrinal education of the NSDAP,
Mr Reich Director Alfred Rosenberg, Berlin W 35, 17 Margareten Str.

Written and signed by the Reich Treasurer of the Party SCHWARZ.

Copy of a letter of 28 March 1941, from the Reich Commissar for the occupied Territories of the Netherlands, General Commissar for Special Purposes, Section ro. international organizations, Den Haag, Fluweelen Burgwal 22; SCH/R.

To Mr F J M REHSE, Munich 2 M, 1 Residenzstrasse (residence)

Written by SCHMIER, authenticated by KRATZER.

Copy of a letter from NSDAP, Collection FJM REHSE, 2 April 1941, Munich, 1 Residenzstr.

To the Reich Treasurer SCHWARZ, Munich, Administration Building

Written by F J M REHSE, Authenticated by REIGL

The five previously enumerated letters all deal with the request of party member REHSE to obtain the furnishings, paraphenalia and books of a masonic lodge for the party collection REHSE. This was finally granted in the letter of 22 May 1941 by Rosenberg.

11 June 1942
R/K. 1035/42

To the
Reich Treasurer of the NSDAP
Reich Director Franz Xavier SCHWARZ
Munich 33

Dear Party MemberSCHWARZ,

The work of my staff for special purposes has been hampered through lack of personnel. Nevertheless, tthe tabulating of the cultural objects secured from France has progressed so far that an exhibition of selected paintings can be arranged in the castle Neuschwanstein. The overall catalogue will be ready for typesetting in a few weeks. I would enjoy it tremendously if the two of us could be the first ones to visit this exhibition. We could then decide which objects and tapestries to suggest to the Fuehrer to be used for the furnishing of the Seminary (Hohe Schule) respectively of my office. The Fuehrer will hardly be able to visit the exhibition due to the fact that he is presently overburdened with work. However I shall ask him later to visit it and shall inform you when the Fuehrer will be able to come.

Once more I thank you for your generous support extended to my staff for special purposes. I am convinced that a large number of most valuable cultural objects have been secured for the German people.

H1132 - 0049

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 090-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 090-PS

12 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 090-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf.
1335567

H1132 - 0050

Exhibit U.S.A. 350
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT -098-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN LABOR PARTY

Munich, 33,
Brown house
at present Berlin, 22 Feb 40

Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff Leader

Mr. Reich leader Alfred Rosenberg
Berlin W 35
Margareten Str. 17

Chancellory Rosenberg
rec.No. 555 24 Feb 40
copy AR
and Urban St.

Subject: Directions for the administration of classes in religion

Dear party member Rosenberg:

098 PS

The deputy of the Fuehrer has heard from different sources, that Reich Bishop Mueller tells everywhere, that he received a commission from you to work out directions for formulating the teaching of religion for the schools.

I have not been able to examine the statements of Reich Bishop Mueller as to their correctness. The question, having come up for discussion again by the statements of Reich Bishop Mueller, is however in my mind of such fundamental importance for the future ideological position of the party, that I find it necessary, already now to point out to you the serious objections I have in regard to such a commission.

The ministry for education of the Reich has repeatedly indicated its desire in the course of the past few years for new directions for formulating the teaching of religion , which would also be acceptable to the NSDAP.

With your agreement, this request has repeatedly been refused by the Fuehrer's deputy. Just as your ministry did, so the deputy of the Fuehrer took the position based on the assumption, that it could not be the task of the party to give directions for the instruction of the teachings of Christian religions.

Christianity and National Socialism are phenomena which originated from entirely different basic causes. Both differ fundamentally so strongly, that it will not be possible to construct a Christian teaching which would be completely compatible with the point of view of the national socialist ideology; just as the communities of Christian faith would never be able to stand by the ideology of national socialism in its entirety. The issuing of national socialist directions for the teaching of religious classes would however be based on a synthesis of national socialism and Christianity which I find impossible.

If the directions should really be permeated by the spirit of national socialism, some very fundamental articles of faith of the Christian teachings could not be recognized. I am referring here only to the position of the Christian churches to the race question, to the question of hindrance or destruction of life not valuable, its position to marriage, which speaks for the celibacy of priests and the toleration and furtherance of orders for monks and nuns, the teaching, contradictory to German feeling, of the Immaculate Conception of Mary, etc.

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No matter how these direction may be formulated, in no case will they ever simultaneously find the approval of the church and the party.

In addition to this, the religions themselves cannot agree on the contents of the christian teachings; as far as the Protestantsthemselves are concerned, there are not only the followers of the confessional church in the Reich and the German Christians, but also the adherents of a teaching, which is endeavoring to create a new Lutheran Christendom of a particular kind approximately in the shape which seems desirable to the Reich Minister of churches, party member Kerrl. The party thus would have to decide first which of these directions of faith it would give preference, or if it should even decide for a fourth. I do not think it entirely impossible that the Reich Bishop may take this latter road, since according to his last publication he himself has already turned sharply away from conceptions which up to now have been part of the faith of the German Christians.

But if directions for the instruction of religion should ever be worked out, it will not be enough, to my mind, to make them for Protestants only; respective directions should also be worked out for Catholics. To work out directions for instructions of Catholic faith, the Reich Bishop is hardly the suitable person, and one would probably have to choose a Catholic. Of course the directions for both faiths would differ in fundamental questions, each, however would lay claim to the fact that it really contained the truly authentic interpretation of article 24 of the party program.

By issuing directions nothing would therefore be improved in the present situation in the field of the churches. The fight between the faiths would be carried on in the old form and spread into the lines of the party. Yes, all faiths and Christian groups would attack state and party, because they had assumed to encroach up on their own territory, that of teaching the Christian faith and to try to reform it.

The churches cannot be conquered by a compromise between national socialism and Christian teachings, but only through a new ideology, whose coming you yourself have announced in your writings. Because of this conviction we have always been careful, not to exert a reforming influence on the Christian dogma in any shape nor to exert anyinfluence on the church directives for religion teachings. In complete mutual agreement we have rejected the intention of the Reich Minister for churches who, against the objection of the party, always tried anew to renew the church life in the frame of national socialist spirit, in searching for a compromise between Christian teachings and the ideology of national socialism.

Should, however, anyone personality emanating from the life of the church, be charged now to work out directions for the teaching of the Christian religion, the party would thereby basically approve and accept for itself the position of the Reich Minister for the churches previously opposed by itas there is no basic difference between a position which wants to reform and reorganize the church life in its entirety, and one which aims at this goal solely in the realm of the education of youth.

So far we have always been in accord, that by taking such a step the party would leave the soil on which it is firmly planted and would step on the swaying ground of the controversial Christian doctrines. It would enter into the domain of the interpretation of the teachings of Jesus, and there would doubtless be subordinate to those who for centuries have done nothing but interpret and rewrite the words and deeds of Jesus of Nazareth as written in the old books about the actual wording of which the scientists fight even today. When in later decades and centuries the German people's soul liberated by national socialism should once again be choked and crippled by Christian doctrines, it could be possible that it may have been caused by today's attempt to effect a synthesis between national socialism and Christianity.

On the other hand, of course I am also of the opinion that it is not possible to eliminate the religious instruction in schools without replacing it with something better for the moral education of youth.

Religious instruction as given in schools today does not only comprise the instruction in the Christian doctrines of faith, the teachings of the creation of the world and of the life thereafter; besides, the children receive also instructions in the ten commandments, which for most comrades of the people to this day still are the only directives for their moral behavior and for an orderly collective life in the people's community. If this instruction is taken from the children without replacing it with something better, the objection can be made - in my estimation not without reason , that, as many contend, the present degradation of youth is in part caused by the lack of religious instruction in schools.

What, in my opinion, is therefore necessary is the preparation of a short directive about a national socialist life formulation. We need for the work of education in the party, especially also in the Hitler Youth a short resume in which the ethical principles are documented, to respect which each German boy and girl, who at one time will be representatives of the national socialistic Germany, must be educated. In such a directive for instance belongs the law of bravery, the law against cowardess, the commandment of love for the soulfull nature in which God makes himself apparent also in the animal and the plant, a commandment to keep the blood pure; many principles also belong here which are for instance also contained in the decalogue of the Old Testament, as far as they can be regarded as moral principles of all people's life.

The publication of such a directive can and must only come out of our national socialist conduct of life. Its commandments of customs need to be explained by reference to any doctrines of faith about the creation of life and about life of the soul after death.

They can and must originate beyond any confessional discussions.

I take the publication of such a directive to be of utmost importance, because the German boys and girls must once be told what they can and must do, and what is forbidden for them to do. I don't even think it necessary to introduce this directive immediately into the schools as a text; it would be sufficient if for the time being it would be introduced into the party and its

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affiliations. Later it could also be taken over by the schools just as the little Catechism also was not created by the school boards, but first tought by the Church and later taken over by the schools.

As far as the religious instructions in the schools is concerned, I do not think that anything has to be changed in the present situation. No fault can be found with any national socialist teacher, who after the unmistakenly clear instructions of the Fuehrer's deputy, is ready to give school instructions in the Christian religion. For the contents of this instruction, however, the directives should still be binding which have in former years been made by the churches themselves. In the circular of the Fuehrer's deputy No. 3/39 of 4 Jan 1939 it is stated explicitly that the teachers charged with religious instruction are not to choose from the material on biblical history at their own discretion, but have the obligation to teach the entire biblical instruction material. Interpretations, explanations and separations in the sense of several attempts of particular church directions have to be omitted. The pupils must be given the entire picture of the biblical instruction material.

However, the teachers have the right to present this material as property of biblical thought and not as that of Germany or national socialism. If thus in some cases comparison will be drawn, this, according to the circular, corresponds only to the duties of the educator. Against such instruction of religion the churches cannot have any objections.

When, sometime later, the proposed directive for a new German conduct of life first to be used in the educational work of the party, will have founded entry into the schools, it shall in no way supplant classes in religion. It may perhaps be used as a foundation for some classes in German and must have validy for all pupils, without consideration of their religious affiliations. Against such educational prodedure the churches could not object, either because it would really be a matter of additional education, which would take place next to the religious instruction and without any connection with it. On the contrary, the churches would have reason to be thankful to the state because it is not satisfied with the religious instruction according to the very insufficient moral education based on the ten commandments, but that it is giving youth an additional Education, which makes much higher demands on its moral conduct.

Parallel to that the desire of the parents for the instruction in the doctrines of faith may thus well go on. The stronger and more fertile our positive educational work in the schools will be formulated, however the more certain it is that instruction of religions will be loosing in importance.

If the youth which is now being educated according to our moral laws will later have to decide if it is still willing to have its children brought up in the far inferior Christian doctrines, the decision will in most cases be negative.

I would think that today, seven years after taking over the power, it should be possible to set up principles for a national socialist conduct of life. They have long been apparent to the people from the numerous early fighters for the national socialist idea.

H1132 - 0053

H1132 - 0054

As long as we do not master this task, however, it will always be pointed out from various sides, and rightly so, that children, not taking part in religious instruction, are no longer taught even the most simple moral laws which are a standard for the communal life of all nations.

The Fuehrer's deputy finds it necessary that all these questions should be thoroughly discussed in the near future in the presence of the Reich leaders, who are especially effected by them. I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know your position in this matter before the discussion.

Heil Hitler !

/s/ M. Bormann

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 098-PS

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Nr. 098-PS

GERARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lt.
01332102

100 PS

H1132 - 0055

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 100 PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

The Deputy of the Führer
Chief of Staff

Munich 33 -
Brown House -
at present Berlin, 18 Jan 40
Bo/Si

Mr Rosenberg, member of the executive board
of the Party (Reichsleiter)

Berlin W 35
Margaretenstr.17

Office Rosenberg
No of entry 196. 20 Jan-40
submitted to RL Rosbg 1/20
Copies AR and Urban

Dear Party Member Rosenberg:

A few days ago you expressed to the Führer at the Reich Chancellery that Reich Bishop MUELLER had written an excellent book for the German soldier. I am of different opinion. This book familiarizes a new soldier who has already given up Christianity with partly camouflaged trains of thought.

As I have written to you already, I consider it the most essential demand of the hour that NS publications worth reading for the German soldier should be written immediately by your Office and other qualified National Socialists. This opinion has been confirmed by many regional Party leaders. Thus we set against the sale of Christian pamphlets the highly increased sale of national socialist publications which are popular.

Heil Hitler:

Yours
signed: BORMANN
(M.Bormann)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 100 PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt.Inf.Nr.01335567 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Nr.100 PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt.Inf.01335567

H1132 - 0056

Exhibit U.S.A. 361
Filed Dec. 18, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 101-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

National Socialist German Workers' Party.

Munich 33,
the Brown House

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff Director

At Present, Berlin W 8
17 Jan. 1940
Wilhelmstrasse 64
III - Dr. Kl/Gf

Rosenberg Chancellory
Entry No 187 - ?? 18 Jan 40

Reich Director Rosenberg
-Shown 189
-Copy ? ?

To
Reich Director Party Member
Rosenberg
Berlin W 35
Margaretenstr. 17

Nearly all the districts report to me regularly, that the Churches of both confessions are administering spiritually to members of the Armed Forces. This administering finds its expression especially in the fact that soldiers are being sent religious publications by the spiritual leaders of the home congregations. These publications are in part very cleverly composed. I have repeated reports that thes publications are being read by the troops and thereby exercise a certain influence on the morale.

I have in the past sought by sounding out the General Field Marshall, the High Command of the Armed Forces and Party Member Reich Director Amann, to restrict considerably the production and shipment of publications of this type. The result of these efforts remain unsatisfactory. As Reich Director (REICHSLEITER) Amann has repeatedly informed me, the restriction of these pamphlets by means of the printing paper rationing has not been achieved because the paper used for the production of these writings is being purchased on the open market. Publications can only be confiscated by special police measures because they are designed to weaken the morale of the troops. Such police measures are really unsatisfactory and in their final execution very much disputed.

Likewise, the prior censorship of all writings by the High Command of the Armed Forces which takes place at the distribution points of the Armed Forces service bureau, is not sufficient in my opinion, to guarantee that the soldiers are not given an undesired influence by the Churches. A publication, the contents of which are clearly tied to the Christian dogma and which do not contain attacks against Party, State or the Armed Forces, can not in general be refused permission by this examining commission.

If the influending of the soldiers by the Church is to be effectively combatted, this will only be accomplished, in my opinion, by producing many good publications in the shortest time possible under the supervision of the Party. These publications should be so composed that the soldiers will really prefer to read them, and at the same time, indoctrinate the soldiers with a National Socialist

101 PS

World philosophy, not the Christian viewpoint.

Thus at the last meeting of the deputy Gauleiters complaints were uttered on this matter to the effect that a considerable quantity of such publications are not available. This is the reason I believe, that the publication by your expert, Office Director (AMTSLEITER) Party Member Ziegler, "Soldier Belief - Soldier Honor" (SOLDATENGLAUBE - SOLDATENEHRE) has had so great a sale in a short time.

I maintain that it is necessary that in the near future we transmit to the Party Service Offices down to local group directors (ORTSGRUPPENLEITERN) a list of additional publications of this sort which should be sent to our soldiers by the local groups (ORTSGRUPPEN), Party military units (STURME) or their adherents and friends in the field. I should not regard it as necessary or even good if the majority of these publications should have a spiritual or philosophical character. Rather I should regard it as much preferable if these publications in their finished form were styled in as varied a manner as possible, thus having an appeal to all members of the Armed Forces, regardless of their occupational or professional achievements, regardless of their interests and their background.

I should be very appreciative if you would devote your very special attention to this task, in the near future. My expert, Party Member Dr. KLOPFER, is available to you for consultation about the material on hand here which is at your disposal at any time upon your call.

As the production of these publications (which at the moment are not in existence) will take a certain amount of time, and as, on the other hand, I believe that the supplying of the troops with good publications ought not to be delayed a day, I should be indebted to you if you would transmit to me a list of the already existing publications which the deputy of the Fuehrer can recommend to the Party Service Offices as suitable for dispatch to the Armed Forces.

Heil Hitler!

(Signed) M. BORMANN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 101-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., 01335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. 101-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt., Inf.
01335567

H1132 - 0057

Exhibit U.S.A. 351
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 107-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff Leader

Munich 17 June 1938
The Brown House

107 PS

CIRCULAR LETTER NR. 72/38

To all Reichsleiter and Regional Directors (Gauleiter)

Enclosed please find, for your information, a copy directions for participation of the Reichsarbeitsdienstes in religious celebrations.

signed: M BORMANN

Rosenberg Chancellory
In Nr.226601 on 21 June 38

Certified true copy

M

1 inclosure

C O P Y

Directions for the participation of the Reichsarbeitsdienstes in religious celebrations.

The Reichsarbeitsdienst is a training school in which the German youth should be educated to national unity in the spirit of National Socialism.

This problem can only be solved, if all the ideas which at one time were directed to the breaking up of national unity, are subdued in Reichsarbeitsdienst. Therefore it is forbidden to have any class, professional and religious barriers in the Reichsarbeitsdienst.

What religious beliefs a person has is not a decisive factor, but it is decisive that he first of all feels himself a German.

Every religious practice is forbidden in the Reichsarbeitsdienst because it disturbs the comrade-like harmony of all working men and women.

On this basis every participation of the Reichsarbeitsdienst in churchly, that is religious, arrangements and celebrations is not possible.

A religious creed will strive within the German people for predominance. The Reichsarbeitsdienst in all its male and female leaders, working men and women strive for the indissoluble binding of the whole people.

Therefore not only allowing the members of the Reichsarbeitsdienst to attend church in a body, but also participation by the

H1132 – 0058

members of the Reichsarbeitsdienst in religious celebrations for example, weddings or funerals, violates the educational task which is facing the organization.

As little as it is the affair of the Reichsarbeitsdienst to forbid its individual members to have a church wedding or funeral, so definitely must the Reichsarbeitsdienst avoid taking part as an organization in a festival which is strictly religious, that is, which excludes Germans of other beliefs.

It is therefore, in any case, necessary to execute a clear temporal separation between the churchly celebration and the debut of the Reichsarbeitsdienst.

The Reichsarbeitsdienst does not participate in religious celebrations, but rather turns her support at the marriage or burial of a member before or after the churchly celbration.

The participation of the musical band of the Reichsarbeitsdienst in classical churchly concerts (for example, production of the "Schoepfung" by Haydn) is not to be regarded as a partaking in a religious celebration, and is always to be decided according to the local conditions.

signed: HILBIL

Authenticated:

REISMEIR

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 107-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf., 01335567, hereby certifity that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document no. 107-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
01335567

H1132 - 0059

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 116-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C O P Y Dt.

National Socialist German Workers Party.

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff Director.

Munich, 24 January 1939
II D - Fs
3230/0/15 - 4278 go

S E C R E T
Rosenberg Chancellory
Receipt No 6007-31 Jan 39

To the
Delegate of the Fuehrer for
the surveillance of the whole
spiritual and worlds political
philosophy schooling
and education of the Nazi Party.
Reich Director (Reichsleiter) Party Member
Alfred Rosenberg, -or representative.-

Berlin W 35
Margarethenstr. 17

Concerning: Theological Faculties

My dear Party Member Rosenberg!

I am transmitting to you by the attached enclosure a copy of a letter I have written today to the Reich Minister for Knowledge, Education and popular education. I request that you take cognizance of the same.

Heil Hitler!

Your very devoted

(signed) M. Bormann

1 Attachment

116 PS

H1132 - 0060

H1132 - 0061

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 116-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

C o p y Dt.

National Socialist German Workers Party
The Deputy of the Fuehrer

Munich, 24 January 1939
III D-Ts
3230/0/15 - 4278 g

S E C R E T

To the Reich Minister for Knowledge,
Education and Popular Education,

To the
Attention of Government Counsel Jahnert.
- or representative in the Office. -

Berlin W 8
Unter den Linden 69

Concerning: Theological Faculties.

In regard to your letter of 28 Nov. 38 -(Office Chief W)- and the conference between Mr. State Minister Dr. Wacker and my expert party member Wemmer. I would like to again inform you of the stand, the party is taking.

Fundamentally, theological inquiry can not be placed on the same footing as the general fields of knowledge in the universities as it represents less a free field of knowledge than a confessional (i.e. religious) aim of research. No doubts exist on this ground if the theological faculties in the German High Schools are appreciably restricted.

In this case, as you have likewise pointed out in your letter the clause of the Concordat and the Church Treaties are to be taken into consideration. In the case of certain faculties, which are not mentioned by a specific clause in the Concordat and Church Treaties, as for example Munich and a few others, a suppression can be begun without further to do. This is equally true of the theological faculties in Austria(»Ostmark») Vienna and Graz.

But also, in the case of the faculties which are specifically mentioned in the Concordat or Church Treaties, there now exists a special legal situation, which has been created by the general change in circumstances. Particularly, the introduction of military service and the execution of the Four Years Plan must be considered. By virtue of these measures, and in addition by virtue of the fact of an extraordinary lack of replacement men in contrast to the earlier numerous replacement men available, it will be necessary to execute a certain reorganization of the German High Schools. Thus economics and simplifications are necessary. I should like to refer particularly once more to these questions on this basis of the oral discussion between Mr. State Minister Dr. Wacker and my expert.

Because of this I would appreciate it very much if you would restrict the theological faculties insofar as they cannot be wholly suppressed in accordance with the above statement. In this event the matter concerns not only the theological faculties in the universities, but also the various state establishment which still exist in many places as institutes of high learning exclusively devoted to theology and without connection with a university.

I request in this instance the omission of any express declaration to the churches or to the other places as well as the avoiding of a public announcement of these measures. Complaints and the like must be answered (If they are to be replied to) in the fashion that these measures are being executed in the course of the economic plan of reorganization and that similar things are happening to other faculties.

I would appreciate it very much if professorial chairs, thus vacated, can be then turned over to the newly created fields of enquiry of these last years, such as racial research, the archeology studies, etc.

Heil Hitler!

as representative

signed: M. Bormann

Certified true copy
signed: Engel

13. November 1945

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 116-PS

I, FRED NIRENBERG, 2nd Lt Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 116-PS.

FRED NIRENBERG
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-1335567

H1132 - 0063

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 136-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

Information to all Sections of Party and State.

The "Hohe Schule" is supposed to become the center for nationalsocilistic ideoligical and educational research. It will be established after the conclusion of the war. I order that the already initiated preparations be continued by Reichsleiter Rosenberg, especially in the way of research and the setting up of the library.

All sections of party and State are requested to cooperate with him in this task.

(signed) ADOLF HITLER.

Berlin, 29 January 1940

Certiied a true copy
Berlin 15 Dec 1943
Dr. Zeiss
Stabseinsatzfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 136-PS

14 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL 2nd Lt. Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 136-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf
O-1335567

136 PS

H1132 - 0064

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 122-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

Munich, 17 April 1939
Brown House

(Rubber stamp):
Receipt Rosenberg Chancellory 24 Apr 39

To the
Official appointed by the Fuehrer
for the Supervision of spiritual
and philosophical schooling and
education of the NSDAP
Attention of office director
KERKSIEK or his deputy in the
office.

Berlin W 35
Margaretenstrasse 17.

III/16 -The
3230/C/15
270 g

(Rubber stamp):
S E C R E T

(handwritten note: submitted to Pg Bradmann for comment - R)

Subject: Theological faculties.

I send you the enclosed photostatic copy of a plan suggested by the Reichs Minister for Science, Education and training, for the combining of theological faculties with a request for your cognizance and prompt action.

Heil Hitler!

1 enclosure

signed: M. BORMANN

SYNOPSIS OF DOCUMENT

Letterhead of
Reichs Minister of
Science, Education
and Training

Berlin W 8, 6 April 1939

The plan which I expect to put into operation at the beginning of the winter semester 1939/40 presents the following picture.

In the East the following faculties will be maintained: Koenigsberg (Evangelic), Braunsberg (Catholic), Breslau (Evangelic and Catholic), Vienna (Evangelic and Catholic). I have already ordered the comination of the Catholic faculty in Graz with the one in Vienna will remain the only place in Austria with both faculties.

In Bavaria after closing the Munich faculty there will remain the Catholic faculty at Wurzburg and the Evangelic faculty at Erlangen. The continuation of these is important but the five state theological institutes of Bavaria should be reduced to three. I ask you to suggest the two to be closed.

In the Southwest regions I suggest the removal of the Evangelical faculty in Heidelberg to Tubingen and of the Catholic faculty in Tubingen to Freiburg. That will provide an exchange between Wurttemberg and Baden based on the Catholic predominance in Baden and Evangelic predominance in Wurttemberg.

H1132 - 0065

In West Germany a similar exchange between Bonn and Munster is proposed but which shall be designated Catholic or Evangelic is a difficult question. A decision I should like to postpone a little time.

A similar question arises with the proposed transfer of the faculty from Giessen to Marburg. Since the closing of the forestry faculty at Giessen this university has not many students. The reversal of transfer is perhaps the solution but that is not feasible at this time because of the newly organized Institute for Religious Science. Professor FRICK who is to head this institute has pointed out that his transfer from religious to philosophical endeavors may be viewed as a tendency against religion. I have suggested a gradual transfer of activity and consider the final time of transfer to be the propitious moment for such a transfer of the Evangelic faculty of the University of Marburg to that of the University of Bonn. Until that time it will be best to maintain the faculty at Gottingen since its influence in the Anglican world is great.

In the central German regions I propose a transfer of the Leipzig faculty to the University of Halle. The small faculty at Jena I should like to maintain because of its German-Christian stand.

In north German regions a combination of the Evangelic faculties of Rostock and Kiel at Kiel is planned.

Finally I should like to combine the faculties of Berlin and Griefswald in Greifswald. A double purpose would be achieved. Greifwald's weak enrollment would be improved and the Berlin faculty would not have to be included in the new university city of Berlin. I am sure this proposal will rouse the Berlin faculty but believe I can handle that problem.

To recapitulate this plan would include the complete closing of theological faculties at Innsbruck, Sal-zburg and Munich, the transfer of the faculty of Graz to Vienna and the vanishing of four Catholic faculties.

a) Closing of three Catholic theological faculties or Higher Schools and of four Evangelic faculties in the winter semester 1939/40.

b) Closing of one further Catholic and of three further Evangelic faculties in the near future.

I ask your comments at your earliest opportunity. I propose then to give the Ministry of Churches this information.

By direction:

ZSCHINTZSCH

Authenticated -

H1132 - 0066

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 122-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf., 01335567, hereby certifity that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document no. 122-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd. Lt. Inf.
01335567

H1132 - 0067

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 137-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces
No. 2850/40 secret Adj. Chief OKW

(Please indicate above file number, the date and
short contents in the answer)

Berlin W 35, 5 July 1940
Tirpitzufer 72-76
Telephone: Local 218191
Long distance 218091

To the Supreme Commander of the Army,
the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces in Holland.

Reichsleiter Rosenberg has requested from the Fuehrer to have:

1) The State libraries and archives searched for documents (Schriften) which are valuable for Germany.

2) The chanceries of the high church authorities and lodges searched for political activities which are directed against us, and to have the material in question confiscated.

The Fuehrer has ordered that this plan should be complied with and that the Secret State police - supported by the keepers of the archives of Reichsleiter Rosenberg - should be entrusted with the research. The Chief of the Security Police, SS Lt. General Heydrich, has been notified; he will get in touch with the responsible military commanders to carry out this order.

This measure should be carried out in all the territories of Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and France which are occupied by us.

137 PS

It is requested that the subordinate agencies should be notified.

The Chief of the Supreme Command
of the Armed Forces.

(Signed) KEITEL

To Reich leader Rosenberg
Copy for information
(Signed) Illegible

Captain (Rittmeister) and executive officer.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 137-PS

I, Willard E. Skidmore, Lt. (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 137-PS.

Willard E. Skidmore
Lt. (jg), USNR
391590

H1132 - 0068

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 141-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

In conveying the measures taken until now, for the securing of Jewish art property by the Chief of the Military administration Paris and the special service staff Rosenberg (The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces 2 f 28.14.W.Z.Nr 3812/40 g), the art objects brought to the Louvre will be disposed of in the following way:

1) Those art objects about which the Fuehrer has reserved for himself the decision as to their use,

2) Those art objects which serve to the completion of the Reichs Marshal's collection,

3) Those art objects and library stocks the use of which seem useful to the establishing of the higher institutes of learning and which come within the jurisdiction of Reichsleiter Rosenberg,

4) Those art objects that are suited to be sent to German museums,

of all these art objects a systematic inventory will be made by the special purpose staff Rosenberg; they will then be packed and shipped to Germany with the assistance of the Luftwaffe.

5) Those art objects that are suited to be given to French museums or which might be of use for the German-French art trade, will be auctioned off at a date yet to be fixed; the profit of this auction will be given to the French State for the benefit of those bereaved by the war.

6) The further securing of Jewish art property in France willbe continued by the special purpose staff Rosenberg in the same way as heretofore in cooperation with the Chief of the military administration Paris.

Paris, 5 November 1940

I will submit this proposal to the Fuehrer. These instructions are in effect until he has reached a decision.

signed: GOERING

Certified true copy:
Berlin 15 Dec 1945
(Dr Zeiss)
Chief of special purpose staff

Rosenberg's special purpose staff seal

141 PS

IDENTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 141-PS

I, Fred Niebergall, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1327567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document 141-PS, made under my supervision by Wolfgang E. Thormann, M/Sgt, 38775426.

Fred Niebergall
2nd Lt Inf
O-1327567

H1132-0069

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 144-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF COUNSEL

Illegible pencil notes 8 July 1943

Chief of the Supreme Command Armed Forces (OKW) SECRET

Armed Forces General Staff (WEST)

Organisation (II) No. 02938/43 Secret

Rubber stamps with illegible notes

2235
Ref. 2105

Subject: Manpower for Coal mining.

For the execution of the enlarged iron and steel program, the Fuehrer has ordered on 7 July the absolute guaranty of the necessary coal production and for that purpose, he has ordered to cover the reguirements for manpower with prisoners of war.

The Fuehrer demands, that the measures, described below, will be able finally to add 300 000 additional workers to the coal mining industry.

1. Of the Soviet Prisoners of war in our hands - with the exception of those of Finland, Norway and those, who are employed in T/O positions by the troops.-

200 000 prisoners of war

fit for coal mining immidiately as the first installment by 1 Sept 43 are to be transferred by the pleni potentiary General for labor allocative (Arbeitseinsatz GBA) with the consent of the chief, Supreme Command Armed Forces (OKW) (AWA/chief prisoner of war affair trainload by trainload. As far as necessary the GBA (plenipotentiary for manpower) will provide substitutes.

2. In care of the receipt of new Soviet prisoners of war, the requirements of the coal mining industry has absolute priority over all other demands until further notice.

All prisoners of war, captured since 5 July 43 in the East, are to be sent to camps of the Supreme Command, Armed Forces (OKW) and from there, they are to be made available immidiately or by exchange with other consumers to the pleni potentiary for labor allocation (GBA) for use in the coal mining industry; the chairman of the national coal association (Reichsvereinigung Kohle) has the immidiate right of choice already in the prisoner of war camps of the Supreme Command, Armed Forces (OKW) area with the aid of his agencies.

3. Soviet proffessional coal miners are to be sent without exception from all prisoners of war allocation points according to their vocational training to the pleni-potentiary for labor allocation (GBA) against replacements for use in mining.

4. All male prisoners, from 16 to 55 years age, captured in guerilla fighting in the operational area, the army area, the Eastern commissariats, the Governement General and the Balkans, will in the future be considered prisoners of war. The same applies to those males in the newly conquered territories of the East. They are to be sent to prisoner of war camps, and are to be brought from there for labor allocation in the Reich.

H1132 - 0070

The chief of the Army General Staff and the Reichsfuehrer SS after consultation will issue within their jurisdiction the necessary directives on the conscription and further treatment of family members.

For presentation to the Fuehrer, the chief of the affairs of prisoners of war reports to me every ten days on the development of the action,
T. for the first time of 25 July 43 as of 2o July 43.

Distribution:

Army General Staff
(Supreme Commander Airforce)
(Airforce General Staff)

(Chief of army armament and)
(Commander of the replacement)
(army)

(General armed forces operation)
(office (AWA) chief of prisoner)
(of war affairs *))

(Reichsfuehrer SS and chief of)
(German Police)

K e i t e l (signed in ink)

Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan, attention State secretary K o e r n e r

Reichminister for armament and nutritions.

chairman of the Reich coal association (Reichsvereinigung Kohle) State conncillor Pleiger.

*) Post scriptum for AWA:

The necessary information of further agencies, who are also concerned, will be done by AWA with the consent of the plenipotentiary for labor allocation (GBA).

The Reichsfuehrer SS

Field headquarters
5 Aug 1943

Adjutand Yournal No. 891/43 secret

Subject: Manpower for coal mining industry.

Reference: Letter of the command staff of the Reichsfuehrer SS - yournal No Ia/1909/43 secret.

S e c r e t

1.) Chief of the personal staff of Reichsfuehrer SS
2.) SS-main office
3.) Reich security main office (RSHA)
4.) Race and resettlement main office-SS
5.) Main office, ordinary police
6.) SS-economic-administrative main office
7.) SS-personnel main office
8.) Main office SS-court
9.) SS-supreme command - Headquarters of the Waffen-SS
1o.) Staff Headquarters of the Reichcommissar for the consolidation of Germanism
11.) Main office centre for Racial Germans (Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle)
12.) Office of SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Heissmeyer

H1132 - 0071

13.) Chief of the guerilla-fighting-units.
14.) Higher SS and Police Leader Ostland
15.) " " " " " Russia-Centre
16.) " " " " " Russia-South
17.) " " " " " Northeast
18.) " " " " " East
19.) " " " " " Alpine territory
20.) " " " " " Serbia
21.) Commissioner of the Reichsfuehrer SS for Croatia.

To figure 4. of the above mentioned order, I order, that all young female prisoners, capable of work, are to be sent to Germany for work, through the agency of Reich commissioner SAUCKEL.
Children, old women and men are to be collected and employed in the women's and children's camps, established by me, on estates as well as on the border of the evacuated area.

/s/ H. H i m m l e r

For the Reichfuehrer
GROTHMANN (in ink)
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer(MAJOR)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 144-PS

I, Fred Niebergall, 2nd Lt.Inf. O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document Nr. 144-PS.

Fred Niebergall,
2nd Lt.Inf.
O-1335567

H1132-0072

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 145-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reichs Minister for the
Occupied Eastern Territories

Nr 369/R/H

Berlin W 35, 20 Aug 1941
Rauch Street 17/18
Tel: 21 95 15 and 39 50 46
Cable address: Reichminister East

Mr
Director of the Main Office of the Reich UTIKAL
(Reichshauptstellenleiter)
B e r l i n

Subject: Safeguarding the cultural goods in the occupied Eastern Territories

I have instructed the Reichs Commissioner for the Eastland and his subordinate general and district commissioners to secure all cultural goods in the Reichs Commissariat of the East which are appropriate in general for national-socialistic research as well as research of the activities of the opponents of National-Socialism. I delegate you to carry out with an "Einsatzstab" to be formed for this purpose this work of the Reichs Commissioner, the General, Main and Regional Commissioners, for their support. During the execution of this mission you will remain directly subordinate to Main Division II of my ministry whose directors will provide you with additional instructions. The orders issued by the Fuehrer for the "Einsatzstab" in the West remain also the same for the East.

The execution of your job will be financed, as in the occupied western territories, through the Reichs treasurer of the NSDAP. A later accounting between him and the ministry for the occupied eastern territories, respectively with the Reichs Commissariats is held in reserve.

I am including a letter of mine to the Reich Commissioner of the Eastland.

Heil Hitler!

signed: ROSENBERG

1 inclosure

145 PS

H1132 - 0073

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 145-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 145-PS

I, Fred Niebergall, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 145-PS.

Fred Niebergall
2nd Lt., INF.
O-1335567

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 149-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

FUEHRER DECREE

Jews, freemasons and the ideological enemies of National Socialism who are allied with them are the originators of the present war against the Reich. Spiritual struggle according to plan against these powers is a measur necessitated by war.

I have therefore ordered Reichsleiter ALFRED ROSENBERG to accomplish this task in cooperation with the chief of the High Command of the armedforces. To accomplish this task, his Einsatzstab for the right occupation territories has the right to explore libraries, archives, lodges, and other ideological and cultural establishments of all kinds for suitable material and to confiscate such material and for the ideological tasks of the N.S.D.A.P. and for scientific research work by the university (Hoch Schule). The same rule applies to cultural goods which are in the possesion or are the property of Jews, which are abandoned or whose origin cannot be clearly established. The regulations for the execution of this task with the cooperation will be issued by the Chief of the High Command of the armed forces in agreement with Reichsleiter ROSENBERG.

In nessecary measures for the eastern territories under German administration will be taken by Reichsleiter ROSENBERG in his capacity as Reich Minister for occupied eastern territories.

(signed) A. HITLER

Fuehrers Headquarters, March 1942

To all Bureaus of the Armed Forces
the Party and the State.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 149-PS

19 November 1945

I, VIRGINIA VON SCHON, (CIVILIAN), X-046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 149-PS.

VIRGINIA VON SCHON
(CIVILIAN)
X-046318.

149 PS

H1132 - 0074

H1132-0075

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 154-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reichsminister and
Chief of Chancellory.

BERLIN W 8, 5 July 1942
Voss-strasse 6
Present Headquarter of
the Führer

To: The Highest Reich Authorities and
The Services directly subordinate to the Führer.

The Führer has Delegated Reichsleiter ROSENBERG in his capacity of commissioner of the Führer to supervise the total spiritual and philosophical indoctrination and education of the NSDAP in the spiritual battle against Jews and Free-Masons as well as against the affiliated philosophical opponents of National Socialism, who are the cause of the present war. For this purpose, the Führer has ordered that Reichsleiter Rosenberg's Staff should be authorized, in the occupied territories under military administration and in the occupied EASTERN territories under civil administration (exclusive of the Generalgouvernement), to search libraries, archives, lodges and other philosophical and cultural institutions of all type for re evant material for the execution of his task and to request the competent Wehrmacht and police services to seize the material found in order to support the NSDAP in fulfillment of its spiritual tasks and for the later scientific research work of the "Hohe Schule", whereby police files concerning political activities will remain with the police, and all others be transferred to Reichsleiter ROSENBERG's Staff. The staff is authorized to make the same requestwith regard to cultural goods that are ownerless goods or the ownership of which cannot be readily determined. The Chief of the Army High Command, in agreement with Reichsleiter ROSENBERG, will issue regulations governing the cooperation with the Wehrmacht. The necessary measures within the EASTERN territories under German administration will be taken by Reichsleiter ROSENBERG in his capacity as Reichsminister for the occupied EASTERN territories.

I inform you of this order of the Führer and request you to support Reichsleiter ROSENBERG in the fulfillment of his task.

/s/ Dr. Lammers

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 154-PS

---

5. September 1945

I, Fred NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 154-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

154 PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 315-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy

Reich Ministry for
Food and Agriculture
Current No .. IV/1a - 907

Berlin W 8, 12 March 1943
Wilhelmstr. 72

Note
on meeting held in Reich Ministry for Enlightenment and Propaganda on 10 March 194

Presiding: State Secretary GUTTERER

For the participating agencies see invitation list of 5 March, among others
Oberregierungsrat MUCHO (GBA)
Reich Council for Agriculture Dr HATZSAUL
Referent Schwarz RMS
Oberregierungsrat Dr BRENDLER (Ministry for Food)

Subject: Directives for treatment of foreign workers employed in the Reich

In his introductory remarks, State Secretary GUTTERER said that at the suggestion of Reich Minister Dr GOEBBELS the Fuehrer has decided that out of political considerations a uniform treatment of the problems concerning foreigners will have to be secured immediately in all agencies and a corresponding education of the German people will have to be instituted.

The consolidation of the new Europe and the increased anti-communistic trend which have been played up by the foreign propaganda office demand that in the treatment of foreign workers in the Reich immediately every material which would be an incentive for a hostile attitude on the part of the foreign workers should be eliminated. This is particularly necessary in the treatment of the workers from the East. In this instance the hitherto prevailing treatment of the Eastern workers has led not only to a diminished production, but has most disadvantageously influenced the political orientation of the people in the conquered Eastern territories and has resulted in the well-known difficulties for our troops. In order to facilitate military operations the morale has to be improved by a better treatment of the Eastern workers in the Reich.

In a decree issued 15 February to all district leaders (Gauleiter) and Reich directors (Reichsleiter), Reich Minister Dr GOEBBELS has given corresponding directives to party agencies. In order to instruct all other agencies, managers and trade union members who are concerned with Arbeitseinsatz, the Reich Minister for Enlightenment and Propaganda has planned directives; these directives, issued in a draft (see enclosure), served as a working basis for discussion.

In general the following is to be said about these directives:

The treatment of foreigners which until now was markedly different for subjects of Western and Eastern countries will be put on a uniform basis as much as possible, particularly the living standards of the Eastern workers will be raised. The change introduced herewith in the treatment of the foreigners will mainly affect the hitherto prevailing Security Police measures of the Reichsfuehrer SS and of the Main Security Office. The measures introduced by the management will be less influenced. In general, the decrees which have been issued by the GBA already and which, among others, are dealt with in the note for the managers will be less affected. However, an increased repudiation of mistreatment and beatings will come into effect. Accordingly, a more severe punishment is planned for those supervisors and under officials who commit such offenses. During the meeting considerable doubts were voiced by the representatives of the Main Security Office of the Reich and of the Party Chancellery. The former expounded the necessity for the strict security police measures for the protection of the German population and for the security of the Reich. The representative of the party chancellery particularly pointed out the controversies which already are appearing and which would result for the German population if more freedom were granted for the foreigners.

315 PS

H1132-0076

The Reich Food Ministry is particularly interested in the following points of the directives:

Under Point 5 it is declared that it is desired to accomodate the various nationalities separately in factories and camps. It was pointed out by representatives of the GBA and Reichsnachrstand that in the future this cannot be carried out fully in agriculture too, because of reasons of the Arbeitseinsatz. However, with the warning that this measure is to be "striven for" in the future, permission has been given to avoid changes in personnel beyond those hitherto exercised and that this principle will be considered by the GBA in cases of new draftees, just as it was done before.

Point 7: In principle, the foreign workers should receive the same food rations. To this, the undersigned remarks that the rations are varied according to nationalities (Eastern workers, Poles, other foreigners) in order to account for the home customs. Also the rations are varied according to the types of work performed (camp rations, agricultural workers who provide their own food and special rations for individual employees of the factory). The rations of the foreign agricultural migrant labor differ insofar that on the basis of state contracts various allowances in kind are given to them for a part of their pay. A uniformity is being striven for. For the above mentioned reasons, however, a complete uniformity on the basis of the German allowances is impossible. The validity of these arguments was recognized and the passage was deleted. Instead, clauses were added to the effect that "full rations, as laid down in the regulations, should be distributed" and that "the rations for those performing heavy and extremely heavy work should be handed out only if the production is accordingly great". Against these additional clauses no opposition was voiced, final decision however was withheld.

Point 8: The demanded new basis for wages of the Eastern workers has been discussed already by the departments. A corresponding draft of the GBA, equalizing the wages of Eastern and Polish workers, will reach the departments in the near future. This new regulation would fulfill an old wish of the Reich Food Ministry to equalize the wages of the Polish and Eastern workers in order to increase production and simplify the pay procedure.

Point 9: Sick and pregnant female workers will not be returned anymore since they usually spread negative propaganda in their country. Erection of dispensaries will meet with less difficulty in the industry than in agriculture. However, they will be required in agriculture too in order to free the farms from the care of foreign workers. For the same reason, collective accommodations are necessary for foreign children who were born in the Reich. Appropriate negotiations are now in progress in the GBA.

On page 7 of the draft, all the above directives for all organizations, agencies and individuals are declared as binding; the agencies, will be held responsible for the execution of these directives in an orderly fashion. The latter seems to be an extremely far-reaching demand, since the execution of a great part of these directives does not depend on the wish of the agencies but on the limited possibilities during the 4th year of the war, such as providing adequate clothing, erection of barracks for the sick and for the foreign children born in the Reich.

Also the suggested stricter punishment for infractions against these directives seems to be objectionable. The arrogant and recalcitrant attitude of some of the foreigners frequently forces the managers and their representatives to use sharp measures in order to keep up the production of the foreign workers. Insofar as certain abuses will emerge in this process and these are punished not only as unpolitical criminal actions but as acts of sabotage and in some cases as high treason, the positions of the managers and their representatives will be considerably weakened before the foreigners, and uncertainties will result in regard to the treatment of the foreigners. These will lead to a marked lack of discipline on the part of the foreigners. It would be desirable that the final decision should be against this clause.

State Secretary GUTTERER asked for comments on the draft by 16 March at the latest. The Reich peasant leader (Dr HATESAUL) agreed to deliver to us the comments of the Reichsnachrstand immediately.

H1132 - 0077

Dead line matter, 15 March 1943 !

To the Referat II B 2, II B 3, IV 9
in this building

Herewith I forward above copy of notes on a meeting held 10 March and a copy of the draft with the request for comment. I ask for a prompt reply in view of the deadline set by the Ministry for Enlightenment and Propaganda.

Referat IV 1 a
signed: Dr BRENDLER

certified
signed: ROTZOW

- - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 315-PS

24 October 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 315-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

H1132 - 0078

Exhibit U.S.A. 338
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 327-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DRMfdbO.
II 1 c 1183/44g.

(Copies for the Political Main Staff Str. 19/10
(Q 19/X ? 20/10 Dr. Wetzelz.k W 21/10
(P_1, P_2
(with request for acknowledgement
(Dr. Kinkelein n.r.
(Z.d. A. Str. 31/10

Pencilled Notes

Copy
Secret

Berlin, 17 October 1944

To: The Chief of the Party Chancellory
Reich Leader Martin Bormann
Berlin W 8
Wilhelmstr. 63/64

Stamp: Political Main Staff
Journal No. P1011 a/44g:
Received 18 Oct. 1944
encl.

327 PS

Subject: Actions against civilians in rear echelons.
Your circular No. 309/44 of 9 Oct. 1944.

Dear Party comrade Bormann: -

In order to prevent difficulties and delay -which is of course not desired by you- in the liquidation of the companies under my supervision, I have to-day dispatched the following telegram to the Gau Leaders because of the particular urgency:

"In order not to delay the liquidation of companies under my supervision, I beg to point out that the companies concerned are not private firms but business enterprises of the Reich so that also actions with regard to them just as with regard to government offices are reserved to the highest authorities of the Reich. I supervise the following companies:

(a) Zentralhandelsgesselschaft Ost fuer landwirtschaftlichen Absatz und Bedarf m.b.H. (ZO). (Central Trading Company East for Agricultural Marketing and Requirements Limited)
(b) Landbewirtschaftungsgessellschaft Ostland und Ukraine (Agricultural Development Company Eastern Territories and Ukraine)
(c) Beschaffungsgessellschaft Ost m.b.H. (Supply Company East Limited.)
(d) Pharm. - Ost G.m.b.H. (Pharmaceutics - East Company Limited)

The following banks under my supervision are also not private firms:

(e) Zentralnotenbank Ukraine (Central Exchange Bank Ukraine)
(f) Notenbank Ostland (Exchange Bank Eastern Territories)
(g) Zentralwirtschaftsbank Ukraine. (Central Commercial Bank Ukraine)
(h) Verband der Wirtschaftsbanken in der Ukraine. (Association of Commercial Banks in the Ukraine)
(i) Gemeinschaftsbank Ostland und Weissruthenien. (Cooperative Bank Eastern Territories and White Ruthenia)

The liquidation of these companies and banks has been discussed with the Reich Plenipotentiary for total war effort and will be brought to a close not later than by the end of this year. Assets suitable for restitution of the companies have already been earmarked for the armed forces and war economy. Therefore, any intervention with regard to stocks and personnel does not only impede the liquidation of business which is inevitably necessary but also delays the supply of goods to the armed forces and war industry. For this reason I beg, to refrain from any intervention.

The Chief of the Party Chancellory has a copy hereof."

H1132 - 0079

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 327-PS
Cont'd.

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of my letter of to-day to the Reich Plenipotentiary for total war effort from which you will note that the liquidation of the companies under my supervision has been agreed upon with the Reich Plenipotentiary and will be concluded at a relatively close date considering the vast operations which are indispensable for the liquidation in the interest of an orderly war economy. Restored properly not yet surrendered has already been earmarked for the armed forces and war economy, so that any delay of the liquidation or perhaps even independent confiscation of the property by the Gau Leaders would impair or destroy an organized plan, something that should not be done without a compelling reason in the interest of war economy. In order to give you an idea of the past and present problems of these companies, I am attaching enclosed a corresponding survey.

I beg you to acknowledge receipt of the telegram to the Gau Leaders.

Finally, I want to point out also that in my mind it is not correct to simply order the Gau Leaders under the heading "actions against civilians in rear echelons" to press the speeding up of the liquidation of offices and establishments which have been brought back from the occupied territories. Without doubt cases have occurred where such pressure was warranted by all means. On the other hand, it has been proven that, for instance, thousands of decent men and women as well as firms, who have done their duty under the most difficult conditions there, have been brought back from the occupied territories and have recognized the need of the hour immediately, but can simply not complete their work still necessary for the liquidation at present from one day to the other. As far as the Eastern territories are concerned, the above applies to the majority of the people assigned, so that I am obliged to regret that you also associate these people with the most ill-reputed term of rear-echelon.

Heil Hitler
Yours
Signed A. Rosenberg

H1132 - 0080

Secret

(1). Zentralhandelsgesellschaft Ost fuer landwirtschaftlichen Absatz und Bedarf m.b.H. (Z.O.).
(Central Trading Company East for Agricultural Marketing and Requirements Limited).

The following has been the mission of the Z.O. as a monopoly company for the Eastern Territories:

(a) Collection of all agricultural products as well as commercial marketing and transportation thereof. (Delivery to armed forces and the Reich),

(b) Trusteeship of enterprises dealing with food supplies,

(c) Providing enterprises dealing with food supplies with special equipment, supplying the agriculture with means of production and the rural population with commodities (premium goods).

The following is the present mission of the Z.O.:

(aa) Winding up of transactions relative to commodities and finances, particularly utilization of evacuated goods brought back from the Eastern Territories and goods which did not come into use there any more,

(bb) Collection of goods brought back from the agriculture and food industry of other occupied territories (General Government West),

(cc) Remaining current business,

(a) Fulfillment of the original assignments in the remainder of the Eastern Territories,

(b) Inter-territorial exchange of machines for the agriculture as well as for the dairy industry and inter-territorial exchange of seeds according to directives of the Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan - business section food.

The actual significance of the Z.O. and the volume of its transactions can be seen from the following:

(1) 30 offices with 200 agencies were subordinated to each main office for the Eastern Territories, the Central District and the Ukraine,

(2) 11 subsidiary companies of the food industry with 130 branches were founded in the Ukraine,

(3) The Z.O. including its subsidiary companies employed at the peak of its business during the summer of 1943 about 7000 German party members of the Reich and in addition has setup about 250 German firms of the Reich.

(4) The total turn-over of the Z.O. amounted to about 5.6 milliard Reichsmark, from its foundation until the 31st of March 1944.

(5) During this period, the Z.O. together with its subsidiaries has collected:

Grain	9,200,000 tons
Meat and meat products	622,000 "
Lindseed	950,000 "
Butter	208,000 "
Sugar	400,000 "
Fodder	2,500,000 "
Potatoes	3,200,000 "
Seeds	141,000 "
Other agricultural products	1,200,000 "
Eggs	1,075 million eggs

The following was required for transportation:

1,418,000 railroad box cars and 472,000 tons of boat shipping space.

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(6) A total of 32,900 box cars of evacuated goods has been brought back by the Z.O. of which

22,400 are grain, lindseed and other seeds, etc.,
9,000 are agricultural machines, other machines, etc., and
1,500 are goods for supply and consumption.

While the utilization of the evacuated agricultural products has been completed in the main part in spite of all difficulties by means of transfer to the Reich Agencies, it has not been possible to effect the utilization of the remaining goods (machines, furniture, supply goods etc.) in the same time and with as little friction. The utilization of these goods is being effected with the cooperation of the Commissioner for utilization of goods, Dr. Kemna, for the Reich Minister of Economy and the Reich Minister for Armament and War Production. Moreover, part of these goods which are composed of thousands of types of different goods must first be overhauled and repaired.

The number of personnel of the Z.O. and its subsidiary companies has already been reduced from 7000 to 681 employees, exclusive 50 workers who are still working in the Eastern Territories.

(2). Landbewirtschaftungsgesellschaft Ukraine.
(Agricultural Development Company, Ukraine)

The Landbewirtschaftungsgesellschaft Ukraine (LBGU) had the following missions (Figures according to status of 1st July 1943):

(a) Supervisory management of almost 31,000 collective farms and agricultural cooperatives (former Kolhoze) with 1.7 million farms, of almost 540,000 individual farms with an area used for cultivation of maximum 38 million hektars (93.9 million acres) - 24.5 million hectars (60.5 million acres) during summer 1943-,

(b) Managing trusteeship of 1875 state-owned estates with an area used for agriculture of 2.8 million hectars (6.9 million acres),

(c) Managing trusteeship of 72 breeding stations with an area of 124,000 hectars (306,400 acres), seed reproducing area of 424,000 hectars (1,047,700 acres),

Trustee management of 17 offices for distribution of seeds of 270 seed distribution points and of 619 seed depots with a seed capacity of 192,000 tons.

(d) Managing trusteeship of 900 machine and tractor stations (MTS) with 49,600 tractors.

The LBGU maintained 1 central business office, 6 district offices (with 5 branches offices), 114 regional offices, 431 county offices, 2870 base offices and 400 supervisory bodies.

The LBGU has already completed the liquidation of the following affairs:

(1) Management of the general enterprises (see above under a),
(2) Management of the state-owned estates (see above under b),
(3) Sheep-breeders association Ukraine,
(4) Financial liquidation (balance-sheet of liquidation as of 1st July 1944 will be completed on 20th Oct. 1944).

At present the LBGU still attends to the following matters:

(aa) Utilization of still remaining 5400 tons of highly valuable, evacuated seeds (a total of 98,000 tons have been brought back), most of which will be transferred to the Landbau-Gesellschaft m.b.H. (Land Development Company Limited) founded recently by the Commissioner for the Four Year Plan, - termination by the end of this year-,

H1132 - 0082

(bb) Utilization of the rolling stock, parts of equipment and similar matters confiscated by the armed forces.

(cc) Realization of the MTS evacuation depots and work shops. The personnel used in connection with this (90 civilians, 34 military personnel) occupied mainly with new problems regarding the employment of agricultural machines and the repair thereof. The transfer of these machines to the above mentioned Landbau-Gesellschaft has been projected in the near future.

The number of personnel employed by the LBGU has been reduced from 4500 German and Dutch workers as of 30 June 1943 to 410 as of 1st Oct. 1944.

Of these latter 248 were made available for other important war jobs, especially in the general government, by way of orders and leaves from present jobs. 28 employees are assigned to supervise 50,000 Ukrainian workers in key-positions and skilled laborers of the LBGU. Another 90, as mentioned, are employed for the problems of utilizing agricultural machines and for the repair thereof (see above cc). Consequently, only 44 persons are employed to wind up the remainding affairs.

(3). Beschaffungsgesellschaft Ost m.b.H. (BGO).
(Supply Company East Limited)

The BGO has been founded with the purpose to procure machines and other investment goods for the economy of the Eastern Territories as well as to perform special assignments.

Today, it has the following assignments:

(a) Winding-up of concluded business-contracts (50 mill. Reichsmark of a total procurement in the value of 115 mill Reichsmark), according to which deliveries will be made within the next 9 months;

(b) procurement of machine tools and wood-working machines by order of the Reich Minister for Armament and War production.

(c) Collection and utilization at economic assets evacuated from the Eastern Territories and the General Government whereby the BGO acts as an executive company for Dr. Kemna, the Commissioner for the utilization of goods for the Reich Minister for Economy and the Reich Minister for Armament and War-production (see Annex (1) and (2)).

(d) Liquidation of the Steine und Erden Ost G.m.b.H. (Stone and Soil East Company Limited).

To (a): According to orders by the Reich Minister for Armament and War production the machines which are being delivered in agreement with current business contracts are being transferred particularly to German industries damaged by bombing. The other deliveries are being disposed of in accordance with orders of the OKH/Chef H Ruest u.BdH. (Supreme Command Army) as well as of the economic administrative agencies and of the Planning Commissioners.

To (b): This procurement is also done for the German industry.

To (c): The execution of these assignments is in full swing, and the work connected with it is steadily increasing. So far the BGO has collected about 1000 carloads of evacuated goods. One part of these is directed by the B.G.O. to agencies charged with their utilization which operate under its management. Another part - particularly machines and investment goods - are stored in own depots, repaired, catalogued and catalogue submitted to the Office of Armament Supplies as well as to Special Agencies (Sonderringe)* and apportioned according to their directions to the Armament Industry.

The number of personnel employed at present by the BGO is 118 employees of whom 55 are male employees.

H1132 - 0083

(4). Pharm-Ost G.m.b.H.
(Pharmaceutics-East Company Limited).

The company had the assignment to supply the Eastern Territories with medicines and other drugs within the range of human and veterinary medicines as well as with all equipment for medical and veterinary requirements, hospital requirements, etc.

Apart from supplying the remainder of the Eastern Territories, the company's main assignment at present is essentially to direct the evacuated goods to other consumers, the armed forces in particular, its stocks and those goods which are to be delivered according to business contracts already concluded, while observing the necessary financial liquidation procedure.

* Translators note: Committees of industrialists and engineers set up by Speer to organize the production of component parts for the armament industry.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 327-PS

25 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 327-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567.

H1132 - 0084

Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel
Translation of Document 347-PS

Copy of a Copy

I Ju 3 D 9
Tgb No 783/449

18 April 44(in pencil)

To the Reich Youth Leader
Artur Axmann
Berlin-Charlottenburg 9
Kaiserdamm 45/46

Dear Party Member Axmann:

My chief of the department youth, OBERGEBIETSFUHRER(military equivalent General) Lüer has proposed to me the plan to let the youth of the Latvian and Estonian peoples participate in complete age groups in the military education camps of the Hitler Youth.

I thank you, party member AXMANN, for the generous invitation of the Hitler Youth to the Youth organization of the Baltic districts(General Bezirken). I agree with you in the expectations, which we connect with the enlargements of the camps, begun with such success in East-Prussia.

The experience of Germany is best able to liberate the youth from thinking about small states and to explain to them the understanding for the European obligation. Further more, I expect especially through the conscription of entire age groups, that the military education will make itself felt in the military aspect. Only the education of an entire age group has influence on the reserve situation. The reserve situation of the Estonion and Latvian Legion is marked especially by the lack of non-commissioned officers and instructors. If we can eliminate this lack by the universal military education of the growing age groups, that will mean for the future a considerable inner strengthening of not small parts of our Northern front.

The first General directors as well as state directors in Estonia and Latvia in the meantime have been instructed, to create the legal basis, which are necessary for the execution of required military education. Obergebietsführer Lüer could assure me that the inner readiness exists on the part of the youth. Also the organization and leaders of the youth will never close their ears to thi committment. However, I must draw your attention to the doubts, which are in the way of the military education of the Latvian and Estonian youth on German soil; I have consciously refrained from issuing the necessary orders on my own competence, but have asked Commissioner General to cause the countries own administration to publish the appropriate orders. Because of their own orders, these agencies will also have to issue the specific orders for the individual commitments. This is according to our policy, to relieve the German authorities from all the more technical and administrative problems, which touch little on our leadership and educational mission, and to leave to the countries own administration freedom of action.

However, according to the conferences which have taken place so far, it cannot be expected that General DANKERS or Dr. MAE will order their youth organizations on their own, to conduct the military education not in Latvia or Estonia, but in East-Prussia or in Warthegau. This veiwpointsis partly caused by the more or less expressed fear, to be suspected by reactionary circles to favor a so called Germanization. General DANKERS and Dr. MAE can also point out, that the transfer of the Latvian and Estonian pre-military education of the youth contradicts the above-mentioned principles, which we customarily observe in the realm of the remaining administration. I cannot inc[illegible] a camp education, which primarily is to alleviate the most di[illegible]eds of an inadequate recruit training, as a matter of our ba[illegible] German educational mission. In the military education camps, the young Latvians are trained under Latvian leaders in the Latvian language,-not because this is our ideal, but because absolute military necessity demands this. If General DANKERS or Dr. MAE express the wish, and they have done so, to conduct such camps on Latvian or Estonian soil, I am not able to oppose them with any serious reasons.

347 PS

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I consider the arrangement of the most necessary suppositions for the future military service an immediate and simply practical mission of the countries own youth activity. The permission, that the countries own youth organizations, even if only in part and under German leadership, can carry out the military education in the country, gives them a considerable power toward those circles, still opposing, and is also able to increase the enthusiasm, especially of the youth. Our policy must adapt itself in the necessary extent toward this immediate goal, to rouse the Baltic peoples to the highest war effort of all forces. I am sure that the adaptability and educational capacity of the youth demand other measures from us, than those which can be advocated by us in our policies toward the adult parts of the population. However, politics and the education of the youth must perform in common according to the necessities of war, which gives us the problem to mobilize all available forces for victory. Even under these conditions, there are enough possibilities for Germany to exercise influence. The universal execution of the military education based on compulsory service with regard to the location of the camp gives us the possibility to increase the share of the German camps. Two or three camps in Estonia and Latvia therefore act as advertising for the camps within Germany; for in contrast to the Germanic peoples of the West, the military education is no longer to be carried out through voluntary enlistments, but through legal conscription. The camps in Estonia and Latvia as well, will have to be under German leadership, and as military education camps of the Hitler youth they must be a symbol of our educational mission beyond Germany's borders.

I consider the execution of the military education of the Estonian and Latvian youth not only a military necessity, but also a war mission of the Hitler youth especially. I would be thankful to you, party member AMMANN,, if the Hitler youth would put itself at our disposal with the same readiness, with which they have so far supported our work in the Baltic area.

Heil Hitler!

/s/ Lohse

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 347-PS

11 Oct. 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt(jg) USNR 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document no. 347-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT(jg) USNR
391590.

H1132 - 0086

H1132 - 0087

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 374-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Berlin Nr 254404 9.
11.2355

To all state police offices and state police administrative offices. - To director or his deputy.
This teletype message is to be transmitted immediately in the most rapid way.

1. Actions against the Jews and in particular against their synagogues will occur in a short time, in all of Germany. They are not to be hindered. However, it is to be made certain, in agreement with the ordinary police, that plundering and similar law breaking will be held to a minimum.

2. Insofar as important archive material is present in the synagogues, it is to be secured by immediate measures.

3. The seizure of some 20 to 30 thousand Jews in the Reich is to be prepared. Wealthy Jews above all are to be chosen. More detailed directives will appear in the course of this night.

4. If, in the course of this action, Jews are found in possession of arms then the the sharpest measures are to be employed. Special troops of the SS as well as the General SS can be drawn into the total action. In any case the direction of the actions through the State police is to be assured by proper measures.

374 PS

Addenda for State Police Colonne:

In the synagogue of Colonne there is especially important material. This is to be made safe, immediately, by the quickest measures in agreement with the Security Service.

Gestapo IV Mueller

This teletype is secret

TRANSLATION OF DOC. 374-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Blitz Munich 47767 10,11.38 0120

SECRET

To all State police administrative offices and State police offices. To all Security Service O.A. and W.S.

Subject: Tonight's measures against Jews

On the basis of the attack upon Legation Secretary v. RATH in Pari demonstrations against the Jews are to be expected in the entire Reich toni 9 to 10 November 38. The following orders are issued for the treatment of these incidents.

1. The directors of the administrative offices of the State police or their deputies have to take up, by long-distance phone, negotiations with the proper political directorates of their regions - Gauleitung or Kreisleitung - immediately upon the receipt of this telegram and to unify a discussion of the carrying out of the demonstrations to which the proper inspector or commander of the regular police is to be drawn. In this conference the political direction is to be informed that the German police has received from the Reichsfuehrer SS and the Chief of the Police the following orders to which the measures of the political directorate should comply.

2. Only such measures are to be taken, which do not entail a danger to German life and property. (for example: burning of synagogues only if no fire hazard is present in the neighborhood).

3. ...As soon as the course of events tonight permits the use of the appointed officials for this purpose, as many Jews are to be seized, especially wealthy ones, in all regions as can be accomodated in the prisons at hand. Moreover, only healthy, male Jews of not too great an age are to be seized. After carrying out the seizure, negotiations are to be taken up at once with the proper concentration camps for the quickest accomodation of the Jews.

signed: HEYDRICH
SS Gruppenfuehrer

Police radio service - Radio Hannover
Urgent - Secret
SSD Berlin 133 10; 11 2110
To all political authorities

As soon as notices of the ending of the action arrive from the Gau administration take action that destroyed shops are so shut up with boards, etc. that the destruction is as little visible as possible. Have owners directed in certain cases to work under police orders to carry this out. Have the ruins of synagogues, etc. removed as quickly as possible.

Chief of the regular police
Special command staff of the
High Command g. a. Nr 224/38

H1132 - 0088

H1132 - 0089

Appendix

National Socialistic German Workers Party
Gau Coblenz - Trier

Coblenz June 7, 1933

Propaganda Department

To all Kreis directorates

Subject: List M. 18, Jew baiting Nr 2

You will receive in the next few days a list of the communities of your districts in which you will find the Jewish firms and businesses of your district. You will immediately check in your whole district whether the addresses given are correct or whether some have been forgotten. The highest importance is to be placed on accuracy since the list is to be printed.

Subject: Jew baiting

The district directorate will set up a committee which has the task of directing and supervising the communities in the whole district. The strength of this committee will be determined by the district director. You are to inform the Gau-propaganda directorate at once of the committee named. The Gau propaganda directorate will then set itself in coordination with these committees through you.

Present tasks of the committees.

The committee will form in all the local groups and support localities such committees whose names shall be known only to the district committee. The members of the sub-committees shall report to the district committee the names of those Party members and other Germans who buy from Jews. The district committee will publish articles whose content is such that it will point out to the miscreant members of the nation the shamefulness of their deed, and will make them aware of the shame to which they would be subjected if they were proceeded against publicly. This article must be arranged so that only the addresses of those involved, the business and the time in which he made the purchase will be given. The article should bear no signature and will be posted on various posting spots. Further the committees have to secure female clerks from Jewish stores, who can then very easily name those who purchase in Jewish shops. This demands some caution and has to be done with the greatest secrecy. The names of these clerks shall in no case be mentioned. Negotiations are to be undertaken with the association for the employed middle class so that it will prepare the means for this action and will assume the responsibility of finding a new job in another shop of equal importance in case the clerk loses her job. Her name must not be given, only the number.

The district directorate will point out in all gatherings of members or in all public gatherings that the Jew in all countries is again carrying on a low attack which is greatly harmful to Germany. It must be made clear to the masses that no German may buy from a Jew. It is also to be demanded of the Party membership that it constantly bring this to the attention of its friends and acquaintances. The Party membership must go so far in the interest of the nation that it cease friendship with best acquaintances if the latter continue to purchase from Jews. It must go so far that no German will speak to a Jew if it is not absolutely necessary, and this must be particularly pointed out.

German girls who go with Jews are to be made cognizant of the shamefulness of their actions. A member of our party must, in no way, have anything to do with such a person.

Heil Hitler
signed: BANG
Gau-Propagandaleiter

H1132 - 0090

TRANSLATION OF DOC. 374-PS
(cont. - 4)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 374-PS

24 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 374-PS.

(signed) Fred Niebergall
FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
0-1335567

Exhibit U.S.A. 326
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION DOCUMENT 392-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Pages 51-54. The Social Life of New Germany with Special Consideration of the German Labor Front (Das Sociale Leben im neuen Deutschland unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Deutschen Arbeitsfront) (Berlin, 1938) by Prof. Willy Müller. 1/

- - - -

"The Supreme Directorate of the Political Organization ("P.O.")
The Staff Director

Munich, 21 April 1933

Circular Letter Nr 6/33

On Tuesday, 2 May 1933, the coordination action (Gleichschaltungsaktion) of the free trade unions begins.

The direction of the entire action lies in the hands of the Action Committee.

The Action Committee is composed as follows:

Dr. Robert Ley, Chairman
Rudolf Schmeer, Deputy
Schuhmann, Commissar of the General German Trade Union Federation ("ADGB")
Peppler, Commissar for the General Independent Employees Federation ("AFA")
Muchow Organization
Bank Director Muller, Commissar, Director of the Bank for Workers, Employees and Officials
Brinckmann, Commissar Chief Cashier
Biallas, Propaganda and Press

All the commissar directors of the unions belong to the broader Action Committee.

The essential part of the action is to be directed against the General German Trade Union Federation ("ADGB") and the General Independent Employees Federation ("AFA"). Anything beyond that which is dependent upon the free trade unions is left to the discretion of the Gauleiter's judgment.

The Gauleiters are responsible for the execution of the coordination action in the individual areas. Supporters of the action should be members of the National Socialist Factory Cell Organizations ("NSBO" or "National-Sozialistische Betriebszellen-Organisation").

SA as well as SS are to be employed for the occupation of trade union properties and for the taking into protective custody of personalities who come into question.

The Gauleiter is to proceed with his measures on a basis of the closest understanding with competent regional factory cells directors ("Gaubetriebszellenleiter").

The action in Berlin will be conducted by the Action Committee itself.

In the Reich the following will be occupied:

1/ In his foreword to this book, Prof. Müller expresses his appreciation to the German Labor Front for putting at his disposal a series of documents useful in the presentation. In "Wer Ist's, 1935" (Who's Who, 1935, Berlin), page 1113, Prof. Müller is listed as "Rchschlgswalter, i.d. DAF". (Reichsschulungswalter in der Deutschen Arbeitsfront, or Reich Indoctrination Administrator in the German Labor Front).

H1132 - 0091

H1132-0092

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 392-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The directing offices of the unions;
The trade union houses and offices of the free trade unions,
The Party houses of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany insofar as trade unions are involved there;
The branches and paying offices (Zahlungsstellen) of the Bank for Workers, Employees and Officials, Inc.
The district committees of the General German Trade Union Federation ("ADGB") and of the General Independent Employees Federation ("AFA").
The local committees of the General German Trade Union (Federation ("ADGB") and of the General Independent Employees Federation ("AFA")

The following are to be taken into protective custody:

All trade union chairmen (Verbandsvorsitzende);
The district secretaries and the branch directors of the "Bank for Workers, Employees and Officials, Inc."

The Chairman of local committees as well as the employees of unions are not to be taken into protective custody but are to be urged to continue their work.

Exceptions are granted only with the permission of the Gauleiter.

The taking over of the independent trade unions must proceed in such a fashion that the workers and employees will not be given the feeling that this action is against them, but on the contrary, an action against a superannuated system which is not directed in conformity with the interests of the German nation.

The Provisional local direction of the General German Trade Union ("ADGB") and of the General Independent Employees ("AFA") Federations is to be taken over by a commissar of the National Socialist Factory Cells Organization ("NSBO").

The dealings with the authorities and other organizations are to be given over immediately to the newly installed commissars.

All treasuries and accounts of the independent trade unions are to be blocked immediately and remain thus until Thursday afternoon 1800 hours. Insofar as incumbent cashiers are permitted to remain in office they will be subject to the authority of the commissar. All payment receipts must be countersigned by a commissar.

After raising the blocking of funds the usual payments for the support of persons, etc. must be unconditionally assured in order not to create a feeling of uneasiness among the members of the trade unions.

As soon as possible mass assemblies are to be arranged for the free attendance by all trade union members. In these meetings the meaning of the action is to be set forth and it is to be explained that the rights of the workers and employees are being unequivocally guaranteed.

The following unions belong to the General German Trade Union Federation ("ADGB"). . . . . .(Here follows an enumeration of 28 unions).

The following unions belong to the General Independent Employees Federation ("AFA"). . . . . (Here follows an enumeration of 13 unions).

Up to the present time the following have been proposed for commissars:. . . . .(Here follows an enumeration of 17 names as commissars for the most important arrangements of the General German Trade Union Federation.(ADGB)

For the rest, the newly installed commissars will be nominated by the Gauleiters in close cooperation with the Regional Factory Cells Office

("Gaubetriebszellenamt").

It is to be understood that this action is to proceed in a strongly disciplined fashion. The Gauleiters are responsible in this respect; they are to hold the direction of the action firmly in hand.

Heil Hitler !
/s/ Dr. Robert Ley

The NSBO (National Socialist Factory Cells Organization) took over not only the administrative apparatus but the entire press of the "Free Trade Unions". The papers and magazines which had a pronounced party political (parteipoli itisch) tendency had to stop their publication, while the other special publications continued. By all these measures Marxism was to be hit exclusively, but not the idea of trade unions as such, in which the right and defense of the German workers were embodied.

On 5 May 1933, the leader of the action committee reported to Hitler the success of the ordered action. Then, in a public mass demonstration, he reported about the events of 2 May to the workers of Berlin; at the same time, he unfolded before them his future plans which were to secure the maintenance of the financial efficiency of the trade unions in the interest of the worker.

Following the crushing of the free trade unions, the danger came, of course, that former functionaries would try to acquire money and other property items for themselves in an illegal manner. This, however, would have entailed damage to the members. To avoid these dangers on 12 May 1933, the Attorney General of the State confiscated the property of the free trade unions and of all of their affiliated unions and administrative agencies in order to secure an orderly disposition of the property of the German workers. Dr. Robert Ley was assigned as the attorney with the right to dispose of the confiscated property. (verfügungsberechtigter Pfleger den beschlagnahmten Vermögen")

While the free trade unions were smashed (zertrümmert)in the action of 2 May, Dr. Ley granted the entire Union (Gesamtverband) of the Christian Trade Unions with further full liberty of movement. For this purpose, he told it on the 6th of May 1933 that "nothing will be changed in the present situation until the return of the Saar to the Reich and that they (the Christian Trade Unions) should continue as before to represent and carry on the idea of the Christian Trade Unions and of Germandom (Deutschtum) as they see it". Therefore the Christian Trade Unions put on temporary constraint in their attitude toward the social political events of 2 May and participated in the Saar in forming the "German Trade Union Front" in order to help to secure the result of the Saar voting by achieving a unity of the people.

The former free trade union leaders behaved differently. These, with the assistance of their colleagues abroad and of the international union of the trade unions, tried to oppose the measures of the German government; this induced Dr. Ley to introduce the defense against sabotage by the legal authorities.

The hostile activities reached their peak at the International Workers Conference of Geneva which began on 8 June 1933. From the German side, Dr. Ley also took part in it; representatives of the Reich Cabinet and of the Christian Trade Unions were with him. The subjects for the meeting were labor mediation, work conditions in certain branches of industry, social insurance, provision for unemployed and shortening of the working time. The participating states were to enter the basic rules, which were to be set up in an international agreement, into their social legislations. The Germans represented voiced the opinion that the situation of the working people could not be improved by international agreement but by providing work and bread for the workers. In spite of this opposite opinion, Germany took part at the conference; in this way the German government wanted to prove that it had no purpose whatever to smash the social achievements of the German labor but that, on the contrary, she endeavored to retain them and lead them further. However, she was not willing to approve of an international agreement by which the further development of the German social legislation could be hampered.

392 PS

H1132 - 0093

During the conference, a few forgin personalities opposed the German representatives in such a way that Dr. Ley was induced to reject the further participation of the German Delegation in the discussions.

The atmosphere of Geneva did not remain without influence upon the representatives of the Christian Trade Unions. As already mentioned, the Christian Trade Unions were first given opportunity to continue their social work without interference. They began to exploit this favor. Also formally they have asserted that they were subject to all governmental measures which have been already taken or were to be taken; but that they could not refrain in the course of time from striving for a special position, which was to protect them from being ideologically converted (Weltanschaulichen Umstellung) to the world of national socialistic ideas (Gedankengut). This attitude, which was contrary to the general interests and was prone to bring again dissension in the ranks of labor, induced Dr. Ley on 24 June 1933 to order the complete incorporation of the Christian Trade Unions into the German Labor Front which had been founded in the meantime. It was again the NSBO to which this task was assigned. At the same time the leaders of the Christian Trade Unions lost their honorary positions which were granted to them by Dr. Ley in the new social order. Concerning this, Dr. Ley submitted the following statement:

> "I. With the formation of the German Labor Front the majority of workers and capitalists organizations should have an opposite orientation. Not only should the last refuge of Marxism be liquidated by this means, but also it should be possible to remove the unfortunate schism of the German laboring men. Petty and selfish persons do not wish to recognize this great revolutionary fact and seek to weaken this work by imitations and self-help organizations. It is the will of the Fuehrer that outside of the German Labor Front no other organization (whether of worker or of employers) is to exist. . . .
>
> II. National Socialism is exercising the power in its strength most generously, however this proceeding is being interpreted here and there by its small opponents as weakness. This National Socialism believed that it could be generous in dealing with the Christian trade unions and other middle-class groups. This fact was answered by ingratitude and disloyality. It turns out that the afore-mentioned unions have shown the greatest corruption in treasury matters and in economic affairs. Because of this knowledge I offer the following: All offices of the Christian Trade Unions and of employee unions are to be occupied by National Socialists....
>
> (Signed) Dr. Robert LEY"

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOC. 392-PS

- -

19 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 392-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-1335567

H1132 - 0094

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 285

Law concerning Trustees of Labor
of 19 May 1933

Gesetz über Treuhänder der Arbeit
vom 19 Mai 1933

The Reich Government has decided on the following law, which is hereby promulgated.

Section 1

(1) The Reich Chancellor appoints trustees of labor for the larger economic areas upon the proposal of the competent provincial governments and in agreement with them.

(2) The Reich Labor Minister will assign the trustees either to the participating provincial governments if they agree or to the provincial authorities.

Section 2

(1) Until a new revision of the social constitution the trustees are to regulate the conditions for the conclusion of labor contracts. This practice is to be legally binding for all persons and replaces the system founded on combinations of workers, of individual employers or of combinations of employers. The regulations concerning the general application (para 2 ff of the tariff accord decree in the publication of 1 March 1928, Reichsgesetzblatt I, p 47) remain unaffected.

405 PS

(2) Moreover, the trustees are also to look after the maintenance of the labor peace.

(3) Furthermore, they are to be convoked for their cooperation in the preparation of a new social constitution.

Section 3

The trustees are empowered to request aid of the competent Reich and provincial authorities for the execution of their regulations. They should put themselves in contact with the provincial government or one of their designated authorities before executing their measures, even though the danger of delay exists.

Section 4

The trustees of labor are bound by the directives and decrees of the Reich Government.

Section 5

The Reich Minister of Labor in agreement with the Reich Minister of Economics issues the necessary regulations for the implementation.

Berlin 19 May 1935.

The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Labor Minister
Franz Seldte

H1132 - 0095

H1132 - 0096

ty. 209

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 407-PS. VI
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

District Administration Thueringen of NSDAP
The Plenipotentiary for The Direction of Labour.

Weimar 15 April 1943
Nr. 435/43 10:25 o'clock

to the Fuehrer
Obersalzberg.

23 June 1943
(stamped).

My Fuehrer,

As Gruppenfuehrer Bormann has already informed you, I am betaking myself on the 15th April to the eastern areas in order to secure 1 million workers from the East for the German war economy in the coming months.

The result of my last trip to France is that, after exact fulfilment of the last programme, another 450,000 workers from the western areas too, will come into the Reich by the beginning of the summer.

Counting the manpower which comes into question from Poland and the remaining areas, and which is in the neighbourhood of about 150,000, it will become possible again to place 5 to 600000 workers at the disposal of German agriculture and 1 million workers at the disposal of the armaments industry and the rest of the war industries by the coming summer months.

I beg you to agree that the new French labor forces can also come into the Reich under conditions similar to those which applied to the last group. I have kept in touch with the High Command of the Armed Forces.

407 PS

Since the largest part of the Belgian civil workers and prisoners of war perform very satisfactorily I ask you to agree that a similar statute to that which was granted to the French be made for some 20,000 Belgian prisoners of war. This very great concession by you has made a very deep impression upon Laval and the French Ministers. Laval has repeatedly asked me to transmit his sincerest thanks for this to you my Fuehrer.

1. After one year's activity as plenipotentiary for the direction of labor, I can report that 3,638,056 new foreign workers were given to the German war economy from 1 April of last year to 31 March this year.

As a whole, these forces have produced satisfactory performances. Their feeding and housing is secured, their treatment so indisputably regulated that, in this respect too, our National Socialist Reich presents a shining example to the methods of the capitalist and bolshevist world. However it is naturally inevitable that mistakes and blunders occur here and there. I will continue to endeavour with the greatest energy to reduce them to a minimum.

Besides the foreign civil workers, 1,622,829 prisoners of war will be employed in the German economy.

2. The 3,638,056 workers are distributed amongst the following branches of the German war economy :

Armament	1,568,801
Mining industry	163,632
Building	218,707
Communications	199,074
Agriculture and forestry ...	1,007,544
Other economic branches ...	480,298

H1132 - 0097

Besides the employment of foreign workers, 5 million German men and women workers were transferred, inside the German economic structure, to the German war economy proper by being switched from businesses unimportant to the war effort to important ones, or by retraining.

All of these efforts were necessary in order to smooth out the natural fluctuations, for example, through death, sickness, expirations or breaches of contract, but especially through drafting into the Armed Forces and the shifting of industries into other regions, and to facilitate the enlargement of the armament works, the establishment of new factories and the fulfilment of new programs.

3. The result of the registration action for men and women up to the 7 April is as follows:

On the basis of the order of 27 January 1943, 3,249,743 men and women have registered. The results are not yet final.

The number of men amounts to 553,415
that of women to 2,696,328

Up till now about 52% of these registrations (that is 1,851,771) have been definitely fixed up by the Labor Bureaux.

Up till now only 32.5% of the men come into question for the direction of labor as the majority do not fit in with the requirements as a result of old age or sickness.

Employed up to the present moment are 66,008 men. Up to 7 April 732,489 women were put to work.

This result must be designated as outstanding. 44% of these women, however, work less than 48 hours per week because of their domestic circumstances. The basic armament industry has received from the women and men employed

20,670 men
341,100 women

It was possible to make some 130,000 available to agriculture and the rest to the Armed forces, postal service, railroads, etc.

4. The result of the shutting-down measures taken by the Reich Minister for Economic Affairs includes

74,644 persons

of this group, mostly over-age and consisting of 27,218 men, 47,426 women
only a third could be directed to industry 10,108 men, 17,929 women
of these the armament industry received 5,258 men, 8,621 women

The rest were distributed to the remaining industries of war importance and to the Armed Forces.

5. The demands of the armaments industry for men and women workers and the allocations of these from December 1942 until the end of March 1943 give the following result :

H1132 - 0098

Demand.		Allocation.
December 1942)		250,000
January 1943.) total	335,000	172,000
February 1943.)		235,000
	total =	657,000
March 1943	225,000	450,000
replacements for those drafted from the armaments industry.	240,000	
	800,000	1,107,000

In the March figures 320,000 men and women are brought into account by the registration-action.

Since I, my Fuehrer, shall be staying in the eastern provinces on the 20 April, I beg, already today, to be allowed to extend my most fervent good wishes to you, along with those of my district and my family.

You can be assured that the district of Thuringen and I will serve you and our dear people with the employment of all strength.

The warmest desire is that you, my fuehrer, may always enjoy the best of health and that we ourselves can serve you to your complete satisfaction.

Your faithful and obedient,

signed. FRITZ SAUCKEL.

630 PS

Passed on : Puttig.
Received : Weismann Oberg.
Officially received : 1130 o'clock Heinstein pkz Munich for Section Room.3.

The above telegram was also sent in letter form.(in ink) WE 15 Apl.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION.
OF DOCUMENT 407-PS. VI.

22 October 1945.

I, PETER FRASER, Capt.,K.R.R.C.,76538, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 407-PS.VI.

PETER FRASER.
Capt.,K.R.R.C.
76538.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 630-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.A. 342
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

(On letterhead A Hitler)

Berlin 1 Sept 1939

Reichsleiter BOUHLER and
Dr. BRANDT, M.D.

are charged with the responsibility of enlarging the authority of certain physicians to be designated by name in such a manner that persons who, according to human judgment, are incurable can, upon a most careful diagnosis of their condition of sickness, be accorded a mercy death.

signed:
A. HITLER

Handwritten note:

Given to me by Bouhler
on 27 August 1940
signed: Dr Guertner
III a 3/41 g Rs /

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 630-PS

25 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 630-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132 - 0099

H1132 - 0100

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 654-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

U I b

Discussion with Reich Führer of SS Himmler on 18.9.42 in his Field Headquarters in the presence of State Secretary Dr. Rothenberger, SS Gruppenführer Streckenbach and SS Obersturmbannführer Bender.

also in cases where ? sentences ? ? (marginal note in pencil)

1. Correction (2 illegible pencilled words) by special treatment at the hands of the police in cases where judicial sentences are not severe enough. On the suggestion of Reichsleiter Bormann, the following agreement was reached between the Reich Führer of SS and myself:

a) In principle the Führer's time is no longer to be burdened with these matters.

b) The Reich Minister for Justice will decide whether and when special treatment at the hands of the police is to be applied.

c) The Reich Führer of SS will send the reports, which he sent hitherto to Reichsleiter Bormann, to the Reich Minister for Justice.

d) If the views of the Reich Führer of SS and those of the Reich Minister for Justice agree, the final decision on the case will rest with them.

e) If their views are not in agreement, the opinion of Reichsleiter Bormann will be brought to bear on the case, and he will possibly inform the Führer.

f) In cases where the Führer's decision on a mild sentence is sought through other channels (such as by a letter from a Gauleiter) Reichsleiter Bormann will forward the report to the Reich Minister for Justice. The case will then be decided as already described by the Reich Führer of SS and the Reich Minister for Justice.

654 PS

2. The delivery of anti-social elements from the execution of their sentence to the Reich Führer of SS to be worked to death. Persons under protective arrest, Jews, Gypsies, Russians and Ukrainians, Poles with more than 3-year sentences, Czechs and Germans with more than 8-year sentences, according to the decision of the Reich Minister for Justice. First of all the worst anti-social elements amongst those just mentioned are to be handed over. I shall inform the Führer of this through Reichsleiter Bormann.

3. Administration of justice by the people.

This is to be carried out step by step as soon as possible, first of all in the villages and the small towns of up to about 20,000 inhabitants. It is difficult to carry it out in large towns. I shall rouse the Party particularly to cooperate in this scheme by an article in the Hoheitsträger (NSDAP publication). It is evident that jurisdiction may not lie in the hands of the Party.

according to the permanency of the courts (?) (marginal note in pencil)

4. Orders regarding the police and justice are, in future, to be tempered, for example, not prosecuting unmarried mothers if they attempt to procure abortion.

H1132-0101

5. The Reich Führer of SS is agreed that the cancellation of sentence, even for members of the police, will rest, as in Article 8 of the law relating to the cancellation of sentence, with the Reich Minister for Justice.

6. The Reich Führer of SS has given full consent to the ruling I have planned on the corporal punishment ordered by the Führer.

7. I shall refer to the Common Law relating to Aliens and will give notification of the claims of Justice, e.g. in the identification of young people as anti-social elements and their arrest. Also, it seems to me that the actual circumstances which serve to stamp a person as anti-social are not laid down in the law with sufficient clarity. The Reich Führer of SS is waiting for our opinion, and until then will not carry out the text of the law.

by which he has made clear that a reduction in the age limit of full age of discretion is meant. (Marginal note in pencil)

8. The Reich Führer of SS has agreed to a clause for the Juvenile Court Law, whereby the age of discretion can be reduced to 12 years and the reduced age of discretion can be extended to over 18 years.

9. SS - Obersturmbannführer Berger, of the Staff of the Reich Führer of SS, is appointed by the Reich Führer of SS as liaison officer for matters which appear to necessitate direct liaison with the Reich Führer of SS. He can be contacted any time by teleprinter in the Field Headquarters of the Reich Führer of SS, and will come once every month to Berlin to report to me here. Hauptsturmführer Wanniger is appointed as liaison officer for other matters, and he will be at Security Headquarters (Sicherheitshauptamt).

illegible pencilled word

10. The Reich Führer of SS declared that, in the infliction of punishment, special establishments should be set up, on the principle that confirmed criminals should be confined separately and that those capable of improvement should be separated according to the nature of their crimes (e.g. impostors, thieves and those who have committed acts of violence). This was recognised as correct.

11. The Reich Führer of SS demands that the penal register should be kept by the police. Arguments against this are to be examined (cancellation and tightening up of the Penal Register Bill and additions made to it). The question is to be further discussed with Gruppenführer Streckenbach.

12. The Reich Führer of SS pointed out as reliable SS - Obersturmführer Reichsgerichtsrat Altstötter, at present on active service as a Major, and also Landgerichtspräsident Stepp; he designated as unreliable Generalstaatsanwalt Jung in Dresden.

13. Finally, the Reich Führer of SS broached the subject of the Office of the Public Prosecutor and its transference to the police. I rejected it flatly. There was no further discussion of this subject.

14. It is agreed that, in consideration of the intended aims of the Government for the clearing up of the Eastern problems, in future Jews, Pole, Gypsies, Russians and Ukrainians are no longer to be judged by the ordinary courts, so far

H1132-0102

as punishable offences are concerned, but are to be dealt with by the Reich Führer of SS. This does not apply to civil lawsuits, nor to Poles whose names are announced or entered in the German Racial Lists.

Signed Th.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 654-PS

I, PETER FRASER, Captain, K.R.R.C., 76538, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 654-PS.

PETER FRASER
Captain, K.R.R.C.
76538

H1132-0103

Exhibit U.S.a. 339
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 656-PS
Office of U.S. Cheif of Counsel.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN LABOR PARTY
Party Chancelry

The Chief of the Party Chancelry

Fuehrer's Headquarters
S E C R E T!
(Stamp)

Circular No 12/43g.

S E C R E T !

Subject: Law of Self-Defense against P.O.W's. I acknowledge the copy of the annexed order of the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht.

/s/ M. BORMANN

F.d.R
Hilegardt

1 copy

Distrb. Reichsleiter
Gauleiter,
Verbaendefuehrer

index cards: Prisoners of War/Guard Personnel
Self Defense/Physical Punishment.

- -

Copy of Copy

Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht
Az 2f 24.74 AWA/Prisoners of War. General (IA)
No. 3868 142g

Berlin 29.1.1943

S E C R E T

Subject: Self Defense against Prisoners of War
Reference: None

The question of the treatment of Prisoners of War is continually being brought up and discussed by Wehrmacht and Party bureaus, namely that the possibilities of punishment provided in the agreement of 1929(M. Dv.-38/2) are not sufficient. Primarily neither the military punishment law nor the discipline law, which has been eliminated for German military personnel, offers a punishment which can be used with satisfactory success in case of an insubordinate and provoking attitude of Prisoners of War. The following is hereby fundamentally affirmed:

656 PS

1.) The M.Dr. 38/2 (Agreement 1929) article 46 states that Prisoners of War cannot receive any other punishments than those meted out to German military personnel. That applies to all Prisoners of War with the exception of Soviet Prisoners of War. For Soviet Prisoners of War the order of the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht 2 f 24.73 AWA/Prisoners of War, General (IA) No. 389/42g of the 24.3.1942 Article A, fourth paragraph is applicable.

2.) Improper and provoking attitude of Prisoners of War toward German guard personnel as well as toward German contractors and workers forces and justifies this being enacted for the preservation of their own dignity and of national esteem. German law has an application for this; in the case of self-defense ST GB Art 53 is applicable. According to the existing law, self-defense occurs not only in the case of present actual attacks but also present attacks on one's honor, on one's property, etc. The Law of Self-defense concerns not only the party attached, it applies also to the protection of a third party from attack. Third in the sense of the N Art 53 a.a. G are not only persons, but also the persons of the public and

and private law, as for instance the State, the municipality, society etc. The party attacked can use for protection any means that the situation requires and the use of which does not contradict the healthy national interest.(Gesundem Volksempfinden). A subsequent punishment of a prisoner of war for improper and provoking attitude of Physical chastisement is not permissable since self-defense is no longer present.

3) In case of the diminishing of the effort to work only the guard and the assistant guard(for example among the farmers there is very often a personal union between assistant-guard and contractor) can interfere as the military superior of the Prisoners of War. In this he is not only authorized but also obliged by duty(see Order of the OKW A2 2f 2417a Chief of Prisoners of War/General (I)/Org (IIIb) No. 2916/42 of the 26.6. 1942). Should the prisoners of war not fulfill his order, then he has in the case of the most pressing need and danger,-the right to force obedience with the weapon if he has no other means. He can use the weapon as much as is necessary to attain his goal. If the assistant guard is not armed, then, he is authorized in forcing obedience by other applicable means.

4.) The military personnel, officials, and assisting guard personnel who are charged with the duty of guarding prisoners of war are to be instructed accordingly. It is to be made clear to them what means the law puts at their disposal, in order that they may be able to combat insubordinations, provocative attitudes and abatement of the will to work on the part of the prisoners of war, and what also the limits are to which they can go.

Distribution:
.....

Chief of the Supreme Command
of the Wehrmacht

/s/ Reinecke
F.d.R.

/s/ v. Graevenitz
Majorgeneral.

D.d.R.d.A. :
Weber

- -

5th October, 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 656-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 840-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.a. 355
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS' PARTY

The Deputy of the Fuehrer

Munich 33, 14 July 1939
Brown Hans

Regulation No. 140/39

SUBJECT: Admission of Clergymen and Students of Theology into the NSDAP

In my regulation No. 24/37 dated 9 February 1937 I have decreed that in order to avoid the penetration of contrasts of ecclesiastical-political nature into the movement and to avoid the suspicion of a one-sided attitude for or against an existing denomination, the admission of members of the clergy into the Party is to be avoided. It turned out that the non-admission of members of the clergy into the Party is not sufficient for the purpose in question.

In his regulation No. 34/39 on the lifting of the restriction of memberships dated 10 May 1939 the Reich Treasurer of the NSDAP has done justice to this experience by decreeing that clergymen as well as other fellow Germans who are also closely connected with the church, cannot be admitted into the Party.

In addition to this I decree that in the future Party members who enter the clergy or who turn to the study of Theology have to leave the Party. This decree does not affect those students who are matriculated mainly in other factors and, not intending to become clergymen later attend only some lectures of the theological faculties.

signed: for

BORMANN

attested:
(signature illegible)

Distribution IV b

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 840-PS

1 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-133567 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 840-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

840 PS

H1132-0105

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.848-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.A. 353
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

GESTAPO
NÜRNBERG-FÜRTH OFFICE

TELETYPE SECTION

Teletype No.12309

RECEIVED
24 July 1938 1515 hours
from WF via GM

Dr. Berlin Nue 167 262 24 July 1938 1500 to Stapo Nuernberg - Urgent - Transmit at once.
Subject: Bishop Dr. Sproll in Rottenburg
Reference: None

I request that the following text of a teletype just received here from Stuttgart be transmitted at once by special messenger to Bayreuth, Villa Wahnfried, to SS Brigadefuehrer Schaub, attention of SS Untersturmfuehrer Wuensche:

In connection with my report (special delivery of 23 July 1938) subject: Bishop Dr. Sproll of Rottenburg, I further communicate that the following teletype from the Gestapo office in Stuttgart just came in here:

"The Party on 23 July 1939 from 2100 on carried out the third demonstration against Bishop Sproll. Participants about 2500-3000 were brought in from outside by bus, etc. The Rottenburg populace again did not participate in the demonstration. This town took rather a hostile attitude to the demonstrations. The action got completely out of hand of the Party Member responsible for it. The demonstrators stormed the palace, beat in the gates and doors. About 150 to 200 people forced their way into the palace, searched the rooms, threw files out of the windows and rummaged through the beds in the rooms of the palace. One bed was ignited. Before the fire got to the other objects of equipment in the rooms and the palace, the flaming bed could be thrown from the window and the fire extinguished. The Bishop was with Archbishop Groeber of Freiburg and the ladies and gentleman of his menage in the chapel at prayer. About 25 to 30 people pressed into this chapel and molested those present. Bishop Groeber was taken for Bishop Sproll. He was grabbed by the robe and dragged back and forth. Finally the intruders realized that Bishop Groeber is not the one they are seeking. They could then be persuaded to leave the building. After the evacuation of the palace by the demonstrators I had an interview with Archbishop Groeber, who left Rottenburg in the night. Groeber wants to turn to the Fuehrer and Reich Minister of the Interior Dr. Frick anew. On the course of the action, the damage done as well as the homage of the Rottenburg populace beginning today for the Bishop I shall immediately hand in a full report, after I am in the act of suppressing counter mass meetings.

Gestapo Office Stuttgart."

In case the Fuehrer has instructions to give in this matter, I request that these be transmitted most quickly, best by telephone to Gestapo Office, telephone Berlin 12 00 40 attention of Regierun Assistent Freytag, so that corresponding instructions can be forwarded to Stuttgart.

Gestapo Office Berlin,

By direction,

(signed) DR. BEST

848 PS

H1132-0106

H1132-0107

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 848-PS

1 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 848-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

Exhibit U.S.A. 354
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 849-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reich Minister for
Ecclesiastical Affairs
GII 3990 /38

Berlin W 8, 23 July 1938
Leipziger Strasse 3
Tel. 11 66 51

(Stamp)
Praesidium Chancellery
Entered 24 July 1938

RP 6575/38

Subject: Catholic Bishop Sproll
in Rottenburg (wttbg.)

Ref: Letter of 22 July 1938
No. Er 41/38 III

- 3 enclosures

The Catholic Bishop Dr. Sproll as the only citizen of the city of Rottenburg and - as far as is known - as the only German bishop did not take part in the plebiscite of 10 April. The absence from the plebiscite has evoked great and justified anger among the population. Apparently the bishop himself had a bad conscience and left town on the evening before the plebiscite for an unknown destination. Even on 10 and 11 April there were demonstrations at the bishop's residence in Rottenburg against the absent bishop. On 21 April Sproll returned to Rottenburg and on the same day there were renewed demonstrations in front of the bishop's palace. On 22 April Dr. Sproll again left Rottenburg in order to go to a Bavarian monastery.

As the bishop since Hitler's rise to power became prominent through a series of damaging sermons, the Governor of Wuerttemberg now came to the conclusion that Dr. Sproll in the interest of preserving the state's authority and in the interest of quiet and order could no longer remain in office. The Reich Governor had explained to the ecclesiastical board,

> that he would no longer regard Bishop Sproll as Head of the Diocese of Rottenburg on account of his refraining from the election in the office;
>
> that he desired Bishop Sproll to leave the Gau area Wuerttemburg - Hohenzollern, because he could assume no guarantee for his personal safety; that in the case of the return of the bishop to Rottenburg he would see to it that all personal and official intercourse with him on the part of state offices as well as Party offices and the Armed Forces would be denied.

Moved by the reports from Wuerttemberg my Deputy in my absence directed the letter attached in copy G II 2277/38 2030 dated 5 May to the Foreign Office. In accordance with that the Foreign Office on 18 May turned to the German Embassy at the Vatican with the instruction that it should be urged on the Holy See to persuade Bishop Sproll that he should resign his Bishopric.

849 PS

The bishop sojourning outside of his diocese had already received the instruction to return to his diocese. On 18 May Sproll quietly returned to Wuerttemberg and retired to St. Mary's Hospital in Stuttgart.

To the
Minister of State and Chief
of the Praesidium Chancellery

in Berlin

H1132-0108

H1132-0109

Since no answer to the instruction of 18 May had been received from the Embassy at t he Holy See, on 1 July the settlement of the affair was again brought up in Rome. On 18 July the letter of the Foreign Office attached in copy - Pol III 1886 of 11 July was received. Whether the affair has again been discussed with the Cardinal Secretary of State, as planned, is unknown to me.

In the intervening two months Bishop Sproll quietly resided in Stuttgart. On 15 July he returned to the Episcopal residence and on 16 July conducted a ceremonial divine service. On the evening of the same day ther e occurred among the population aroused over the return of t he bishop great demonstrations before the ecclesiastical buildings of Rottenburg. On 18 July there were more even greater demonstrations. A report of the Reich Governor of 20 July is attached in copy. It is to be expected that on Saturday 23 July even greater mass meetings against continued remaining of the Bishop will be put on, so that Cardinal Bertram was impelled to send his telegram of 21 July to the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor.

The content and tenor of this telegram are such that I cannot recommend a favorable consideration of it. Not the demonstrating people aroused over the subversive attitude of the Bishop, is turning against the State, but the Bishop by his incredible behavior against the State and folk-community has turned against the State. In my es timation measures are not sufficient here, which merely produce the condition prior to 10 April. I could only recommend a cessation of further demonstrations if the action of the German Embassy initiated at the Holy See is accompanied by success. If it is unsuccessful, the Bishop would have to be exiled from the land, or there would have to be a complete boycott of the Bishop by the authorities, as the Reich Governor in Wuerttemberg at that time announced to the ecclesiastical officials.

I would notify Cardinal Bertram correspondingly, in case the Fuehrer does not reserve the notification for himself.

(signed) KERRL

H1132-0110

COPY

Reich and Prussian Minister
for Ecclesiastical Affairs

Berlin W 8, 5 May 1938

GII 2277/38

Subject: Catholic Bishop Sproll in Rottenburg, Wuerttemberg.

The Catholic Bishop Sproll of Rottenburg (Wuerttemberg) on 10 April 1938 as the only non-voter of the Rottenburg District aroused the greatest resentment of all racial Germans and especially gave to Catholic circles the worst example for their civic behavior. By his absence from the plebiscite, which is to be evaluated only as a demonstration, he moreover has violated the sense of the Episcopal oath of loyalty prescribed in Article 16 of the Reichconcordat.

The Bishop felt impelled to evade the just anger of the people and to leave his diocese. It is to be feared that upon his possible return and a possible appearance in public, even at church functions renewed disorders and demonstrations would occur. It cannot be expected of the German police that they would protect a man who has not perceived his most primitive duties to people and Fuehrer, from the crowds of people, who in righteous wrath are turning against this man. Also, it cannot be expected of the German authoritiesthat they will carry on official business with a Bishop who in this manner has excluded himself from the folk-community. It is not to be expected that this Bishop can ever accomplish any more fruitful work in his diocese.

I therefore recommend that it be urged on the Holy See via the Apostolic Nuntio or via the German Embassy at the Vatican, to influence Bishop Sproll that he resign his Bishopric as soon as possible.

By direction

(signed) DR. MUHS

To the Foreign Office in Berlin

H1132-0111

Copy (indicated)

Berlin, 11 July 1938

Foreign Office

Pol III 1886

a) Reference to the letter of 11. June - Pol III 1679 -

b) Ref. to letter of 27 May 1938 - II B 1 - 574/38 -

The German Ambassador at the Vatican has discussed the matter of recalling Bishop Sproll with the Cardinal-Secretary of State. The Cardinal, who acted in a very reserved manner, according to all appearance did not approve the procedure of the Bishop, but remarked, that according to reports he had received the participation in the plebiscite would be a voluntary act, nevertheless an offense against legal duties did not exist. The German Embassy reports in addition, that in spiritual circles the behavio r of the Bishop is designated as very inapt.

The German Embassy at the Holy See has been instructed to discuss the matter again with the Cardinal-Secretary of State.

Further information is reserved for the present.

By direction

(signed) Bismarck

To a) Reich Governor in Wuerttenberg Gauleiter Murr, Stuttgart
b) Chief of the Security Police Berlin SW 11, Prinz-Albrecht-Str. 8

H1132-0112

COPY

Reich Governor in Wuerttemberg

Stuttgart, 20 July 1938

Subject: Bishop Dr. Sproll

Enclosures: None

As I am informed, Monday evening a demonstration again occurred in front of the Episcopal Ordinariat. Several thousand people gathered in front of the Episcopal Ordinariat and chanting in unison gave expression to their resentment about the absence of the Bishop. There were no fu rther excesses of any sort.

I am reporting on t his incident with the request that everything be attempted to get a recall or transfer of the Bishop; for it is not to be assumed that tranquility will return to the people - even in the more remote area around Rottenburg - as long as Dr. Sproll officiates as Bishop.

(signature not indicated)

To the Reich Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs,
Berlin W 8, Leipziger Str. 3.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 849-PS

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 849-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

1058 PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1058-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

Extract from a speech of Reichsleiter Rosenberg before the closest participants in the problem of the East, on 20 June, 1941.

- -

The job of feeding the German people stands, this year, without a doubt, at the top of the list of Germany's claims on the East; and here the southern territories and the northern caucasus will have to serve as a balance for the feeding of the German people. We see absolutely no reason for any obligation on our part to feed also the Russian people with the products of that surplus-territory. We know that this is a harsh necessity, bare of any feelings. A very extensive evacuation will be necessary, without any doubt, and it is sure that the future will hold very hard years in store for the Russians. A later decision will have to determine to which extent industries can still be maintained there(Wagen Factories etc.) The consideration and execution of this policy in the Russian area proper is for the German Reich and its future a tremendous and by no means nggative task, as might appear, if one takes only the harsh necessity of the evacuation in consideration. The conversion of Russian dynamics towards the East is a task which requires the strongest characters. Perhaps, this decision will also be approved by a coming Russia later, not in 30 but maybe in a 100 years. For the Russian soul has been torn in the struggle of the last 200 years. The original Russians are excellent artistic craftsmen, dancers and musicians. They have certain hereditary talents, but these talents are different from those of the Western people. The fight between Turgenjew and Dostejewsky was symbolic for the nation. The Russian soul found no outlet, either way. If we now close the West to the Russians, they might become conscious of their own inborn, proper forces and of the area to which they belong. A historian will maybe see this decision in a different light, in hundreds of years than it might appear to a Russian today.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1058-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document number 1058-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67.

1117 PS

H1132-0113

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1117-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reichs Marshal of the
Greater German Reich

Headquarters, 1, May 1941

The battle against Jews, Freemasons and other affiliated forces of opposite "Weltanschauung" is a foremost task of National Socialism during the war.

I therefore welcome the decision of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG to form staffs in all occupied territories for the purpose of safeguarding all research material and cultural goods of the above-mentioned groups, and transporting them to Germany.

All party, State and Wehrmacht Services are therefore requested to give all possible support and assistance to the Chief of Staff of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG's staffs, Reichshauptstellenleiter Party Comrade UTIKAL, and his deputy DRK- Reldfuehrer Party Comrade von Beer, in the discharge of their duties. The above-mentioned persons are requested to report to us on their work, particularly on any difficulties that might arise.

signed: GOERING.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1117-PS

Nov 26,1945

I,FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf., O-1335567,hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 1117-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-1335567

H1132-0114

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1118-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1118 PS

18 June 1942

To the
Reich Marshal of the Greater German Reich
Berlin W 8

U/Sz 1073/42 i

Leipziger Str. 3

Dear Reich Marshal:

From your letter of 30 May 1942, I see that Oberfeldfuehrer von BEHR of the German Red Cross informed you of certain matters on which he has not been able to report to me yet. I am pleased by the appreciation which you express for my Einsatzstab for the occupied territories. It is, for me, self-evident that the members of my Einsatzstab will continue to be at your disposal as much as is at all possible.

Since the new M-action to secure Jewish house furnishings for the establishment of the administration in the East, which is purely a state measure, has been added to the former tasks of my Einsatzstab, it has been necessary to undertake an organizational separation of duty fields according to my party and state bureaus. In order that the interests of the Einsatzstab may be protected within the framework of the M-action, I have appointed Oberfeldfuehrer von BEHR of the German Red Cross, head of the bureau West of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, while the party bureau of the Einsatzstab Paris will be restaffed.

In consideration of the importance of the work of the Einsatzstab in history and in order to relieve my fellow workers, I have directed that in the interest of a correct documentary grasp of the securing of art objects hitherto undertaken, all evidence on this subject will be checked. This work is at present in progress.

Since in certain circles, as you write, the conjecture was expressed that one of my bureaus would deal in art objects, I have ordered this check. I have entrusted it to the head of my office for plastic art, Bereichsleiter SCHOLZ, and Abschnittsleiter von INGRAM who wears the Knight's Cross. Furthermore some time ago I explicitly approved the measures of the chief of staff of my Einsatzstab, Stabsfuehrer party member UTIKAL, that party member Dr LOHSE of the office of formative art is at your disposal for your personal wishes. This will be managed in the same way in the future. I should like to emphasize explicitly that the new arrangement made in my bureaus in the West will in no way prejudice your wishes, but that the gentlemen of my Einsatzstab are at your disposal in the same way as before. I may ask you, however, to continue to further the work of my Einsatzstab in the same way as you have done hitherto, which is so worthy of thanks. I ask you especially to continue to give the chief of staff of my Einsatzstab, Reich Office leader (Reichsamtsleiter) UTIKAL, the opportunity to report to you in especially important cases on the total work of the Einsatzstab. I have instructed party member UTIKAL to give you a report on the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the Fuehrer edict of 1 March 1942. It is so grotesque that difficulties should arise for my Einsatzstab from this liberal Fuehrer edict, that you should know about it for curiosity's sake alone. If you could intercede for my Einsatzstab in this connection, I would be very grateful to you in the interest of the cause.

Since you have already deposited sums in a special account for the art objects which you have acquired, I would be grateful for information as to what use you had intended for the funds of this account. Please do not take this question amiss or misinterpret it. I believe, however, that we agree that the tasks of my Einsatzstab could and can be carried out only on the basis of the fight of the NSDAP. Moreover, the Reich Treasurer has liberally made available the means for carrying out these tasks. Therefore I believe that we also agree that the art objects secured from Jewish possessions must be considered sequestered for the benefit of the NSDAP. In regard to the research material the Fuehrer has already decided that the supply secured by the Einsatzstab be dedicated to the Hohe Schule. It would be no more than right for the great values of the secured art treasures to be transferred to the NSDAP some

H1132-0115

day. Of course it remains up to the Fuehrer himself to dispose of this matter. Since the NSDAP has financed the 20 year battle against Jewry, however, such a settlement would no doubt be admissible.

I would be grateful to you if you could let me know your opinion on this question some time, so that the corresponding suggestions can be made to the Fuehrer at the proper time. Since the Reich Treasurer is continually making considerable means available for my Einsatzstab, you can understand that I am interested in clearing up this question.

As I have been informed there are good working connections with various offices of your jurisdiction, especially in the work of the Einsatzstab in the East. In the future I shall continue to see to it that everything of importance for your field of activity reaches you.

I am enclosing a document from the work of my Einsatzstab in the East, which may interest you, the personally written biography of the Russian parachutist K. KAITANOW.

Heil Hitler

(no signature)

H1132-0116

The Reich Marshal of
the Greater German Reich

Berlin W8, 30 May 1942
Leipziger Str. 3

stamped:

Ministerial Office
received 4 June 1942
No 01141

(partly illegible notation): ... 4 June ...
GR (2?) Utikal ...

Dear party member Rosenberg:

Your Einsatzstab for the seizure of cultural goods in Paris has, I believe, received the false repute of dealing in art goods itself. I know the work of the Einsatzstab very well and must say that there is no bureau which I can praise so unreservedly for its continued work and initiative as this bureau with all its staff. I presumably gave occasion for the repute of dealing in art goods, because I asked several gentlemen who are especially well versed in the field, if during their stay in Paris or France they should hear anywhere that pictures or other art objects are to be put on the market by art dealers or private individuals, to look at these things and let me know whether there is anything of interest for me among them. Since the latter has often been the case, I then asked the gentlemen to do me a favor and acquire the things for me, for which purpose I placed a warehouse at their disposal. Therefore, if some gentlemen were eager to establish contact with art dealers, it was exclusively a personal favor which was being done for me and which benefits the expansion of my collection. Since many would-be purchasers are looking for art objects in the occupied territory, I can imagine that they, perhaps in ignorance of the situation, or perhaps out of jealousy, falsely suspected the gentlemen of your Einsatzstab.

I feel obligated to offer you this explanation and to ask you that this procedure may continue. On the other hand, I do support the work of your Einsatzstab personally, wherever I can, and the fact that I was able to aid the Einsatzstab through my agencies is responsible for a large part of the seized cultural goods.

Greetings and Heil Hitler,

Your

signed: HERMANN GOERING

TRANSLATION OF DOC. 1118-PS
(cont.)

To the
Reich Marshal of the Greater German Reich
Prime Minister Hermann Goering
Berlin W9
Leipziger Platz 7

11 January 1943
Charlottenburg 2
Bismarckstrasse 1

Dear party member Goering:

My most cordial congratulations on your 50th birthday.

On this occasion I think back to the first fighting years of our movement, when I met you as a German officer at Adolf Hitler's. I think of your unqualified efforts for the Fuehrer and the long years of battle, which finally led our movement to victory. Please be assured how well I believe I understand what you have accomplished for the people and the Fuehrer, and I wish you further determined, unbroken strength to hold on to the victorious conclusion of this decisive battle for the Reich for the coming years.

I take the liberty of giving you, as a friend of the plastic art, a Dutch painting as a little remembrance for your museum. It was painted by Jacob Adriaensz Bollevois, comes from the 17th century, and is called "Seascape".

Tomorrow I shall offer you my personal congratulations on your anniversary.

Heil Hitler,
Yours respectfully,

(No signature)

- - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1118-PS

31 October 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1118-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

H1132-0118

H1132-0119

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1130-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Col. i.G. v. Altenstadt

OKH/Gen Qu Department War Administration

II/2120/43 secret

11 April 1943

Main Department I

Tgb No. I 784/43 secret
Received 6 May 1943
Encl. 1

Dear Mr. Braeutigam:

Enclosed I am sending you for your personal information a report of a speech which Gauleiter Reichkommissar Koch made in Kiew on 5 March 1943. May I ask you to regard this report as solely meant for yourself.

With best regards,

Heil Hitler!

Sincerely yours,

Altenstadt (signature)

N.R.
Obergruppenfuehrer Dr. Kinkelein (initialed) 8 May

The speech is known, isn't it? Yes.
(initials illegible)

1 enclosure.

File Koch.

H1132-0120

Copy

High Command Army, Group B
O.Qu./VII (Mil. Govt.) B.B.Nr.83/43 secret.

Headquarters, 1 April 1943.

Secret

To the
OKH/Gen Staff Army/Gen Qu
Dept. War Administration (Admin.)

Subject: Treatment of the civilian population in the Ukraine.

Reference: OKH/Gen St d H/Gen Qu Obt.Kr.Verw(Qu 4)
Nr. II/1736/43 secret of 23 March 1943.

Oberkriegsverwaltungsrat Dr. Claassen participated in the meeting of the NSDAP in Kiev on March 5, 1943 and gave a verbal report on the contents of the Reich Commissars speech. Other documents on the contents of the speech are not available here.

I.) On the treatment of the population the Reich Commissar remarked in the course of his speech in several places as follows:

1) We are the master race and must govern hard but just.....

2) I will draw the very last out of this country. I did not come to spread bliss, I have come to help the Führer. The population must work, work, and work again.....for some people are getting excited, that the population may not get enough to eat. The population cannot demand that. One has only to remember what our heroes were deprived of in Stalingrad.....We definitely did not come here to give out Manna, we have come here to create the basis for victory.

3) We are a master race, which must remember that the lowliest German worker is racially and biologically a thousand times more valuable than the population here.....

II.) Furthermore, the speech was primarily an appeal to all party members stationed in the Reich Commissariat of the Ukraine, to conduct themselves perfectly in every respect and in any situation. In this connection the Reich Commissar said the following among other things:

1) .....In the days of the crisis, one could differentiate between three groups of people:

1.) The group of those, that went about asking where one might be able to buy another suitcase;

2.) The group of slogan manufacturers with the main slogan: "One has to wait and see."

3.) The group of real National Socialists, who said: "Now of all times we will not move an inch from here!"

With this third group we say: Whoever wallows in defeatism, who gripes, will have trouble with this National Socialist community, gathered here; he will get a slap in the face.....We owe such conduct to the front, which we would prefer to join if the Führer would give us permission.....There is not a single place at the front, at which the Russians could have forced us to retreat. The Russian has not been able to force his will upon us.....

2) .....Nowdays, one often hears: "Had we", or "Were we." I only tell these people one thing: Had one had more faith in Adolf Hitler and had one taken a firmer grip at the sword, every-

thing would have been different.....

3) .....We have brought you, my fellow party members to the Ukraine as personalities but not for the purpose that you should write your papers as in a paper war. I have no objection if you want to get yourselves a rubber stamp, say "Not important for the war." This stamp you can then apply to those files which you consider superfluous or unnecessary for these times. If your superiors do not understand this, tell them so. It is not the question to build up staffs, but to decrease them. I have reduced mine in Rowno from 800 to 250 staff members.

For the High Command of the Army Group B
Chief Quartermaster
Fähndrich

For correctness of copy:

Signature illegible
Lt.

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1130-PS

12 November 1945.

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 1130-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc, 33925738.

H1132-0121

H1132-0122

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1164-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

SS ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
OFFICIAL GROUP CHIEF D
CONCENTRATION CAMP
DI/1/az.:14c9/Ot./U.

Secret Diary 63/1942
Oranienburg, 21 April 1942

(Stamp)
Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen
Kommandantur
Entered: 22.April 1942

Secret Diary No. 243/42

SECRET

Subject: Labor mobilization of clergy.

Reference: SS Economic Administration Office Ch.P8/IIa.

Enclosures: None

1164 PS

To: Camp Commandants of Concentration Camps
Da., Sah., Bn., Man., Flo., Neu., Au. Gr.-Ros., Natz., Nie., Stu., Arb., Rav., PW Camp Lublin.

Copy to: Chief of Office D II here.

The Reich Fuehrer-SS and Chief of the German Police has ordered, that the Polish and Lithuanian priests are to work fully, i.e., may be summoned for all work. The German, Dutch, Norwegian Clergymen, etc., are to be employed in future as previously only in the medicinal herb gardens.

The execution of this order is to be reported here.

B y direction

(signed) Liebenhenschell

SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCU MENT NO. 1164-PS

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf O-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languanges; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1164-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1386-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

H1132-0123

1936 REICHSGESETZBLATT Part I, Page 378

Law concerning the granting of amnesty
of 23 April 1936

Gesetz ueber die Gewaehrung von Straffrei
heit. Vom. 23 , April 1936

The Reichs government has decided to enact the following law, which is announced hereby.

Par. 1

1) Amnesty is granted for punishable acts which the perpetrator has committed in his eagerness to fight for the National Socialist ideal. Excluded are intentional offences through which death of a human being has resulted; excluded also are acts, the motives and nature of which show base intentions of the perpetrator.

2) Sentences which through the punishable acts described in Par. 1, are recognized to be legal and are not yet carried out when this law goes into effect, will be remitted. Pending prosecution will be put off if the act has been committed before a0 April 1936; new prosecutions will not be established.

1386 PS

Par. 2

Amnesty is also granted for other punishable acts, under the provisions of the following regulations:

1) When this law goes into effect, sentences recognized as valid, but not yet carried out, will be remitted, if they conist of not more than one month imprisonment and/or a fine (the latter may be changed into one month imprisonment). If on account of several separate actions, a total fine is imposed, amnesty is only valid if the fine does not go over the limit described in section 1; when this law goes into effect, the same rule applies when several legal convictions are combined into one.

2) Pending prosecutions for offences, committed before 20 April 1936, will be put off if no higher punishment or combined punishment, of one month and a fine, can be expected. New prosecutions will not be established.

Par. 3

1) In addition to #1 and #2, when this law goes into effect, fines and imprisonment not exceeding 6 months either separately or both together recognized to be valid but not yet carried out, or which are still imposed for acts committed before 20 April 1936, will be remitted conditionally if they apply to:

1) Punishable acts against the law concerning treacherous attacks against the State and Party and for the protection of the party uniforms of 20 Dec 1934 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1, page 1269) with exception of offences against section 3 and section 5, chapter 1 - as well as punishable acts against section 134 a and b and section 130 of the penal code.

2) Insults against the Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor and other leading personalities of the state or the NSDAP, as well as other insults or physical injuries resulting from political arguments (sections 223, 223a of the penal code), and punishable remarks of dissatisfaction according to section 360 Nr. 11 of the penal code.

2) The same applies to punishable acts against section 330a of the penal code dealing with punishable acts as described in section 1 Nr 1 and 2.

H1132-0124

3) The fine will be remitted under the condition that the perpetrator does not commit a crime or a deliberate offence for a period of 3 years following the granting of the conditional amnesty.

Par. 4

The Reichsminister of Justice will issue the necessary regulations for the execution of this law.

Par. 5

The law goes into effect on the day following the publication.

Berlin 23 April 1936

The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reichs Minister of Justice
Dr. Guertner

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

19 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of RGBl, Part 1, 22 April 1936, page 378.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

H1132-0125

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1388-A-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel.

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT I p.479

LAW AGAINST THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTIES
July 14, 1933
"Gesetz Gegen die Neubildung von Parteien"
Vom 14.July,1933

The German Government has enacted the following law, which is herewith promulgated:

Art.1

The National Socialist German Worker's Party(Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei) constitutes the only political party in Germany.

Art.2

Whoever undertakes to maintain the organizational structure of another political party or to form a new political party will be punished with penal servitude up to three years or with imprisonment of from six months to three years, if the deed is not subjet to a greater penalty according to other regulations.

Berlin, den 14 Juli, 1933.

The Reich Chancelor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of the Interior.
Frid

The Reich Minister of Justice.
Dr. Gürtner.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1388-A - PS

15 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1388-A-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

1388 PS

TRANSLATION DOCUMENT 1389-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 769

Law creating Reich Labor Service of 26 June 1935

Reichsarbeitsdienstgesetz vom 26. Juni 1935

The Reich Government has decided to enact the following law which is hereby made public:

Chapter I

Labor Service of the Reich

Article 1

1) The Reich Labor Service is a service of honor for the German people.

2) It is the duty of all young Germans of both sexes to serve their nation within the Reich Labor Service.

3) It is the task of the Reich Labor Service to educate the German youth in the spirit of National Socialism for the community of the nation and the true conception of labor, particularly to inspire them with the necessary respect for manual labor.

4) The purpose of the Reich Labor Service is the execution of work for the common benefit.

Article 2

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1) The Reich Labor Service is subordinated to the Reich Ministry of the Interior. The Reich Labor leader rules under its jurisdiction over the Reich Labor Service.

2) The Reich Labor leader is at the head of the Reichsleitung of the Labor Service. He dictates its organization, decides about the mobilization of labor and directs training and education.

Chapter II

The Labor Service Duty of the Male Youth

Article 3

1) The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor determines the number of the eligible recruits for every year and decides about the length of service.

2) The service starts at the minimum completed age of 18 and ends with the maximum completed age of 25.

3) As a rule, the eligible recruits will be called for labor duty in the year of completion of their 19th year.

4) Voluntary admission at an earlier age is possible.

5) Prison terms of more than 30 days will have to be made up for by the recruits and volunteers of the Reich Labor Service, if their offence does not make necessary their dismissal from the Reich Labor Service, according to Article 16.

Article 4

The eligible recruits for labor will be conscripted by the "Ersatzdienststellen of the Reich Labor Service.

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Article 5

1) The following are excluded from the Reich Labor Service:

a) Ex-convicts,
b) who is not in possession of the civic rights,
c) who comes under the regulations of security and correction according to Article 42a of the penal code (Strafgesetzbuch),
d) who has been expelled from the National Socialist Party because of dishonorable activities,
e) who has been condemned by the court because of activities against the State.

2) The Reich Minister of the Interior can make exceptions concerning Part 1, letters c and e.

3) Labor Service recruits who have been declared unworthy to occupy public offices can only be called, after the time of the loss of that honor, determined by the verdict, has elapsed.

Article 6

1) Persons who are completely unfit for labor service will not be conscripted for same.

2) Labor Service recruits residing abroad or intending to go abroad can be exempted from the fulfillment of labor service for up to two years, in exceptional cases even permanently, but in any case only as long as they stay abroad.

Article 7

1) Not eligible for labor service are persons of non-aryan descent or who are married to a person of non-aryan descent. The ruling of the Reich Minister of the Interior as in Article 1, part 3 of the Reich Law for Civil Servants, dated 8 August 1933 (RGBl I, 575), determines who is to be considered of non-aryan descent.

2) Non-aryans who have been declared worthy for armed service (wehrwuerdig) according to Article 15, part 2 of the Armed Service Law (Wehrgesetz) can also be accepted for labor service. They cannot occupy superior positions in the labor service, though.

Article 8

Eligible labor recruits can be deferred from labor service for up to 2 years, in the case of vital professional reasons up to 5 years.

Chapter III

The Labor Service Duties of the Female Youth

Article 9

The rules concerning the labor service of the female youth will be a matter of special legislation.

Chapter IV

Duties and Privileges of the Members of the Reich Labor Service

Article 10

1) The following are members of the Reich labor service:

a) The cadre,
b) The conscripted recruits,
c) The labor service volunteers

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2) People can be hired by contract for certain functions of the interior service.

Article 11

1) The cadre consists of the leaders and office holders according to plan (T.O.) as well as the candidates for these offices. The regular leaders and office holders work for the Reich Labor Service on a professional basis.

2) The leader candidate has to sign up for at least ten years of continuous service and must prove his aryan descent, before he can be promoted to a regular leader (Truppfuehrer - sergenat). He must also have accomplished his military service.

3) Regular leaders and office holders must absolutely resign at a certain age limit.

4) Civil servants of other administrations who are transferred to the Reich Labor Service retain their claim concerning their financial privileges which they acquired prior to their transfer.

5) The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor nominates and dismisses the members of the Reich Labor Service from the rank of major (Arbeitsfuehrer) and up. The other members of the Reich Labor Service are nominated and dismissed by the Reich Minister of the Interior on the proposal of the Reich Labor Leader (Reichsarbeitsfuehrer). He can confer this authority onto the Reicharbeitsfuehrer

Article 12

1) A regular Fuehrer or office holder can be dismissed from the service in any of these instances:

a) in justified cases on his own request,
b) if he does not possess any more the necessary physical and mental capacities to carry on in his job, and if the recovery of these capacities cannot be expected within a year, according to a certificate of a doctor of the labor service.
c) if his superior decides that he does not possess the necessary qualifications any more to carry on in his office.

2) Subsequent discovery of reasons for inadmissibility to the Reich Labor Service according to Articles 5 and 7 will result in immediate dismissal.

3) The intention of dismissal is, in the cases of part 1, letters b and c, to be made known 3 months in advance to the members of the cadre with more than 5 years of service and 1 month for the other members, with the motivation of dismissal. No previous notification of dismissals are necessary in all other cases.

Article 13

The membership of the Reich Labor Service lasts from the day of admission or conscription (Gestellungstag) until the end of the day of discharge.

Article 14

Membership of the Reich Labor Service does not constitute a work and service relationship in the sense of labor rights and social security as put down in Article 11.

Article 15

The members of the Reich Labor Service come under the penal regulations of the Reich Labor Service.

Article 16

1) Labor service recruits and volunteers can be released before the end of their term in the following cases:

a) on their request, if a reason for deferment, according to Article 8 came into existence after induction.

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b) if they are no longer in the possession of the physical or mental capacities necessary for the performance of the service.

2) A premature dismissal of labor service recruits and volunteers must be ordered in the case of subsequent discovery of reasons for inadmissibility to the Reich Labor Service according to Articles 5 or 7.

Article 17

1) Members of the Reich Labor Service, who belong to the National Socialist Party, cannot participate in the activities of the Party or its subdivisions.

2) In order to acquire and to exercise membership of any kind of organization as well as in order to form any kind of organization within or without the Reich Labor Service, the members of the Reich Labor Service must first obtain the authorization of the Reich Labor Service. The acquisition of membership of the National Socialist Party does not necessitate an authorization.

Article 18

The members of the Reich Labor Service must obtain an authorization in order to get married.

Article 19

The members of the Reich Labor Service must obtain an authorization in order to carry on a trade, for themselves and the members of their household, as well as in order to accept a paid, supplementary occupation.

Article 20

1) The members of the Reich Labor Service can refuse the position of a guardian, trustee, foster-father and supporter as well as any honorary occupation in the service of the Reich, country, community or the party.

2) An authorization is necessary for the acceptance of such a function. It can only be refused in vital cases.

Article 21

Members of the Reich Labor Service are entitled to free medical treatment and care in the case of sickness and accidents, according to special regulations.

Article 22

The salaries of the members of the Reich Labor Service are handled by the wage regulations of the Reich Labor Service.

Article 23

1) Financial claims resulting from the participation in the Reich Labor Service come under the regulations applicable to civil servants of the Reich. The highest authority in the spirit of these regulations is the Reich Labor Leader.

2) The decisions of the Reich Labor Service concerning the induction (articles 5, 6, 7), deferment (Article 8) and dismissal (Articles 12 and 16) are binding for the courts. The same applies to decisions about temporary relive of duty.

Article 24

The protection of the incapacitated in performance of the service and the personnel released after at least ten years of service and their survivers is regulated by the Reich Labor Protection Law (Reichsarbeitsdienstversorgungsgesetz).

Article 25

1) The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor or his appointed representative office can authorize the departing members of the Reich Labor Service to wear the Reich Labor Service uniform until further notice.

2) This privilege is ordinarily only granted after at least 10 years of honorable service.

Chapter V

Final Instructions

Article 26

The legal and administrative regulations necessary for the execution and completion of this law will be issued by the Reich Minister of the Interior.

Article 27

1) This law becomes effective the day of its publication.

2) The Reich Minister of the Interior is authorized to determine at a later date for the effectiveness of various regulations of this law.

Berlin, 26 June 1935

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1389-PS

5 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1389-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0130

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1391-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel.

1934 REICHSGESETZBLATT Page 605, 606, 607. of 12 July, 1934.

Statute of the Academy for German law.

Satzung der Akademie fuer Deutches Recht.

Para. 1

It is the task of the Academy for German Law to further the rejuvenation of the Law in Germany. Closely connected with the agencies competent for legislation, it shall further the realization of the National Socialist Program in the realm of the Law. This task shall be carried out through well-fixed scientific methods.

The academy's task shall cover primarily:

1. The composition, the initiation, judging and preparing of drafts of law.
2. The collaboration in rejuvenating and unifying the training in jurisprudence and political science.
3. The editing and supporting of scientific publications.
4. The financial assistance for research and work in specific fields of Law and Political Economy.
5. The organizatinn of scientific meetings and the organization of courses.
6. The cultivation of connections to similar institutions in foreign countries.

Para 2.

For the execution of its task, the Academy may set up special committees handling particular cases. These committees shall have as members outstanding specialists in jurisprudence and practice of the Law as well as experts in Economic Affairs. As a rule, a respectable member of the Academy, shall be the chairman of Committees. The President of the academy shall receive reports on the results of the work done by the committees.

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Para 3.

The organs of the Academy are:

1. The President,
2. The Board of Directors.

Para 4.

In addition to the responsibilities fixed by the Law, the President shall have to carry out the following duties.

1. The internal control of the Academy particularly the fixing and distribution of the various duties & the forming of committees and the appointment of the chairman and members of the committees.
2. The draft of the budget of the Academy, the rendering of the account and the administration of the property.
3. The nomination and the dismissal of members.
4. The appointment of his deputy, of the members of the Board of Directors and of the Treasurer-- all from among the members of the Academy.
5. The changing of the statutes.

In case the President is unable to carry out his duties, they will be carried out by his deputy.

A change of the statutes and the nomination of the President's deputy requires the confirmation of the competent Ministers of the Reich. As for the draft of the budjet, and the rendering of the

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account, the provissions contained in Art 9 to 12 shall be applied.

Para. 5

The Board of Directors shall support and advise the President; it shall discuss the budget and make a preliminary examination of the rendering of the account.

Para. 6

The academy consists of:

1. Ordinary,
2. extraordinary,
3. supporting,
4. corresponding members.

Para. 7

Members are nominated for a term of 4 years. The number of ordinary members is not to exceed 300.

The ordinary members are compelled to participate in the meetings of the Academy and, according to rules set forth by the President, to cooperate in accomplishing the goal of the Academy.

Para. 8

The financial administration of the Academy will be handled by the treasurer. Current administrative matters will be handled by a director who will have a contract with the Academy.

Para. 9

It shall be up to the President to plan the budget before the beginning of each fiscal year (Rechnungsjahr). This draft shall show and adjust all receipts and expenditures to be expected during the fiscal year -- separated according to purpose and valuation. Only those expenditures are authorized which, after careful verification, are necessary for the completion of the tasks which the Academy is to fulfill according to Law or Statute.

Before being put into effect, the budget-plan shall be discussed by the Board of Directors.

Para. 10

The consent of the competent Ministers of the Reich is require for the budget-plan. The Reich Minister of Justice shall receive it at a date set forth by him but not later than one month before the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Para. 11

The President shall have to account for all receipts and expenditures at the end of the fiscal year. This account shall be checked by the Board of Directors and passed on by it, with adequate comments, to the Reich Minister of Justice

Para. 12

As for the drafting and execution of the budget, for financial administration and for bookkeeping as well as for the accounting, auditing and certification of accounting, the regulations of the Reichs budget apply.

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H1132-0132

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1391-PS
Cont'd.

8 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL. 2nd Lt Inf. O-133 5567 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the attached is a true and correct translation of Document No 1391-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67.

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H1132-0134

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1392-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1936 Reichsgesetzblatt Part 1 Page 993

Law on the Hitler Youth
1 December 1936

Gesetz ueber die Hitlerjugend
vom 1 December 1936

The future of the German Nation depends on its youth, and the German youth shall have to be prepared for its future duties.

Therefore the Government of the Reich has prepared the following law which is being published herewith:

Art 1

All of the German youth in the Reich is organized within the Hitler-Youth.

Art 2

The German Youth besides being reared within the family and school, shall be educated physically, intellectually, and morally in the spirit of National Socialism to serve the people and community, through the Hitler Youth.

Art 3

The task of educating the German Youth through the Hitler Youth is being entrusted to the Reichs-Leader of German Youth in the NSDAP. He is the "Youth Leader of the German Reich". The position of his office is that of a higher governmental Agency with its seat in Berlin, and is directly responsible to the Fuehrer and Chancellor of the Reich.

Art 4

All regulations necessary for the executions and completion of this law will be issued by the Fuehrer Chancellor of the Reich.

Berlin, 1 December 1936

The Fuehrer and Chancellor of the Reich
Adolph Hitler
The Secretary of State and Chief of the Reichchancellery
Dr. Lammers

1392 PS

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1392-PS

29 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1392-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567.

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1934 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1269

Law on treacherous Acts against State and Party, and for The Protection of Party Uniforms of 20 December 1934

Gesetz gegen heimtückische Angriffe auf Staat und Partei und zum Schutz der Parteiuniformen vom 20. Dezember 1934

The Government of the Reich has decided to enact the following law, which is published herewith:

Chapter 1

Article 1

1) Unless heavier punishment is sanctioned under the authority of a law previously established, imprisonment not to exceed two years shall be imposed upon anybody deliberately making false or grevious statements, fit to injure the welfare or the prestige of the government of the Reich, the National Socialist Workers Party or its agencies. If such statements are made or circulated in public, imprisonment for not less than 3 months shall be imposed.

2) Anyone committing the offense insolently and carelessly shall be punished with imprisonment not to exceed 3 months or with a fine.

3) If the offense is directed solely against the prestige of the NSDAP or its affiliated agencies, the offender shall be prosecuted only with the consent of the Fuehrer's deputy or of agencies authorized by him to initiate the prosecution.

Article 2

1) Anyone who makes or circulates statements proving a malicious, baiting or low-minded attitude towards leading personalities of the State or the NSDAP, or towards orders issued by them or towards institutions created by them - fit to undermine the confidence of the people in its political leadership - shall be punished with imprisonment.

2) Statements of this kind which are not made in public shall warrant the same punishment - provided the offender figures on his statements being eventually circulated in public.

3) The offender shall be prosecuted only by the order of the Reich Minister for Justice; in case the offense was committed against a leading personality of the NSDAP, the Reich Minister for Justice shall issue the order in agreement with the Fuehrer's Deputy.

4) The Reich Minister for Justice in agreement with the Fuehrer's Deputy shall determine who is to be regarded as a leading personality as specified in (1).

1393 PS

Article 3

1) Anyone who commits or threatens to commit a punishable act, or who is wearing the uniform or an insignia of the NSDAP, or carries it on his person without being a member of the NSDAP or its affiliated agencies and therefore being entitled to do so, will be punished with forced labor or in minor instances with imprisonment not to exceed 6 months.

2) Anyone who commits the offense with the intention to stir up unrest or to sow fear or terror in the population, or to create difficulties for the German Reich with a foreign power, shall be punished with forced labor not to exceed 3 years or with forced labor for life or in particularly grave cases with death.

3) According to this law, a German national may be punished also if he has committed the offense in a foreign country.

H1132-0135

Article 4

1) Anyone who for the sake of a material advantage or for political ends poses as a member of the NSDAP or its agencies, shall be punished with imprisonment not to exceed 1 year plus a fine or either one.

2) The offender shall be prosecuted only in agreement with the Fuehrer or with those authorized by him.

Article 5

1) Anyone who manufactures, holds in stock, sells or otherwise brings on the market Party uniforms, parts of Party uniforms, textiles, flags or insignias of the NSDAP, its affiliated agencies or organizations, without the permission of the treasurer of the Reich, shall be punished with imprisonment not to exceed 2 years.

2) Anyone who has in his possession Party uniforms and insignias without being a member of the NSDAP or its affiliated organizations, or without being entitled to possess them for any other reason, shall be punished with imprisonment not to exceed 1 year. Anyone who wears any of the above mentioned items, shall be punished with imprisonment not to exceed 1 month.

3) To be put on a par with Party uniforms, parts of Party uniforms and insignia are those uniforms, parts of uniforms and insignias which can easily be confused with them.

4) The uniforms, parts of uniforms, textiles, flags or insignias in question shall be confiscated. In case no particular person can be prosecuted or condemned, the confiscation shall take place all the same - provided conditions justify it.

5) The confiscated items shall be turned over to the Reich Treasurer of the NSDAP or to those agencies appointed by him, for future use.

6) The prosecution of the offense and the confiscation (#4, section 2) can only be undertaken in agreement with the Fuehrer's Deputy or agencies authorized by him to handle this matter.

Article 6

According to the rules set forth in this law, anyone who has obtained membership of the Party through false pretenses, is not a member of the NSDAP, its affiliated agencies or organizations.

Article 7

The Fuehrer's Deputy, in agreement with the Reich Minister for Justice and of the Interior, shall issue the necessary regulations for the execution and completion of Articles 1 to 6.

Chapter 2

Article 8

1) The regulations set forth in this law, with the exception of Article 5 (1) apply accordingly to the "Reichsluftschutzbund", the "Deutschen Lufrportverband", in agreement with the Reich Minister for Air, and by the Minister of the Interior for the Voluntary Labor Service and the "Technische Nothilfe".

Chapter 3

Article 9

Article 5 (1) will become valid on 1 February 1935. The other rules set forth in this law will become valid one day after their publication; the law on treacherous acts against the Government of the National Revolution from 21 March 1933 (RGBl I, page 135) as well as article 4 of the law on the "Reichsluftfahrtverwaltung" from 15 December 1933 (RGBl I, page 1077) are obsolete.

H1132-0136

Berlin, 20 December 1934

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister for Justice
Dr Guertner
The Fuehrer's Deputy and Minister without portfolio
R. Hess
The Minister of the Interior
Frick
also for the Reich Minister for Air

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1393-PS

9 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1393-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0137

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1394-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel.

1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Page 723, Art 1-3,
(dated 13 October 1933)

Law to guarantee Public Peace

Gesetz zur Gewährleistung des Reichsfriedens
(Vom 13, October 1933)

The Reichs-Government passed the following law, which is published herewith:

Art 1.

1) With death or, as far as a more severe punishment is not provided, with a life-term in the house of correction or with up to fifteen years in the house of correction will be punished:

1) Whoever undertakes to kill a judge or a public prosecutor or an official, entrusted with tasks of the political, criminal, Railroad, forest-custom-protective or security police., or a member of the Armed Forces or of the Storm colums(inclusive Stahlhelm) or of the Schutzstaffeln of the NSDAP, a (trustee) agent of the NSDAP, or a member of the German Air-Sport organization, out of political motives or on account of their official activity, or whoever incites to such a killing, whoever volunteers or accepts such an offer, or whoever agrees on such a killing with another person;

2) Whoever undertakes to kill a magistrate or juryman on account of his activity as magistrate or juryman, or a witness or an expert on account of testimony given in fulfillment of his duty as witness or expert, or whoever invites to such a killing, whoever volunteers, accepts such an offer, or whoever agrees on such a killing with another;

3) Whoever produces, circulates or for the purpose of circulation holds in readiness abroad printed matter in which the facts of high treason are substantiated(Art 81 to 86 Criminal Code), or otherwise commits the crime of High-treason;

4) Whoever undertakes to import printed matter, as mentioned in Not 3, knowing of its high treasonable contents, for distribution at home, or who distributes such printed matter, after its import; or who furthers at home a crime of high treason, committed abroad.

2) The regulations in Art 86a Criminal Code about confiscation and rendering useless will be employed accordingly.

Art 2

With house of correction up to five years will be punished whoever undertakes to import printed matter with intention of distributing it for purposes endangering the country, in which are substantiated the facts.

1) of a punishable crime in accordance with the law forbidding the (new) organization of parties of 14 July 1933(Reichs Law-Publication I, page 479) or
2) of a punishable invitaion or provocation according to Art 110 to 112 Criminal Code or
3) of a punishable untrue report, in accordance with Art 3 of the Reichs-President's decree to prevent treacherous attacks against the government of the national revolution of 21 March 1933(Reichs-Law-Publication I, page 135)

Art 3

For the crimes mentioned in Art 1 and 2, the special courts, established according to the decree of the Reichs government of 1 March 1933(RGBL I p. 136) are competent; insofar as the competence of the Supreme Court Reichs court and the court of appeals (Oberlandesgericht) is not proven.(begründet).

1394 PS

H1132-0138

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION 13 Oct. 1945.
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1394-PS.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, LT(jg) USNR 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the attached is a true and correct translation of Document no. 1394-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT(jg) USNR
391590

H1132-0139

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1395
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

H1132-0140

1933 Reichsgesetzblatt Page 1016
1 Dec 1933

Law on securing the unity of Party and State
1 Dec. 1933.

Gesetz zur Gicherung der Ginheit von Partei und Staat, Vom 1 Dezember 1933.

The Reichs government has decided on the following law which is announced herewith:

Art 1

1) After the victory of the National Socialistic Revolution, the National Socialistic German Labor Party is the bearer of the concept of the German State and is inseperably the state.
2) It will be a part of the public law. Its organization will be determined by the Fuehrer.

Art 2.

The deputy of the Fuehrer and the Chief of Staff of the SA will become members of the Reichs government in order to insure close cooperation of the offices of the party and SA with the public authorities.

Art.3

The members of the National Socialistic German Labor Party and the SA(including their subordinate organizations.) as the leading and driving force of the National Socialist State will bear greater responsibility toward Fuehrer, people and state.
2) In case they violate these duties, they will be subject to special jurisdiction by party and state.
3) The Fuehrer may extend these regulations in order to include members of other organizations.

Art 4.

Every action or neglect on the part of members of the SA(including their subordinate organizations) attacking or endangering the existence, organization, activity or reputation of the National Socialistic German Labor Party, in particular any infraction against dissipline and order, will be regarded as a violation of duty.

Art 5.

Custody and arrest may be inflicted in addition to the usual penalties.

Art 6.

The public authorities have to grant legal and administrative assistance to the offices of the Party and the SA which are entrusted with the execution of the jurisdiction of the Party and SA.

Art. 7

The law regarding the authority to inflict penalties on members of the SA and SS, of the 28 April 1933(RGBI p. 230) will be invalidated.

1395 PS

Art. 8

The Reichs Chancellor, as Fuehrer of the National Socialistic German Labor Party and as the supreme commander of SA will issue the regulation necessary for the execution and augmentation of this law, particularly with reppect to the organization and procedure

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1395-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel
Contd.

f the jurisdiction of the Party and SA. He will determine the time at which the regulations concerning this jurisdiction will be effective.

Berlin 1 Dec. 1933

Reichs Chancellor

Adolf Hitler

The Reichs Minister of the Interior

Frick.

- -

5 October 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt(jg) USNR, 391590 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1395-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt(jg) USNR
391590.

H1132-0141

Document:
1397-PS

REICHSGESETZBLATT Page 175, Art 1-18.
dated 7 April 1933.

H1132-0142

1397 PS

Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums Vom 7. April 1933.

Law for the Reestablishment of the Professional Civil Service 7 April 1933.

The Reichsgovernment has enacted the following law, which is hereby proclaimed:

Art. 1.

1. For the reestablishment of a national professional civil service and for the simplification of administration, officials may be discharged from office according to the following regulations, even when the necessary conditions according to the appropriate law do not exist.
2. Officials, as used in this law, means immediate(unmittelbare) and mediate(mittlebare) officials of the Reich, immediate and mediate officials of the federal states(Länder), Officials of communes (Gemeinde) and communal associations, officials of public legal corporations as well as institutions and undertakings placed upon the same status as these public legal corporations(Third decree of the Reichspraesident for the safeguarding of business and finance of 6 October 1931RGBl. I P.537, 3rd part, Chapter V, Section I, Art. 15, subparagraph 1.) The stipulations apply also to employees of agencies supplying social insurance, who have the rights and duties of officials.
3. Officials as used in this law also includes officials in temporary retirement.
4. The Reichsbank and the German State Railway Co. are empowered to make corresponding regulations.

Art. 2.

1. Officials, who since 9 November 1918 have attained the status of officials without possessing the required or usual preparation or other qualifications are to be dismissed from service. Their former salaries will be accorded them for a period of 3 months after thier dismissal.
2. A right to waiting allowances, pensions, or survivors pension and to the continuance of the official designation, the title, the official uniform and the official insignia is not possessed by them.
3. In case of need a pension, revocable at any time, equivalent to a third of the usual base pay of the last position held by them may be granted them, especially when they are caring for dependant relatives; reinsurance according to the provisions of the Reich's social insurance law will not take place.
4. The stipulations of Section 2 and 3 will receive corresponding application in the case of persons of the type designated in Sect. 1, who already before this law became effective had been retired.

Art. 3.

1. Officials, who are of non-aryan descent, are to be retired, insofar as honorary officials are concerned, they are to be removed from official status.
2. Section 1 is not in effect for officials who were already officials since 1 August 1914, or who fought during the World War at the front for the German Reichs or who fought for its allies or whose fathers or sons were killed in the World War. The Reichsminister of the Interior can permit further exceptions in understanding with the appropriate special minister or the highest authorities of the federal states in the case of officials abroad.

Art. 4.

Officials, whose former political activity does not offer a guarantee that they at all times without reservation act in the interest of the national state can be dismissed from service. For a period of 3 months after dismissal they are accorded their former salary. From this time on they recieve 3/4 of their pension and corresponding survivor's benefits.

Art. 5.

1. Every official must allow himself to be transferred to another office of the same or equilavent career, even into such a one having less rank or regular salary--reimbursement for the prescribed costs of transfer taking place, if the needs of the service require it. In case of transferment to an office of lower rank and regular salary the official retains his previous official title and the official income of his former position.
2. The official can, in place of transfer to an office of lesser rank and regular income (section11)demand to be retired.

Art. 6.

For the simplification of administration officials can be retired, even if they are not yet unfit for service. If officials are retired for this reason, their places may not be filled again.

Art. 7.

1. Dismissal from office, transfer to another office and retirement will be ordered by the highest Reichs or federal state agency which will render final decision without right of appeal.
2. The dispositions according to Art 2 to 6 must be made known at the latest by 30 Sept 1933 to those affected. The time can be shortened by agreement with the Reichsminister of the Interior, if the appropriate Reichs or federal state agency declares that the measures authorized in this law have been carried out.

Art. 8.

A pension will not be granted to the officials dismissed or retired in accordance with Art 3 and 4, if they have not completed a term of service of at least 10 years; this applies also in the cases in which according to the existing stipulation a pension is already accorded after a shorter term of service. Articles 36,47 and 49 of the Reichs officials' law, the law of 4 July 1921 on increased computation of time in service accomplished during the war (RGBl p. 825) and the corresponding provisions of federal state laws remained unchanged.

Art. 9

1. In the calcuation of length of service valid for pension purposes, excepting time of service accrued in their last employment, only a term served in the Reichs, Federal State, or communal service according to the existing regulations may be credited to officials dismissed or retired according to Articles 3 and 4. Also accrediting of this length of service is only permissible, if it bears some relationship in preparation or career to the position last held; such a relationship of lower career to a higher one is to be regarded as an orderly promotion. If the official would have obtained a higher pension by the addition of later years of service to time served in an earlier position regularly obtained by qualifications and preparation, the ruling more favorable to him takes precedence.
2. The implementative regulations govern the calculation of time served with public corporations and with institutions and undertakings placed upon the same basis as these public corporations.
3. Accreditation and certification of time served valid for pension purposes, which conflict with the carrying out of the provisions of Section 1, are nullified.
4. In the case of officials of the Reich and of public corporations, institutions, and agencies under the supervision of the Reich, the Reichsminister of the interior in agreement with the Reichsminister of finances can mitigate hardships; the highest federal state authorities can do the same in the case of other officials.
5. Sections 1 to 4 as well as Articl 8 will also be applied to such officials who already, before this law came into effect, were retired either permanently or temporarily and upon whom Articles 2 to 4 would have been applied if the officials had been still in service at the time this law came into effect. The new accrediting of time of service valid in the calculation of pensions and the accrediting of pensions and of waiting allowances must, at the latest, take place on 30 Sept 1933 with effect as of 1 Oct 1933.

H1132-0143

H1132-0144

Art 10

1. Guiding principles, which are established for the amount of pay for officials will be based upon the calculation of service remunerations and pension. In case decissions by the competent authorities on the applying of the guiding principles do not yet exist, they are to be issued without delay.
2. After decisions by the competent authorities concerning the application of the guiding principle have been made, if officials are found to have recieved higher remunerations, than they are due them according to the decisions, they they have to reimburse the surplus amounts recieved since 1 April 1932 at the pay office where the payments were given out. The argument of no longer existing enrichment(Articles 812vBGB and subs) is excluded.
3. Sub sections 1 and 2 are valid also for persons, who have been retired inside of one year before this law became effective.

Art 11.

1. If, in the accrediting of pay-seniority of officials who leave the service on account of Articles 3 and 4, employment outside of the Reichs, Federal State, or communal service has been calculated, then the pay-seniority is to be newly calculated, Therein only an employment in the Reichs, Federal State, or communal service, or according to the implementative regulations, in the service of public corporations and institutions and undertakings equivalent to the former may be accredited. Exceptions can be permitted by the Reichsminister of the Interior in agreement with the Reichsminister of finance for Reichs officials; for other officials, by the highest federal state authorities
2. If a new accrediting of pay-seniority according to Section 1 comes into consideration, then in the case of officials retired or dismissed according to Articles 3 and 4, the new determination of pay seniority will be carried out in conjunction with the determination of the pension amount.
3. The same is valid for the persons named in Article 9, Section 5.

Art. 12.

1. The salaries of Reichsministers appointed since 9 Nov 1918, which are not calculated according to the provisions of Articles 16 to 24 of the Reichsminister law of 27 March 1930(RGBl. I P.96) are to be newly calculated. In the new calculation, the abovementioned provisions of the Reichsminister law are to be applied as if they had been already in effect at the time of the Reichsminister's dismissal from office. According to this law, excess payments recieved since 1 April 1933 are to be payed back. The argument of no longer existing enrichment (Article 812 and subs BGB) is inadmissible.
2. Section 1 will receive application upon the members of the federal state government appointed since 9 Nov 1918 with the provision that in place of the Reichsminister law the corresponding provisions of the federal state law ill be in effect; however, payments may only be made to the amount which results from the application of the fundimental principals of Articles 16 to 24 of the Reichsminister law.
3. The new calculatinn of payments must take place before 31 December 1933.
4. Retroactive payments will not take place.

Art. 13.

The survivors payments will be calculated with corresponding application of Articles 8 to 12.

Art 14.

1. Against the officials who have been dismissed or transferred upon the authority of this law, the institution of civil service punishment proceedings on account of misdeameanors committed while in office with the object of cancellation of pension, survivors benefits, designation of office, title, official uniform and insigna.

The institution of the proceedings must take place on 31 December 1933 at the latest.
2. Section 1 is also valid for persons who within one year of the date that this law becomes effective have been retired and upon whom the Articles 2 to 4 would have been applied, it these persons had still been in service when this law came into effect.

Art 15.
The provisions concerning officials will be applied in an appropriate manner to employeess and workers. The implementative regulations govern detailed application .

Art. 16
If unreasonable hardships occur in the carrying out of this law, then higher payments or transition money may be granted in accordance with the general regulations. The decisions in this matter will be made by the Reichsminister of the Interior in agreement with the Reichsminister of Finance in the case of Reichsofficials, in other cases by the highest federal state authorities.

Art. 17
1. The Reichsminister of the interior will issue in agreement with the Reichsminister of Finance, the necessary regulations for the execution and carrying through of this law and the general administrative provisions.
2. If necessary the highest federal state authorities will issue supplementary regulations. In this matter they must confine themselves to the framework of the Reichs regulations.

Art. 18
With the expiration of the periods established in this law, the general provisions valid for the professional civil service will be again completely valid, without prejudice to the measures taken on the basis of this law.

Berlin, 7 April 1933

The Reichschancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reichsminister of the Interior
Frick

The Reichsminister of Finance
Count Schwerin Von Krosigk

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1397-PS

I, Willard Evans Skidmore, Lt(jg)USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document Number 1397-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT(jg) USNR
391590

H1132-0145

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1398-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 518

Law to Supplement the Law for the Restoration
of the Professional Civil Service
of 20 July 1933

Gesetz zur Ergänzung des Gesetzes zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums
vom 20. Juli 1933

The Reich government has enacted the following law, which is hereby promulgated:

The Law for the Restoration of Civil Service from 7 April 1933 (RGBl I, page 175) is supplemented as follows:

1398 PS

1. The following is added to Article 2:

Article 2a

1) Officials, who have belonged to the communist party or to communistic auxiliary or collateral organizations, or otherwise have been active in furthering the aims of Communism, are to be discharged. Discharge is not necessary for (a) officials, who before 30 January 1933 joined a party or an organization, which has placed itself behind the government of the national revolution, and (b) officials, who have distinguished themselves exceptionally in the national movement.

2) Officials, who in the future are active for Marxism (Communism or Social-Democracy) are to be discharged.

3) The following are the bases on which officials are discharged: Sect. 1, - Sect. 2,- Art. 2, Sect. 1, sentence 2 - Sects. 2 and 3.

Berchtesgaden, 20 July 1933

The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
For the Minister of the Interior:
The Reich Minister of Finance
Count Schwerin von Krosigk
The Reich Minister of Finance
Count Schwerin von Krosigk

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1398-PS

4 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1398-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0146

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT OF DOCUMENT
1402-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 685

THE HOMESTEAD LAW
Sept. 29, 1933

REICHSERBHOFGESETZ
Vom 29, Sept 1933

The Reich Government desires to maintain the peasantry as the well-spring of the German people by securing the German tradition of ancestral rights.

The Reich Government, therefore, has enacted the following law. ..... The basic thoughts of the law are:

- - - - - - - - - - -

The owner of an hereditary manor is called a peasant.

Only a respectable person who is a German citizen and has German or cognate blood may be a peasant.

1402 PS

- - - - - - - - - - -

Section 12.

Only a German citizen can be a peasant.

Section 13.

Requirement of German or cognate blood.

(1) Only a person of German or cognate blood may be a peasant.

(2) A person is not considered German or as having cognate blood, if his paternal or maternal ancestors have Jewish or colored blood in their veins.

(3) The first of January, 1800, is the day that decides whether the premises of Section I obtain. In case of doubt whether the premises of Section I obtain, the inheritance court decides on a motion of the owner or of the district leader of the peasants.

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Berlin 29 Sept 1933.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXTRACT OF DOCUMENT
NO. 1402-PS.

29 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of extract of document no. 1402-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-1335567.

H1132-0147

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.1412=PS.
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1579

Decree relating to the payment of a fine by the Jews of German nationality

of 12 Nov.1938.

Verordnung über eine Sühneleistung der Juden Deutscher Staatsangehörigkeit

vom 12.November 1938.

The hostile attitude of the Jewry towards the German people and Reich, which does not even shrink back from committing cowardly murder, makes a decisive defence and a harsh punishment (expiation) necessary.
I order, therefore, by virtue of the decree concerning the execution of the 4 = year Plan of 18 Oct.1936 (RGBL. I page 887) as follows:

1412 PS

Section 1.

On the Jews of German nationality as a whole has been imposed the payment of a contribution of 11.000.000.000 Reichsmark to the German Reich.

Section 2.

Provisions for the implementation are issued by the Reich=Minister of Finance in agreement with the Reich=Ministers concerned.

Berlin, 12 November 1938.

The Commissioner for the 4 = year Plan

Göring
General Field=Marshal.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1412=PS.

I, F.E. SHARTON, civ. 046312, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1412 = PS.

F.E. SHARTON
civ.
046312.

H1132-0148

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1415-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1676

Police Regulation of the Appearance
of Jews in Public
of 28 November 1938

"Polizei Verordnung über das Auftreten
der Juden in der Öffentlichkeit"
vom 28 November 1938

On the basis of the Decree of 14 November 1938 Regarding the Police Decrees of the Reich Ministers (Reichsgesetzblatt I, P. 1582), the following is decreed:

ARTICLE 1.

The Government Presidents in Prussia, Bavaria, and the Sudeten German areas, the proper authorities in the remaining provinces of the old Reich, the distruct captains (the Mayor in Vienna) in Austria and the Reich Commissar of the Saar district may impose upon Jews, both jubjects of the German State and stateless Jews (Article 5 of the First Decree of 14 November 1935, Regarding the Reich Citizen Law, Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 1333), restrictions as to place and time to the effect that they may not enter certain districts or may not appear in public at certain times.

ARTICLE 2.

1415 PS

Whoever wilfully or negligently violates the regulations of Article I is to be fined up to 150 Reichsmarks or punished with imprisonment up to six weeks.

ARTICLE 3.

This police decree goes into effect the day after its promulgation.

Berlin, 28 November 1938

The Reich Minister of Interior

By order:

Heydrich.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1415-PS

19 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1415-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0149

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1416-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART 1, PAGE 1146

The Reich Citizenship Law

of 15 Sept 1935

Reichsburgergesetz

vom 15 Sept 1935

The Reichstag has adopted unanimously, the following law, which is herewith promulgated.

Article 1

1) A subject of the State is a person, who belongs to the protective union of the German Reich, and who, therefore, has particular obligations towards the Reich.

2) The status of the subject is acquired in accordance with the provisions of the Reich- and State Law of Citizenship.

Article 2

1) A citizen of the Reich is only that subject, who is of German- or kindred blood and who, through his conduct, shows that he is both desirous and fit to serve faithfully the German people and Reich.

2) The right to citizenship is acquired by the granting of Reich citizenship papers.

1416 PS

3) Only the citizen of the Reich enjoys full political rights in accordance with the provision of the laws.

Article 3

The Reich Minister of the Interior in conjunction with the Deputy of the Fuehrer will issue the necessary legal and administrative decrees for the carrying out and supplementing of this law.

Nuernberg, 15 Sept 1935
at the Reichsparteitag of Liberty

The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reichs Minister of the Interior
Frick

- - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1416-PS
27 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1416-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1417-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART 1, PAGE 1333

First Regulation to the Reichs Citizenship Law
of 14 Nov. 1935

Erste Verordnung zum Reichsbürgergesetz
vom 14. Nov. 1935

On the basis of Article 3, Reichs Citizenship Law, of 15 Sept. 1935 (R.G.Bl I, page 1146) the following is ordered:

Article 1

(1) Until further issue of regulations regarding citizenship papers, all subjects of German or kindred blood, who possessed the right to vote in the Reichstag elections, at the time the Citizenship Law came into effect, shall, for the time being, possess the rights of Reich citizens. The same shall be true of those whom the Reich Minister of the Interior, in conjunction with the Deputy of the Fuehrer, has given the preliminary citizenship.

(2) The Reich Minister of the Interior, in conjunction with the Deputy of the Fuehrer, can withdraw the preliminary citizenship.

Article 2

(1) The regulations in Article 1 are also valid for Reichs subjects of mixed, Jewish blood.

(2) An individual of mixed Jewish blood, is one who descended from one or two grandparents who were racially full Jews, insofar as does not count as a Jew according to Article 5, paragraph 2. One grandparent shall be considered as full-blooded Jew if he or she belonged to the Jewish religious community.

Article 3

Only the Reich citizen, as bearer of full political rights, exercises the right to vote in political affairs, and can hold a public office. The Reich Minister of the Interior, or any agency empowered by him, can make exceptions during the transition period, with regard to occupying public offices. The affairs of religious organizations will not be touched upon.

1417 PS

Article 4

(1) A Jew cannot be a citizen of the Reich. He has no right to vote in political affairs, he cannot occupy a public office.

(2) Jewish officials will retire as of 31 December 1935. If these officials served at the front in the World War, either for Germany or her allies, they will receive in full, until they reach the age limit, the pension to which they were entitled according to last received wages; they will, however, not advance in seniority. After reaching the age limit, their pension will be calculated anew, according to the last received salary, on the basis of which their pension was computed.

(3) The affairs of religious organizations will not be touched upon.

(4) The conditions of service of teachers in Jewish public schools remain unchanged, until new regulations of the Jewish school systems are issued.

Article 5

(1) A Jew is anyone who descended from at least three grandparents who were racially full Jews. Article 2, par. 2, second sentence will apply.

(2) A Jew is also one who descended from two full Jewish parents, if:

H1132-0151

(a) he belonged to the Jewish religious community at the time this law was issued, or who joined the community later.
(b) he was married to a Jewish person, at the time the law was issued, or married one subsequently.
(c) he is the offspring from a marriage with a Jew, in the sense of Section 1, which was contracted after the Law for the protection of German blood and German honor became effective (RGBl. I, page 1146 of 15 Sept 1935).
(d) he is the offspring of an extramarital relationship, with a Jew, according to Section 1, and will be born out of wedlock after July 31, 1936.

Article 6

(1) As far as demands are concerned for the pureness of blood as laid down in Reichs law or in orders of the N.S.D.A.P. and its echelons - not covered in Article 5 - they will not be touched upon.

(2) Any other demands on pureness of blood, not covered in Article 5, can only be made with permission from the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Deputy of the Fuehrer. If any such demands have been made, they will be void as of 1 Jan 1936, if they have not been requested from the Reich Minister of the Interior in agreement with the Deputy of the Fuehrer. These requests must be made from the Reich Minister of the Interior.

Article 7

The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor can grant exemptions from the regulations laid down in the law.

Berlin, 14 November 1935

The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick
The Deputy of the Fuehrer
R. Hess
- Reich Minister without Portfolio -

- - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1417-PS

28 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1417-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0152

H1132-0153

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1419-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 864

Law concerning Jewish Tenants
of 30 April 1939

Gesetz über Mietverhältnisse mit Juden
vom 30. April 1939

The Reich Government has enacted the following law which is hereby promulgated:

Article 1

Abatement of the Tenancy Protection Provisions

A Jew cannot invoke the protection of the tenancy laws where the landlord in giving notice to vacate the premises can furnish him with a certificate from the communal authorities that his shelter is assured for the time subsequent to the expiration of the tenancy. This does not apply where the landlord is also a Jew.

Article 2

Premature Dissolution of Lease

A lease may be dissolved, where only one of the parties to it is a Jew, by the other party at any time within the legal term of giving notice, notwithstanding that the lease is signed for a specified time, or that the stipulated time of giving notice is longer than that fixed by law. The landlord, however, may not give notice for vacating the premises earlier than the term agreed upon, where he does not furnish certificate from the communal authorities that the shelter of the tenant has been assured elsewhere subsequent to the vacating of the premises.

Article 3

Sub-Leases

Sub-leases may be concluded only between Jews and Jews. Permission to sublet is not necessary where the house owner is also a Jew.

Article 4

Billeting

1419 PS

1) Where the communal authority so requires, a Jew shall be required to receive Jews as tenants or as sub-tenants in premises which he occupies as owner or on the basis of a tenancy, or has rented from another Jew. Where he refuses to make an appropriate agreement with the new tenant, the communal authority may fix the terms of such an agreement with binding force on both parties. The amount of the rental and the compensation to the owner for the sub-lease shall be determined by the communal authority, and where it is not the controlling rent authority, in concurrence with the competent rent control authority.

2) The commune is entitled to receive fees for establishing agreements and sub-leases.

3) A tenancy, or sub-lease entered into under (1) may be dissolved by the owner or the sub-tenant only with the consent of the communal authority.

Article 5

New Tenancies

Jews may rent to others new or vacant premises only upon the consent of the communal authority. The provisions of Article 4 shall apply to such premises respectively.

H1132-0154

Article 6

Application to Cases of Limited Ownership

Where the application of Articles 1-5 depends on the premise that the lessor is a Jew, the owner of the parcel of land, or the person entitled to its use shall be considered the lessor, notwithstanding he cannot sign a lease, or has not signed the lease because of limitations upon his power over such property.

Article 7

Mixed Marriages

Where the application of this law depends on the premise that the lessor or the lessee is a Jew, the following shall apply in cases of a mixed marriage of a lessee or a lessor:

1. Where the wife is Jew, and where there are offspring from the marriage, even where the marriage is no longer valid, the provisions of the law do not apply.

2. Where the husband is a Jew and there are no offspring, the provisions shall apply, no matter whether the wife or the husband is the tenant or the lessor.

3. This does not apply to offspring who are considered as Jews.

Article 8

Right of Disposal (Verfuegungsrecht)

1) Where the right of disposal of a parcel of land (property or right to use (Nutzungsrecht) is transferred by a Jew to a non-Jew, after the effective date of this law, the provisions of this law shall apply as before the transfer, though a giving of notice to vacate before the time fixed is not permissible. This applies also to further transfers of the right of disposal.

2) The provision of (1) shall not apply to premises which the beneficial owner shall desire to occupy himself, or to premises which shall not be claimed for use of Jewish tenants by the communal authority. A certificate from the communal authority is sufficient proof that claim to these premises has been relinquished.

Article 9

Term of Vacating Premises

1) Where a Jew is forced to vacate premises under the provisions of this law, an extension of the time limit for vacating may be granted to him only where he can furnish a certificate from the communal authorities that other shelter cannot be found for him, owing to obstacles, or where the immediate vacating of the premises cannot be undertaken without serious danger to the health of one of the persons affected. The term fixed may be extended in accordance with the same premises stated above.

2) The provision of (1) shall respectively apply insofar as the person forced to vacate has not terminated the lease, where the obligation to vacate has not been pronounced in a judgment, or where the premises for the granting of a time extension do not occur until after the judgment has been pronounced. The local court having jurisdiction over matters of vacating shall render a decision on the extension of time on the application of the person required to vacate. Where a time extension is granted and no judgment to vacate has been rendered so far, the decision shall contain also the statement that after the expiration of such extension the premises shall be vacated; this decision shall be the equivalent of an executable order of dispossession.

3) An immediate appeal against a decision refusing to grant an extension of time is permissible, even in such cases where only a decision against time extension is being protested by the tenant.

4) Until the premises are vacated, both parties to the renting agreement shall be held to observe the same rules and regulations as before the termination of the agreement.

5) The procedure under (2) shall be subject to the same court costs and lawyer's fees as the procedure for temporary stay of distraint. For the estimate of costs Article 10 (1) shall apply correspondingly.

Article 10

Order of Definition

1) Who shall be considered a Jew, shall be determined by the definition given in Article 5 of the First Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 November 1935 (RGBl I, 1333).

2) The definition of Jewish enterprises under Article 1 of the Third Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 June 1938 (RGBl I, 627) shall be followed except insofar as Article 9 applies. A change in the ownership of a Jewish enterprise shall be considered as a change of the right of disposal in the sense of Article 8.

Article 11

Treatment of Pending Legal Actions affecting Leases

1) Where a legal action against a Jew or the marriage partner of a Jew is pending when this law takes effect, the court may stay the proceedings on the application of the plaintiff, in order to make it possible for him to give the notice required under the provisions of this law. Where the plaintiff has given notice to terminate the lease, he may petition for the reopening of the case and change the plea from termination to dispossession. Where the legal action is terminated by the quitting of the tenant, or his acknowledgement of the obligation to vacate, the court costs shall be voided; the costs out of court shall be borne by the tenant.

2) Where the tenant retracts the legal action for lease termination, the court costs shall be voided and the costs out of court shall be borne by each of the contending parties for himself.

Article 12

General Reporting Requirement

1) The communal authority may issue orders for reports on premises rented to Jews, or on premises which may be used for the shelter of Jews in accordance with the provisions of this law.

2) Whoever shall not, either wilfully or through negligence make such obligatory report, shall be punishable by a fine up to 150 Reichsmarks or by custody.

Article 13

Claims for Indemnity

No claims shall be made for indemnity against orders issued by the communal authority in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 14

Exceptions; Authorization

1) The effectiveness of this law in the Ostmark and in the Sudeten German Territories shall be reserved to a later date.

2) The Reich Minister of Justice and the Reich Minister of Labor with the concurrence of the Reich Minister of the Interior shall be authorized to issue instructions for the administration and the enforcement of this law, as well as introduce the appropriate provisions in Austria and in the Sudeten German Territories.

Berlin, 30 April 1939

H1132-0155

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr Guertner
The Reich Minister of Labor
His Deputy:
Dr Krohn
The Deupty of the Fuehrer
R. Hoss
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1419-PS

19 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1419-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0156

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1422-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1943 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 372

Thirteenth Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 1 July 1943

Dreizehnte Verordnung zum Reichsbürgergesetz vom 1. Juli 1943

Under Article 3 of the Reich Citizenship Law of September 15, 1935 (RGBl I 1146) the following is ordered:

Article 1

1) Criminal actions committed by Jews shall be punished by the police.

2) The provision of the Polish penal laws of 4 December 1941 (RGBl I 759) shall no longer apply to Jews.

Article 2

1) The property of a Jew shall be confiscated by the Reich after his death.

2) The Reich may, however, grant compensation to the non-Jewish legal heirs and persons entitled to sustenance who have their domocile in Germany.

3) This compensation may be granted in the form of a lump sum, not to exceed the ceiling price of the property which has passed into possession (Verfügungsgewalt) of the German Reich.

4) Compensation may be granted by the transfer of titles and assets from the confiscated property. No costs shall be imposed for the legal processes necessary for such transfer.

Article 3

The Reich Minister of the Interior with the concurrence of the participating higher authorities of the Reich shall issue the legal and administrative provisions for the administration and enforcement of this regulation. In doing so he shall determine to what extent the provisions shall apply to Jewish nationals of foreign countries.

Article 4

This regulation shall take effect on the seventh day of its promulgation. In the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia it shall apply where German administration and German courts have jurisdiction; Article 2 shall also apply to Jews who are citizens of the Protectorate.

Berlin, 1 July 1943

1422 PS

The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick
Chief of the Party Chancellery
M. Bormann
Reich Minister of Finance
Count Schwerin von Krosigk
Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Thierack

H1132-0157

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1422-PS

4 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1422-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567.

H1132-0158

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1438-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1453.

3rd. Order

supplementary to the decree of the Führer and Reich Chancellor concerning the administration of the Sudeten-German territory

Dated 22nd October 1938

Dritte Verordnung

zum Erlass des Fuehrers und Reichskanzlers über die Verwaltung der sudetendeutschen Gebiete

von 22 Oktober 1938.

The following order is issued by virtue of Section 9 of the decree of the Führer and Reich Chancellor concerning the administration of the Sudeten-German territory, dated 1st. October 1938 (Reich Law Gazette, Page 1331):

Article 1.

The Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior can take the administrative measures necessary for the maintenance of security and order, even beyond the legal limits otherwise set on such measures.

Article 2.

The Reichsführer SS and Chief of German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior can delegate his powers to other departments.

Article 3.

The order comes into force on the date of publication.

Berlin, 22nd. October 1938.

The Reich Minister of the Interior

Frick

I, ESME SHERRIFF, 2nd. Officer, W.R.N.S., 36482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 1438 - PS.

ESME SHERRIFF,
2nd. Officer,
W.R.N.S.,
36482.

1438 PS

H1132-0159

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1481-PS.
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

Secret State Police
Munich State Police District Office
B.No. 52401/37 11 B.

3.2.28 (in pencil)
Fi 6/25 1.

Munich, 20 January, 1938.

Geheim Staatspolizei
Staatspolizeileitstelle München
B. Nr. 52401/37 11 B

Decree.

By virtue of para. 1 of the Reich President's order for the protection of people and state of the 28.2.33 (RGBl. 1 p.83) the following decree is issued :

The Guild of the Virgin Mary (die Marianische Jungfrauenkongregation) of the Bavarian dioceses, including the diocese of Speyer, together with its branches and associations and the Societies of Our Lady (Jungfrauenvereinen) attached to it, is by police order to be dissolved and forbidden with immediate effect.

The property belonging to the dissolved Guild is to be confiscated by the police. Not only is property in cash to be confiscated, but also any stock on hand and other objects of value. All further activity is forbidden the dissolved Guilds, particularly the foundation of any organization intended as a successor or as a cover. Incorporation as a body into other women's societies is also to be looked on as a forbidden continuation of activity. Infringements against the above prohibition will be punished according to para. 4 of the order of 28.2.1933.

Reasons

In a parish in Nuremburg the Guild of the Virgin Mary, going outside the sphere of the work proper to it, has occupied itself for years, to a most far reaching degree, with arrangements of a worldly and popular sporting character. Furthermore the president of the society has continuously supplied the Guild of the Virgin Mary, from its committee-members down to the women in charge of its groups, with seditious material, which served for seditious discussions. Furthermore the Guild of the Virgin Mary, particularly its leading circles, were trained and mobilized for purely political and seditious tasks.

The whole behaviour of the Guild of the Virgin Mary had therefore to be objected to from various points of view. It could be repeatedly observed that the Guild engaged in purely worldly affairs, such as community games, and then in the holding of "Social Evenings".

This proves incontestably that the Guild of the Virgin Mary was active to a very great degree in a manner unecclesiastical and therefore worldly. By so doing it has left the sphere of its proper religious task and entered a sphere of activity to which it has no statutory right. The organization has therefore to be dissolved and forbidden.

signed. Beutel.

certified copy - (signature illegible).

1481 PS

H1132-0160

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1481-PS.

26 October, 1945.

I, KENNETH DUKE, Major, R.A., 109907, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 1481-PS.

KENNETH DUKE,
Major, R.A.
109907.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1517-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM

about Discussions with the Fuehrer on 14 December 1941

To begin with, I asked the Fuehrer about my speech in the Sportpalast and referred to several points which seemed to call for further discussion. The Fuehrer was of the opinion that the speech was given prior to the declaration of war by Japan and therefore under different suppositions, but in view of this, still desires to think over several points. It probably would not be appropriate if I were to officially say that the provinces in the East were to remain under Germany. I said thereupon that I, too, had considered this point, that one can probably only say that the Eastern Provinces (Ostland) will remain under German protection. The Fuehrer was of the opinion, only to go so far that the provinces never again would come under communism and now from the German side appear as secured.

I remarked on the Jewish question that the comments about the New York Jews must perhaps be changed somewhat after the conclusion (of matters in the East). I took the standpoint, not to speak of the extermination (Ausrottung) of the Jews. The Fuehrer affirmed this and said that they had burdened the war upon us and that they had brought the destruction; it is no wonder if the results would strike them first.

The Fuehrer further said that he did not deem it necessary to order forth the other nations to contribute as yet, since they can produce therein a legal claim for later. He does that from time to time in single negotiations. I told him that I, too, had written that down as a question. I would comply with these instructions to edit more carefully the corresponding paragraphs in my speech. The Fuehrer agreed throughout that I had touched upon the Asiatic conflict.

Following, I laid before the Fuehrer the outline of a religious tolerance decree, to which the Fuehrer consented after careful consideration.

Then I came to talk about the lecture of Professor Schuessler, to whom Dr Dietrich had given instructions to evaluate the political testament of Peter the Great in an address. Dr Dietrich had not previously informed me thereon. Upon my indication that this testament is a forgery out of the 18th Century, the Fuehrer thought that the authenticity was contradicted by a German scholar in the 19th Century. Thereupon I pointed out that this so-called testament was written in Polish circles and that it then was converted and changed by Napoleon in the political strife. However, I would make an accurate check. I asked the Fuehrer for a general rule that if the Fuehrer had specific desires over the press to have Dr Dietrich inform me of these to insure a regulated working arrangement.

The Fuehrer replied to the question by the military commanders in the occupied Eastern territories about the marriage of persons belonging to the Armed Forces with inhabitants of these territories that no marriages will be permitted during this war. After the war a relaxation could be introduced to agree with the political limits and blood relationship.

I then spoke about the relation with Reich Commissioner Koch and told the Fuehrer that Koch had, through various declarations, created the impression among the officers of the High Command of the Armed Forces (OKW) as if he dealt directly with the Fuehrer and otherwise decided to rule without Berlin. Similar utterances that he made the law were made to my collaborators and he also told me once that he regarded himself as coordinated. I made it clear to him that here exists a distinct official relation. I spoke with him regarding the above and I hope that clarification over the cooperation will result. I have only the wish that the Fuehrer no longer will receive Koch alone but only in my presence. The Fuehrer agreed immediately.

1517 PS

H1132-0161

Then I told the Fuehrer of the visit by General Kitzinger, who said that he was assigned with the thrashing of the harvest. For this purpose he was promised several divisions which have not yet arrived. Moreover, they took from him other units. The Fuehrer said that he would see to it that a change will be enforced and that divisions will be given him. On the conditions of the captured prisoners Kitzinger remarked that because of malnutrition (Entkraeftung) in the camps in his territory, some 2500 prisoners die daily. Anyhow, they are already unable to consume good food and one must count on it that not very many will remain. Aside from that, the manpower in the country is large enough - the land even partly over-populated.

I further asked the Fuehrer if he had scrutinized the memoir on the establishment of Turkish legions. What I surmise, since the High Command of the Armed Forces (OKW) issued an order, is that beside the Turkish-Aserbeidschander Legion, other Caucasian legions will be set up also. The Fuehrer affirmed the question, and I once more referred to the danger of a panturanian movement. I reported further about the petition of the Crimean tartars from Constantinople and the request to visit the prison camps and to inspect the countrymen. I told the Fuehrer that I had denied this request which he absolutely affirmed. The only thing one could do would be to segregate the 250 captured Crimean tartars with respect to Turkey, and to handle them accordingly. In conclusion, the Fuehrer once more emphasized that he later wished to have the Crimea cleaned out. I told him that I, too, had given much consideration to the renaming of the towns and thought to rename Simferopol to Gotenburg and Sevastopol to Theodorichhafen - this according to the instructions of the Fuehrer himself.

Then I suggested a boundary settlement between Nikolajew and Transnistry to the Fuehrer, because the way things are, the Rumanians can look into all the ship-building installations; just an insignificant regulation will prevent this. I had also made this suggestion to General Field Marshal Keitel. The Fuehrer looked at the map and agreed to such a boundary regulation.

Finally, I told the Fuehrer that I had in mind to go to Riga in January and to visit other territories during the next year. I begged the Fuehrer to allow me to obtain several coaches for a special train. I have already started dealings over the procurement of such coaches in Holland. The Fuehrer thought this all right and agreed with my wish.

Thereupon I gave the Fuehrer an aforementioned letter of a Japanese scholar over the Japanese and National Socialistic Philosophy of Life as related to Christianity, over which we talked for a long time. The Fuehrer took the memoir with him, which immediately engrossed him.

Berlin, 16 December 1941
R/H

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1517-PS

20 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1517-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0162

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1654-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

1654-PS

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, Page 369-Nr. 28
dated 16 March, 1935.

TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE!

AN DAS DEUTSCHE VOLK!

When in November 1918, the German people trusting the assurances given in Wilson's 14 points, laid down their arms, after four and a half years of glorious resistance in a war which they never wanted, they believed, not only to have rendered a service to tortured mankind but also toward a great idea. Suffering the most, under the consequences of this insane battle, millions of our people faithfully grasped at the thought of a reorganization of the relation-ship between people. This would be improved by the elimination of secret diplomatic cabinet politics on one hand, and the horrible means of war on the other. The harshest results of defeat which are history appeared, to many German people as the necessary sacrifices in order to free the world once and for all of similar horrors.

The idea of the League of Nations has probably not aroused a more hearty approval in other nations than in the German which lost all earthly happiness. And so it was easy to understand, why the German people occupied and fulfilled the inane requests for destruction of armnaments. The German people, and especially the administration, were convinced that through their fulfillment of orders for disarmament, laid down at Versailles, an international disarmement program was going to be started and guaranteed. For only in a fulfillment of these orders, by both sides, lies a moral sensible justification for a demand, which if unilaterally imposed and executed, will lead to eternal discrimmination and with that, to a declaration of inferiority, of a great nation. But such a peace treaty could never be the pre-requisite for a real inner reconciliation of the people and with that lead to a pacification of the world; but it would only create an eternal buring hatred. Germany has fulfilled the imposed disarmament obligations laid down by the Inter-Allied Control Commission.

The following were the works of the destruction of the German military power and its means which were certified to, by this commission.

A. Army

59 897	guns and barrels
130 558	machine guns
31 470	trench mortars and barrels
6007 000	rifles and carbines
243 957	machine gun barrels
28 001	gun carriages
4 390	trench mortar carriages
38750 000	projectiles
16550 000	hand and rifle grenades
60400 000	fuzes
491000 000	small arms amunition
335 000	shells
23 515	cartridges and bullets
37 600	powder
79 500	empty shells
212 000	telephones
1 072	flamethrowers
31	armored trains
59	tanks
1 762	observation cars
8 982	wireless stations
1 240	Field bakeries
2 199	pontoons
981	pieces of equipment for soldiers and

H1132-0163

1935 Reichsgesetzblatt Page 369, Nr 28
Contd.

8230 350 sets of equipment for soldiers
7 300 pistols and revolvers
180 machine gun sleighs
21 mobile workshops
12 AA gun carriers
11 caissons
64 000 steel helmetsm
174 000 gas masks
2 500 machines of former war industry.
8 000 rifle barrels

B. Air
15 714 fighter planes and bombers
27 757 Airplane engines

C. Navy
26 battleships
4 coast guard vessels
4 destroyers
19 small destroyers
21 schooland special ships
83 torpedo boats
315 U-Boats

Remarks to A and B.

Further under the destruction duties; vehicles of all kinds, means of gas attack and partly gas defense, gas and explosives, searchlights, sighting mechanisms, range-finding and sound-ranging devices, optical apparatus of all kinds, harnesses for horses, narrow gauge equipment, field printing shops, field kitchens, workshops, slash and stabbing weapons, steel helmets, ammunition transport material, normal and special machines of the War industry as, buildings, blueprints thereof, airplane and zeppelin hangars, etc.

Following this unprecedented historical fulfillment of a treaty, the German people had the right to expect the redemption of the introduced duties also from the other side.

Because:

1. Germany has disarmed.
2. In the peace treaty it was plainly required that Germany must be disarmed in order to set precedent for general disarmament; this means, it was said that only in Germany's armament alone lies the basis for the armament of other nations.
3. The German people were filled with such principles in its governments and in its Parties which completely agreed with the pacifistic-democratic ideals of the League of Nations and its founders.

While Germany however had fulfilled its obligations on one side of the treaty, there remained the redeeming of the obligations on the other side. That means: the high treaty-makers of the former victorious states have unilaterally released themselves from the obligations of the Versailles treaty!

Not enough that every disarmament, was in some way or another comparable to the German destruction of arms, discontinued, no! Not even a stanstill in the armament was seen, on the contrary, the armament of a whole number of states became visible. What was discovered during the War in the way of new distructive machinery now was completed in a methodical-scientific way. In the field of creating mighty tanks, fighters and bombers, uninterrupted and terrible improvements took place. New large guns were constructed new high explosive, incendiary and gas bombs were developed.

In the meantime however, the world resounded again with war cries as if there never had been a World War and never a Versailles Treaty.

H1132-0164

H1132-0165

Germany was an empty powerless space, among these highly armed War states, which continually made available the most modern motorized equipment; (Kraefte) and had no defense against any menace or threat. The German people recall the disaster and suffering from fifteen years of economical distress, political and moral humiliation. It is therefore easily understood when Germany began to ask loudly for the redeeming of the promise of the disarmament of the other nations.

Because this is clear;

The world would not tolerate a hundred year long peace but it must be an unmeasureable blessing to her. But it would not endure a hundred year long break between conqueror and conquered.

The feeling regarding the moral rectification and necessity of an international disarmament was not only active in Germany but also within many other nations. Out of the pursuance of these strengths resulted attempts to try and direct an ammament reduction by means of conferences and thereby bring about a general international assismilation on a lower level.

And so resulted the first proposition for an international armament abrogation, of which we have the memory of the Mac-Donald Plan as being significant.

Germany was prepared to accept this plan and to take it as foundation of a final agreement.

It failed due to the rejection by other nations and was finally abandoned. Since the German people and Reich under such circumstances found no realization in the equality of rights solemnly guaranteed in the December declaration of 1932, the new German government saw in themselves, the guardians of the honor and the living rights of the German people; they were not in the position to continue to take part in such conferences or to belong to the League of Nations.

Even after the leaving of Geneva, the German Government was still prepared not only to consider proposals by other nations but also to make several practical proposals themselves. They undertook thereby the conception, which was coined by other nations themselves, that the creation of short service Armies are inappropriate for purposes of aggression and therefore are to be recommended for a peaceful defense.

They were therefore prepared to convert the long-service Reichswehr into a short service Army according to the wishes of other nations. Their proposals of the winter 1933/34 were practical and easy to accomplish. Their rejection as welllas the final rejection of the similar proposed Italian and English plan however led us to believe that the inclination toward a further sensible fulfillment of the Versailles disarmament provission no longer exists.

Under these circumstances, the German government was forced to t take every necessary measure which would guarantee the termination of conditions, which are just as unworthy as menacing; of the helpless defenselessness of a great people and Reich.

They started out from the same motivations as the very true expression given by Minister Baldwin in his last speech:

" A country, which is not willing to seize the necessary precautionary measures for its own protection will never have might in this world, neither moral nor material might."

The Government of the present day German Reich however, only wishes one single moral and material might; it is the power to be able to protect the peace for the Reich and with that, peace for all of Europe!

Therefore she did everything that was in her power and what could serve toward the furtherance of the peace;

1. For a long period of time she was proposed to all her neighbor nations, the signing of non-agression pacts.

2. She has sought and found an agreeable arrangement with the eastern neighbor nation, which, thanks to the great arbitrary understanding, has for ever decontaminated the menacing atmosphere which existed when they took over the power, and it will lead to a lasting understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

3. She has finally given France the solemn security that Germany, after the effectuated arrangement of the Saar question will not place or raise anymore territorial claims against France. She believes thereby to have created, in a historically rare form the prerequisite for the termination of a hundred year long conflict between two large nations through a great political and essential sacrifice.

However, the German government must witness to its regret, that for months a continually rising rearmament is taking place in the world. She sees in the creation of a Soviet-Russian Army of 101 Divisions, which means 960,000 men in present peacetime strength, an element which couldlnot be forseen at the time of the composition of the Versailles Treaty.

She sees further signs of rejecting the disarmament idea, proclamated in its time, in the overdoing of similar measures. It is far from the German Government to reproach any nation. However, she sees today that through the present resolved introduction of the two-year military service in France, the basic ideas of the creation of a short service defense Army has been abandoned in favor of a long-service organization.

This, however, was one of the arguments used in the demands on Germany, to surrender its Reichswehr.

.....Under these circumstances, the German government feels that it is impossible longer to postpone taking the necessary measures for the security of the Reich, or even to hide them from the knowledge of the world.

Therefore, if it now complies with the desire, expressed in the speech of the English Minister Baldwin on November 28, 1934 for a clarification of the German intentions, then this is done:

1. IN ORDER TO GIVE THE GERMAN PEOPLE THE CONVICTION AND THE OTHER STATES THE KNOWLEDGE THAT THE MAINTAINING OF THE HONOR AND SECURITY OF THE GERMAN REICH WILL, FROM NOW ON, AGAIN BE ENTRUSTED TO THE GERMAN NATION'S OWN POWER.

2. but in order, by fixing the extent of the German measures, to invalidate those assertions which wish to imply that the German people are striving for a position of military hegemony in Europe.

What the German government desires, as the guardian of the honor and interests of the German nation, is to guarantee the extent of those means of power which are required not only for maintaining the integrity of the German Reich, but also for the international respect and esteem of Germany as a co-guarantor of the general peace.

For in this hour the German government renews, before the German people and before the whole world, the assurance of its determination never to trespass the limit of guarding German honor and the freedom of the Reich, and especially of its determination to (wish to) form, in the national German armament, not an instrument of military attack, but rather exclusively one for defense, and thus for maintaining the peace.

In so doing, the German Reich Cabinet expresses the confident hope that the German people, which thus regains its honor, may be permitted, with independent equal right, to make its contribution to the pacification of the world in a free and open cooperation with the other nations and their governments.

In this spirit the German Reich Cabinet has today passed the following law:

Law for the Organization of the Armed Forces of March 16, 1935.

The Reich Cabinet has passed the following law which is herewith promulgated:

Section 1

Service in the Armed Forces is based upon compulsory military duty.

Section 2

In peace time, the German Army, including the police troops, transferred to it is organized into:

H1132-0166

H1132-0167

12 Corps and
16 Divisions.

Section 3
The Reich Minister of War is charged with the duty of submitting immediately to the Reich Ministry, detailed laws on compulsory military duty.

Berlin, March 16, 1935

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
ADOLF HITLER

The Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs
FREIHERR VON NEURATH

The Reich Minister of the Interior
FRICK

The Reich Minister of Finance
GRAF SCHWERIN VON KROSICK

The Reich Minister of Economics
Acting: HSALMAR SCHACHT
President of the Board of Directors of the Reichsbank.

The Reich Minister of Labor
FRANZ SELLTE

The Reich Minister of Justice
DR. GUERTNER

The Reich Minister of Defense
VON BLOMBERG

The Reich Minister of Post and traffic
FREIHERR VON ELTZ

The Reich Minister of Nutrition and Agriculture
R. WALTHER DARRE

The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.
DR. GOEBBELS

The Reich Minister for Air
HERMANN GOERING

The Reich Minister of Science Education and Popular Culture
RUST

The Reich Minister without Portfolio
R. HESS

The Reich Minister without Portfolio
KERRL

The Reich Minister without Portfolio
Dr. HANS FRANK

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1654-PS

2 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Enlish and German languages and that the attached above is a true and correct translation of Document 1654-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1662 -PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1662 PS

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1580

Order eliminating Jews from German Economic Life of
12 November 1938

Verordnung zur Ausschaltung der Juden aus dem deutschen Wirtschaftsleben
vom 12. November 1938

On the basis of the Decree of 18 October 1936 for the execution of the Four Plan (RGBl I, p. 887), the following is ordered:

Article 1

1) From Janurary 1, 1938, operation of retail shops, mail order houses, independent exercise of handicrafts is forbidden to Jews. (Article 5 of the First Decree to Reich citizenship law (Reichsbürgergesetz) of 14 Nov 1935- RGBl I, 1933).

2) Morever it is forbidden to Jews from the same date to offer goods or services in the markets of all kinds, fairs, or exibitions or to advertise such or accept orders therefore.

3) Jewish shops operated in violation of this order will be closed by police. (Third Decree to Reich citizenship law of 14 June 1938 - RGBl I, 627).

Article 2

1) No Jew can manage a firm according to the interpretation of the term "manager" under the law for national labor of 20 Jan 1934. (RGBl I, 45).

2) If a Jew is a leading employee in a business concern he may be dismissed wit notice of six weeks. At expiration of this period all claims resulting from the employee's contract, especially claims of compensation or Pensions, become null.

Article 3

1) No Jew can be a member of a cooperative society.

2) Jewish members of cooperatives lose membership from 21 Dec 1938. No notice is necessary.

Article 4

Competent Reich Ministers are empowered to issue rules required by this decree. They may permit exceptions so far as this is necessary for transfer of Jewish firms into non-Jewish hands or for liquidation of Jewish concerns and in special cases in order to insure supplies.

Berlin 12 November 1938

The Commissioner for the Four Year Plan
Goering
General Field Marshal

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1662-PS

1 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt, Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1662-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0168

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1665-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1940 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1270

Order concerning Treatment of Property of Nationals of the Former Polish State. of 17 September 1940

Verordnung über die Behandlung von Vermögen der Angehörigen des ehemaligen polnischen Staates vom 17. September 1940

1665 PS

On the basis of the Decree to Implement the Four Year Plan of 18 October 1936 (RGBl I, 887) in conjunction with the Decree for the Introduction of the Four Year Plan in the Eastern Territories of 30 October 1939 (RGBl I, 2125) the following is decreed for the area of the Greater German Reich, including annexed Eastern territories.

Article 1

1) Property of nationals of the former Polish State within the area of the Greater German Reich, including annexed Eastern territories, is subject to confiscation, administration by commissioner and sequestration in accordance with the following regulations.

2) This does not apply to the property of persons who have gained German citizenship in accordance with Article 6 of the edict of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor concerning organization and administration of Eastern territories, dated 8 October 1939 (RGBl I, 2042). The competent authority (Article 12) may permit additional exceptions.

3) Nationals of the former Free City of Danzig who are of Polish nationality are considered as nationals of the former Polish State.

Article 2

1) Confiscation will be applied in case of property belonging to:

a) Jews
b) persons who have fled or who have absented themselves for longer than a temporary period.

2) Confiscation may be applied

a) if the property is needed for the public good, especially for purposes of national defense or the strengthening of German folkdom
b) if the owners or other persons entitled to it immigrated into the, then, area of the German Reich after 1 October 1918.

3) Confiscation may be limited to individual articles of property.

4) As a rule the following articles are to be exempted from confiscation:

a) Movable articles destined exclusively for personal use
b) Cash, bank and savings bank deposits as well as stocks and bonds up to a total value of one thousand marks/

Article 3

Properties are stationary and movable objects (with all accessories), credits, shares, judgements, and interests of all sorts.

H1132-0169

H1132-0170

Article 4

1) With the sequestration the previous owners lose the rights of disposal of the sequestered properties. The competence of the general governor in accordance with the ordinance for public administration of farm and forestry industries and territories in the annexed Eastern areas of 12 Feb 1940 (RGBl. I, 355) remains unaffected.

2) Whoever has sequestered property in his possession or custody, must administer it until further notice. Changes or disposal of the property or its profits are only to be permitted within the limits of regular business. All measures which go beyond this, especially the disposal of plots of land, must have the permission of the competent office (Article 12).

Article 5

1) The commissarial administration can be ordered for property which is subject to sequestration, insofar as ordinary administration demands it.

2) Orders by the commissarial administration serve as confiscation at the same time.

Article 6

1) The commissarial administrator is appointed by the competent office (Article 12). He will receive a written appointment. He can be recalled at any time.

2) In the direction of businesses, he must use the same caution which a regular businessman or administrator would and is responsible for all the damages which result through breach of duty. He must report to the competent office (Article 12) at all times all of the information requested by it and insofar as nothing else is determined he still must report it concerning his administrative activity monthly without further request.

3) The commissarial administrator can be held to the fulfillment of his obligations by the competent office - without prejudice to his criminal responsibility - by means of an automatic fine of up to 10000 RM.

Article 7

1) The commissarial administrator is empowered to take all judicial and extrajudicial actions actions, which the administration of the property entails within the limits of ordinary business.

2) The administrator needs a special permission of the competent office (Article 12) prior to

a) selling or mortgaging lots,
b) changing the subject or the legal form of an enterprise,
c) doing legal business which results in the sale or winding-up of an enterprise or of a management or the sale of an administrated stock of goods or other property which is not divided,
d) renting professional, agriculture and lumber enterprises and farm and timber lots over 10 hectars,
e) undertaking other legal business whose settlement is made dependent upon previously established authority of the competent office (Article 12) by means of public announcement in the German Reichsanzeiger and the Prussian Staatsanzeiger.

3) Legal affairs which are undertaken without the authority required by Article 2 are not valid.

Article 8

1) The administrator will receive a remuneration for his activity which will be determined by the competent office.

2) The costs of the commissarial administration including the remuneration will be borne by the concern, property, or portion of property, administered.

Article 9

1) Sequestered property can be confiscated in favor of the Reich by the competent office if the public weal, particularly the defense of the Reich or the consolidation of the German nationality (Volkstums), requires it.

2) Before confiscation the sequestered property is to be determined according to more detailed directives of the competent office (Article 12).

3) The Reich is the security for the debts of the confiscated property up to the amount of the sale value of the confiscated property. Judgements against confiscated properties remain valid.

4) The disposal of confiscated property is granted the office which was competent for the confiscation (Article 12). In the case of disposal of agricultural property an accord will be reached between the Reichs Commissar for the strengthening of German nationality and the Reich Minister for Food and Agriculture.

5) The regulation of the type and extent of compensation which will be granted for property losses attendant upon the carrying out of this decree remains withheld. For measures of the competent agency (Article 12), on the basis of Articles 16 and 17, no compensation will be granted.

Article 10

1) A commissarial (provisional) administration can also be established over the property of legal persons, societies, clubs and other associations of individuals in which subjects of the former Polish State in the year 1939 still either had a preponderant capital interest or whose administration was decisively influenced by members of the former Polish State.

2) During the existence of the commissarial administration the authority of chief and of the other persons authorized for representation or administration will be dormant; the same thing for the powers of all other organs.

3) Only the shares and holdings of subjects of the former Polish State are subject to confiscation in this case.

Article 11

1) The sequestration or the regulation of the commissarial administration are upon request of the competent authority (Article 2) to be entered into the register of deeds or any other appropriate public register. The entry of the name of the commissarial administrator can also be demanded.

2) Insofar as the register of deeds or other appropriate public register becomes incorrect as a result of measures on the basis of this decree, it is upon request of the competent authority to be corrected. Article 1, section 3 to 5 of the second decree for the execution and completion of the law on the granting of compensation in case of confiscation or transferral of property of 18 March 1938 (RGBl I, 317) is to be applied appropriately.

Article 12

1) For measures and decisions on the basis of this decree the commissioner for the four year plan - chief-trusteeship East - is the competent authority; for agriculture including agricultural side-enterprises, the Reich Commissar for the strengthening of German nationality.

2) The competent authorities according to sub para (1) can delegate the exercise of their powers entirely or partially to other agencies. Complaints against their decisions will be directed to the competent authority according to Sect (1). The complaint will have no delaying effect. It is not permissible if more than one year has gone by since the issuance of the disputed decision.

H1132-0172

Article 13

If anybody opposes the sequestration or the ruling of the commissarial administration with the assertion that he is a member of the German people, then the proceedings are to be suspended. The competent authority (Article 12) will entrust the decision concerning membership in the German people to the Regierungspraesident (local governor). The person concerned also has the right of requesting that his nationality be determined. Complaint against the decision of the Regierungspraesident to the Reich Minister of the Interior is permissible. The decision on membership in the German people is binding, upon the proceedings of the competent authority (Article 12) on the basis of this decree.

Article 14

The regulations to be issued according to Article 2, 5 and 10 will be effected by a written order which is to be made known to the person concerned. This personally making known may be substituted by a sign, poster, or public proclamation.

Article 15

1) Disposal of property and property rights of subjects of the former Polish State, who do not come under the regulations governing exceptions of Article 1, Section 2, need the approval of the competent authority (Article 12) to be valid. This is not true for the disposition of claims upon interest and other continuous earnings.

2) The competent authority decides whether approval according to Section 1 is necessary. The decision is binding upon courts and administrative agencies. The competent authority (Article 12) must upon demand issue a certificate that approval is not necessary.

Article 16

1) All sorts of compulsory sales of objects which are by this decree subject to sequestration may only be begun with the assent of the competent authority (Article 12). If one of the competent authorities according to Article 12 has assented, it has no influence upon further proceedings, if it has wrongly asserted its competence.

2) If it is to be feared that the debtor will escape the compulsory sale, or an immediate seizure is called for, for some other reason, then upon order of the court authorizing the compulsory sale the compulsory sale can be begun before issuance of the necessary approval, according to Section 1. It should, in this case, be limited to the measures permissible in the execution of an attachment and be continued from this point only when the approval has been issued. Upon demand of the competent authority (Article 12) the court authorizing a compulsory sale must order the lifting of the temporary attachment measures.

Article 17

1) If in the incorporated Eastern territories bankruptcy proceedings are opened on the property of a bankrupt, then the provisions of Article 16 are valid accordingly, for the liquidation of the property belonging to the estate of the bankrupt.

2) If the opening or discontinuance of bankruptcy proceedings in the incorporated Eastern territories depends upon whether the value of the bankrupt estate corresponds to the costs of the proceedings, then objects which according to this decree are subject to confiscation, shall only be regarded as belonging to the bankrupt estate, if the competent authority (Article 12) has agreed to their liquidation in bankruptcy proceedings.

Article 18

It can be publicly announced that property coming into consideration for sequestration is to be registered. The announcement of registration for agricultural property takes place in agreement with the Reich Minister for Food and Agriculture.

H1132-0173

Article 19

The competent authority (Article 12) can demand information of everybody for the carrying out of its tasks. Administrative agencies and courts must give it official help, especially they must question witnesses and experts upon its demand.

Article 20

1) Whoever undertakes to deprive the agencies indicated in Article 12 or those empowered to dispose of the property by said agencies or otherwise in any way undertakes to thwart, to evade, or to prejudice the effect of the sequestration in order to create a profit for himself or another, will be punished with imprisonment and fine or one of these penalties.

2) In aggravated cases the punishment will be confinement to a penitentiary. If the culprit acts out of insubordination against the political new order or the case is otherwise especially aggravated the sentence of death is to be given.

Article 21

1) Whoever intentionally or carelessly fails to fulfill or fulfills incorrectly, or incompletely, an obligation to report or give information incumbent upon him according to an executionary regulation issued to implement this law or a regulation issued according to Articles 18 and 19, will be punished with imprisonment and fine.

2) The criminal prosecution will be instituted only upon request of the competent authority (Article 12).

Article 22

1) The following remain unprejudiced:

a) The regulation for the securing of the necessary establishments for the fitting out of the Reich's war harbor Gdynia of 21 December 1939 (RGBl I, 2475);

b) The decree on the public exploitation of agricultural and sylvicultural enterprises and real estate in the incorporated Eastern territorities of 12 February 1940 (RGBl I, 355) with the provision that upon the undertaking subject to public exploitation the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 Section 1, Articles 9, 11, 12 Section 1, Articles 14, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 23 of this decree will be applied;

c) The ordinance on the handling of enemy property of 15 Jan 1940 (RGBl I, 191) with the provision that property of the subjects of the former Polish State, who have their residence or permanent domicile in the territory of an enemy state, will be treated according to this decree, insofar as it is located in the Greater German Reich including the incorporated Eastern territories.

d) The decree on confiscation in the occupied former Polish territories (except Eastern Upper Silesia) of 5 Oct 1939 (Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten Gebiete in Polen, P. 25);

e) The decree on the employment of Jewish property of 3 Dec 1938 (RGBl I, 1709) with following

1. The sequestration according to Article 2 and the regulation of a commissarial administration according to Articles 5 and 10 of this decree do not take place in the case of property of Jews, which the Jewish owners had already been ordered to sell on the basis of Articles 1 to 6 of the decree on the disposal of Jewish property at the time this law came into effect. The proceeds of this sale can be confiscated.

2. The approval according to Article 15 of this decree is not necessary insofar as a licence is prescribed by Article 8 of decree on employment of Jewish property;

f) The decree of the Reichs protector in Bohemia and Moravia on Jewish property of 21 June 1939 (Verordnungsblatt des Reichsprotektors in Böhmen und Mähren P. 45) and the decree of the Reichs protector in Bohemia and Moravia on the removal of the Jews from the economy of the protectorate of 26 Jan 1940 (Verordnungsblatt des Reichsprotektors in Böhmen und Mähren P. 45) with the provision that the proceedings for the removal of Jews will also be carried out in regard to the property of subjects of the former Polish State according to these provisions, in agreement with the chief-trusteeship East; for the sequestration and confiscation the agencies named in Article 12 remain competent.

2) Furthermore all regulations conflicting with this one, issued since 28 August 1939 in the incorporated Eastern territories including the territory of the former Free Cith of Danzig, especially such regulations which grant the right to sequester, to install commissarial administrators or trustees, or to confiscate, become invalid.

3) The measures and legal transactions of the commissariat administrator undertaken with the approval of the competent agencies are not subject to the necessity of being approved according to the decree to assure the orderly development of the economy in the incorporated Eastern territories of 31 Jan 1940 (RGBl I, 255). In the case of property disposal an understanding will be established with the competent Reichs governor (Reichsstadthalter) or provincial governor (Oberpräsident) or the highest Reichs authority, which according to Article 3 Section 2 of the decree of 31 Jan 1940 have withheld their consent. If in cases of especial importance such an understanding cannot be established, then the commissioner for the four year plan will make the decision.

4) Measures of the competent authorities (Article 2) which have been taken before this decree became effective, are valid if they are in accordance with the provisions of this decree or with the law as it stood previously.

5) Insofar as sequestrations, confiscations, or the installation of commissarial administrators have been carried out by anyone else but the competent agencies (Article 12), their confirmation is to be applied for in writing. If the confirmation of them is not then forthcoming, the previously directed measures become null and void. The same is true if a decision is not reached on the confirmation before 31 October 1940. The competent agencies are authorized to prolong this period to a reasonable degree in individual cases.

6) The provisions of Section 5 are not valid for trustees, who at the time this law came into effect were installed according to Articles 2 and 6 of the decree on the employment of Jewish property of 3 Dec 1938 (RGBl I, 1709) for the temporary carrying on, transferral, or winding up of Jewish business undertakings or for the administration or transferral of other property of Jews. The legal position of these trustees remains unchanged.

Article 23

1) The commissioner for the four year plan will issue the necessary legal regulations for the carrying out of this law - for agriculture including subsidiary enterprises pertaining to agriculture - with the agreement of Reichs commissar for the strengthening of German nationality and of the Reichs Minister for Food and Agriculture.

2) The commissioner for the four year plan in agreement with the Reichs Minister of Finance and the Reich Minister for Economic Affairs can decree by means of legal regulations a simplified settlement, diverging from the provisions of the law as it stands, of the legal affairs of those persons whose property is subject to confiscation according to this decree.

3) The necessary administrative regulations for the carrying out of this decree will be issued by the commissioner for the four year plan - Chief Trusteeship East - in agreement with the competent authorities.

H1132-0174

Article 24

1) This decree becomes effective one week after its proclamation.

2) The commissioner for the four year plan will fix the time of its becoming invalid.

Berlin, 17 September 1940

The chairman of the ministerial council for the defence of the Reich and commissioner for the four year plan

GOERING
Reichs Marshal

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1665-PS

2 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1665-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0175

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1674-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt Page 1044
17 Aug. 1938

The second decree for the execution of the law regarding the change of the sur-names and fore-names* Of 17th August 1938.

Zwiete Verordnung fur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes ueber die Aenderung von Familiennamen und Vornamen.*

On the basis of Article 13, of the law of 5 January 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt I.S.9) concerning the change of the sur-names and given-names, the following is ordered.:

Art. 1

1.) Jews may be given only such given-names as are cited in the directives issued by the Ministry of Interior concerning the utilization of given-names.
2.) Para. (1) is not applicable to Jews who are foreign citizens.

1674 PS

Art. 2

1.) In so far as the Jews are still using some other given-names different from those which are at their disposal according to Art. 1,-they are obliged to assume by the 1st Janurary 1939,a second, additional given-name as follows; for males, the given-name Israel and for females the given-name Sarra.
2.) The person haveing to assume an additional fore-name according to para (1) is obliged to give a written notification in this matter to the registration office at which his birth, and marriage are registered. The same notification is to be given to the proper police-official in the registerer's place of residence or customary habitat. The notifications are to be reported within a month from the date requiring him to assume an additional given-name.

3.) In so far as the birth or marriage of the person who must register has been verified by a German diplomatic representative of a Consul, or has been verified in a German protectorate,-the notification, which must be made, is to be forwarded to the Register-Office I, Berlin. If the place of residence or customary habitat of the person registering is abroad, the notification in question, mentioned in Para (2), sentence (1) is to be forwarded to the competent German Consul instead of to the competent police-official.

4.) For people who are unable, or are partially unable to conduct their own affairs, the obligation to register rests upon the legal representative.

Art. 3

As far as is customary in juridicial and business procedure to indicate the given-names, the Jews are obliged always to indicate at least one of their given-names. In so far as they are required to assume an additional given-name as mentioned in Art 2.,-this additional given-name is to be indicated also. The present directives regarding the management of a business are not hereby altered.

Art. 4

1) Whoever deliberately disobeys the directives of Art. 3 is to be

*) Is not applicable in the Austrian area.

H1132-0176

punished by imprisonment of up to six months. Cases of negligent disobedience will be punished by imprisonment of no more than one month.

2.) Whoever deliberately or carelessly neglects to give the proper notification according to Art. 2 is to be fined or punished by imprisonment of no more than one month.

Berlin, 17th, August 1938.

Reichs Minister of the Interior:

Representative
Dr. Stuckart.

Reichs Minister of Justice:

Dr. Guertner.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
5 Oct. 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt(jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1674-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE,
Lt.(jg) US NR.
391590.

H1132-0177

Voelkischer Beobach[illegible]
Southern Germany Edition
28/29 May 1944

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1676 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CH[illegible] OF ~~COUNSEL~~

Exhibit U.S.a. 334
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

H1132-0178

1676 PS

A Word on the Enemy Air-terror

by Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels

Now a days, it is no longer disputed by anyone that the enemy air-terror pursues almost exclusively the aim of breaking the morale of the German civil population. The enemy wages war against the defenseless, against women and children in particular, in order to compel the men of our country to yield. This intention of his is proved on one hand by the facts themselves and on the other hand by the abundance of existing statements by enemy publicists. As far as the facts are concerned one needs only to visit one of the often bombed towns in the Reich or in the occupied territory in order to determine without doubt by one's own examination that our war potential is damaged by perhaps at the most only 1% by enemy air-terror and the remaining 99% plainly falls upon the civil sector.

A short time ago, the leading representatives of the French, and Belgian Episcopate, who certainly cannot be suspected of acting according to German orders, objected with flaming protest directed to the international public against the enemy's barbarous methods of aerial warfare, which kills old people, women and children, as well as destroys churches venerable, cultural monuments and thickly settled civilian residential sections, without any military objectives being apparent. To this we need to add nothing more.

Our enemies do not try to conceal their intentions in this matter. One does not need to look far in British or American press in order to find substantial proof of this. "Lay the great cities in ruines and you will crush the will to fight". Thus wrote the English air expert T.M. Epaight in his book "Air power and the cities" already in 1930. Nothing in this tendency of the British aerial warfare has changed since then. "It is not possible to draw a boundary-line between the civil population and the combattants". With this cowardly excuse the "Daily Mail" see us to justify publicly this rough and low method of the enemy aerial warfare. Much more explicite becomes influential British naval officer who states in the English military publication "The Army Quarterly": "Does the concept of non-combattants exist at all? A small child in neither in peace nor in war a useful member of the national community. No one has in reality the right to demand inviolabiling for himself even if he can attempt to do so in the name of humanity. Germany must become more desolate than the Sahara Desert".

The well known London's newspaper "News Chronicle" is not missing in this choir of hatred. It adds "We favor that every living being in Germany be wiped out. Man, woman, child, bird and insect. We would not let even a blade of grass grow". This causes the respected British author H.G. Wells to name the following demand: "Treat the German people like a troublesome native tribe. The American publicists are no less robust. One of their leading spokesmen Raymond Clapper writes with evident pleasure: "Terror and brutality are the best sides of aerial warfare. One might object, perhaps, that not all influential Americans and Englishmen think this way. Wrong! Even the Aglican High Church declares in its official organ "Church of England" on the 28 of May 1943: "It is a perverse view of Christianity to suppose that civilian must not be killed". Even the Archbishop of York, Dr. Cysill Barbett, blesses the barbaric methods of the Anglo-American aerial terrorism in his pastoral letter of June 1943 with the words: "It is only a small evil to bomb German civilians."

We had so far dossisted from making known to the German people the meanest of the statements from which we have only presented a small selection and which all together represent a simple demand for the murder of women and children, because we were afraid that in view of this cynicism it would take measures of self-defense and revenge itself with the same measures upon the enemy pilots who bail out of shot down enemy planes. In the meantime, however, circumstances have arisen which prevent us from continuing to maintain this reserve in the future. The Angl-American terror flyers in the last few weeks, besides indiscriminately bombarding the residential quarters of our cities have taken to attacking the German civilian population openly, directly and without even any superficial respect, for the international rules of warfare, to strafing them and to slaughtering them in cold blood. No more excuses

can be brought toward in this matter because the enemy planes sweep low over villages, fields and highways, and direct their machine-guns upon harmless groups of people who are minding their own business. This has nothing more to do with war. This is naked murder. There is no rule of international law which the enemy can call on in this matter. The Anglo-American pilots place themselves through such a criminal mode of warfare, outside the pale of every internationally recognized rule of warfare. On last Sunday, for example, to take only one of a thousand examples, in the rural countries of Saxony, groups of playing children were attacked by strafing, and suffered considerable casualties.

No one will be astonished by the fact that the population concerned which, as is known in the whole world, can understand any soldierly type of warfare has been seized with a terrible rage on account of these cynical crimes. It is only possible with the aid of arms to secure the lives of enemy pilots who were shot down during such attacks, for they would otherwise be killed by the sorely tired population. Who is right here? The murderers who after their cowardly misdeeds await a humane treatment on the part of their victims, or the victims who wish to defend themselves according to the principle: "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"? This question is not hard to answer. In any case it would be demanding too much of us if it were asked of us that we use German Soldiers for the defense of murderers of children against the parents who seized with blind rage, having just lost their most valuable treasure through the brutal cynicism of the enemy, take measures of self-defense. If the English and Americans as they themselves say, wish regard and treat us as troublesome native tribes, then it is our business whether we stand for it. The German people is known in the whole world for the fact that it gives to war what war demands from it. But too much is too much and here the boundaries of what can be borne have been for over-stepped.

It seems to us - hardly possible and tolerable to use German police and soldiers against the German people when it treats murderers of chidlren as they deserve. Even the arbitrary methods of warfare of the Anglo-Americans must end somewhere. The pilots cannot say that they as soldiers acted upon orders. It is not provided in any military law that a soldier is the case of a despicable crime is exempt from punishment because he passes the responsibility to his superior, especially if the orders of the latter are in evident contradiction to all human morality and every international usage of warfare. Our century has obliterated to a great extent the boundaries between warfare and crime on the part of the enemy. It would be demanded too much of us to expect that we should silently accommodate ourselves as victims to this unlimited barbarity.

We reach these conclusions in a completely objective manner. In these questions our people think much more radically than its government. It has always been our wish that the war should be conducted in a chivalrous manner. The enemy, apparently, does not want this. The whole world is a witness for that. If this revolting condition continues, it will also be witness for the fact that we can find ways and means to defend ourselves against these criminals. We owe this to our people which decently and bravely defend its life and therefore has in no way deserved to be declared fair game for the enemy killers.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1676 PS

4 December 1945

I, LUDWIG HARTMAN, T/4, 37446052, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct trasnaltion of Document No. 1676 PS.

LUDWIG HARTMAN
T/4, 37446052

H1132-0179

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1678-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.A. 365
Filed Dec. 18, 1945

1678 PS

Statement of accounts of the "Reichsorganisationsleiter" (Reich Organization Leader) of the NSDAP, Dr. LEY, at the 5th yearly session of the German Labor Front in Nuernberg, on 11 September 1937 ("Dokumente der deutschen Politik", Volume 5, pages 372, 373 and 376).

In speaking of "Soldiers of Labor" I have to demand that such soldiers of labor exist in reality. I have to demand that everybody march at the same cadence and in the same spirit. The factory-community is only then complete when every manager takes his place as an ordinary work-crew member among his crew. We shall not rest or relax before this is accomplished. Otherwise everything would be reduced to beautiful phrases resulting only in beer sessions and distribution of cigarettes. No, same cadence and stride, same pack and same marching; then no outward distinction between the entrepreneur and the worker shall exist anymore, and sometimes a worker might even look better from a racial point of view than the entrepreneur. And if the latter was adequately polished and drilled, he will lose his feeling of superiority and "curse" exactly like the others. That is necessary, and with this I come to another point.

My collaborators and myself found no rest. We too wanted to have laws and legal foundations. I was constantly pursued with that request. I asked the Fuehrer myself: "My Fuehrer, can't we too get a law?"

The Fuehrer refused. That's why I say: He was of greatest help to us. Had the Fuehrer given in at the time, we would be in bad shape now. The Fuehrer said: "I think it's wrong. For once I want you to make a law through habit in Germany. For once I want to try it! It isn't possible in Germany to set up an authority without having to issue laws and decrees on the part of the State. It must be possible to create a great institution and establishment, based only on a law through habit and it must be possible to make this law through habit of a much greater force than any other law and justice."

Once I said to the Fuehrer: "My Fuehrer, actually I am standing with one foot in jail, for today I am still the trustee of the comrades "Leipart" and "Imbusch", and should they some day ask me to return their money, then it will be found that I have spent it, either by building things, or otherwise. But they shall never again find their property in the condition in which they handed it over to me. Therefore I would have to be convicted."

The Fuehrer laughed then and remarked that apparently I felt extremely well in this condition.

It was very difficult for us all. Today we laugh about it ...

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We have only 70,000,000 altogether. Therefore we must use everybody. We have work for at least 300,000,000 and that figure is increasing from year to year. We must have new space. We want to repeat that again and again. We have told the world often enough: We are a people without space and we shall never forget that factor in all our social measures.

We need space, and we must never give this up in all our measures. We must never lose sight of that. That's why we need a healthy people and healthy men.

We succeeded - and this is about the most important accomplishment for the German Labor Front - in eliminating the association-character of the trade-unions and the employer-associations, and for it we have substituted the conception "Soldier of Labor" ("Soldat der Arbeit")

H1132-0180

TRANSLATION OF DOC. 1678-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

26 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1678-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0181

Exhibit U.S.a. 324
Filed Dec 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1708-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1708 PS

Page 153 of:
National Socialistic
Yearbook 1941

(Nationalsozialistishes Jahrbuch 1941)

Edited by: Dr. Robert Ley
Published by: Central Publishing
House of the N.S.D.A.P. Franz Eher,
successor Munich

THE PROGRAM OF THE NSDAP

The program is the political foundation of the NSDAP and accordingly the primary political law of the State. It has been made brief and clear intentionally.

All legal precepts must be applied in the spirit of the party program.

Since the taking over of control, the Führer has succeeded in the realization of essential portions of the Party program from the fundamentals to the detail.

The Party Program of the NSDAP was proclaimed on the 24 February 1920 by Adolf Hitler at the first large Party gathering in Munich and since that day has remained unaltered. Within the national socialist philosophy is summarized in 25 points:

1) We demand the unification of all Germans in the Greater Germany on the basis of the right of self-determination of peoples.

2) We demand equality of rights for the German people in respect to the other nations; abrogation of the peace treaties of Versailles and St. Germain.

3) We demand land and territory (colonies) for the sustenance of our people, and colonization for our surplus population.

4) Only a member of the race can be a citizen. A member of the race can only be one who is of German blood, without consideration of creed. Consequently no Jew can be a member of the race.

5) Whoever has no citizenship is to be able to live in Germany only as a guest, and must be under the authority of legislation for foreigners.

6) The right to determine matters concerning administration and law belongs only to the citizen. Therefore we demand that every public office, of any sort whatsoever, whether in the Reich, the county or municipality, be filled only by citizens. We combat the corrupting parliamentary economy, office-holding only according to party inclinations without consideration of character or abilities.

7) We demand that the state be charged first with providing the opportunity for a livelihood and way of life for the citizens. If it is impossible to sustain the total population of the State, then the members of foreign nations (non-citizens) are to be expelled from the Reich.

8) Any further immigration of non-citizens is to be prevented. We demand that all non-Germans, who have immigrated to Germany since the 2 August 1914, be forced immediately to leave the Reich.

9) All citizens must have equal rights and obligations.

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10) The first obligation of every citizen must be to work both spiritually and physically. The activity of individuals is not to counteract the interests of the universality, but must have its result within the framework of the whole for the benefit of all.

Consequently we demand:

11) Abolition of unearned (work and labour) incomes. Breaking of rent-slavery.

12) In consideration of the monstrous sacrifice in property and blood that each war demands of the people, personal enrichment through a war must be designated as a crime against the people. Therefore we demand the total confiscation of all war profits.

13) We demand the nationalization of all (previous) associated industries (trusts).

14) We demand a division of profits of all heavy industries.

15) We demand an expansion on a large scale of old age welfare.

16) We demand the creation of a healthy middle class and its conservation, immediate communalization of the great warehouses and their being leased at low cost to small firms, the utmost consideration of all small firms in contracts with the State, county or municipality.

17) We demand a land reform suitable to our needs, provision of a law for the free expropriation of land for the purposes of public utility, abolition of taxes on land and prevention of all speculation in land.

18) We demand struggle without consideration against those whose activity is injurious to the general interest. Common national criminals, usurers, Schieber and so forth are to be punished with death, without consideration of confession or race.

19) We demand substitution of a German common law in place of the Roman Law serving a materialistic world-order.

20) The state is to be responsible for a fundamental reconstruction of our whole national education program, to enable every capable and industrious German to obtain higher education and subsequently introduction into leading positions. The plans of instruction of all educational institutions are to conform with the experiences of practical life. The comprehension of the concept of the State must be striven for by the school (Staatsbürgerkunde) as early as the beginning of understanding. We demand the education at the expense of the State of outstanding intellectually gifted children of poor parents without consideration of position or profession.

21) The State is to care for the elevating national health by protecting the mother and child, by outlawing child-labor, by the encouragement of physical fitness, by means of the legal establishment of a gymnastic and sport obligation, by the utmost support of all organizations concerned with the physical instruction of the young.

22) We demand abolition of the mercenary troops and formation of a national army.

23) We demand legal opposition to known lies and their promulgation through the press. In order to enable the provision of a German press, we demand, that a) all writers and employees of the newspapers appearing in the German language be members of the race; b) non-German newspapers be required to have the express permission of the

State to be published. They may not be printed in the German language: c) Non-Germans are forbidden by law any financial interest in German publications, or any influence on them, and as punishment for violations the closing of such a publication as well as the immediate expulsion from the Reich of the non-German concerned. Publications which are counter to the general good are to be forbidden. We demand legal prosecution of artistic and literary forms which exert a destructive influence on our national life, and the closure of organizations opposing the above made demands.

24) We demand freedom of religion for all religious denominations within the state so long as they do not endanger its existence or oppose the moral senses of the germanic race. The Party as such advocates the standpoint of a positive Christianity without binding itself confessionally to any one denomination. It combats the Jewish-materialistic spirit within and around us, and is convinced that a lasting recovery of our nation can only succeed from within on the framework: common utility precedes individual utility.

25) For the execution of all of this we demand the formation of a strong central power in the Reich. Unlimited authority of the central parliament over the whole Reich and its organizations in general. The forming of state and profession chambers for the execution of the laws made by the Reich within the various states of the confederation. The leaders of the Party promise, if necessary by sacrificing their own lives, to support by the execution of the points set forth above without consideration.

Adolf Hitler proclaimed the following explanation for this program on the 13 April 1928:

EXPLANATION

Regarding the false interpretations of Point 17 of the program of the NSDAP on the part of our opponents, the following definition is necessary:

"Since the NSDAP stands on the platform of private ownership it happens that the passage" gratuitous expropriation concerns only the creation of legal opportunities to expropriate if necessary, land which has been illegally acquired or is not administered from the view-point of the national welfare. This is directed primarily against the Jewish land-speculation companies.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1708-PS

19 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1708-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567.

H1132-0184

Exhibit U.S.A. 328
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

The Organization of the NSDAP and its Affiliated Associations, Pages 86-88 of the Organization Book of the NSDAP (Organisationsbuch der NSDAP), Editions of 1936, 1938 and 1940. Editor ("Herausgeber"), the Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP (Dr. Robert Ley). Published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Successor, Munich

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THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NSDAP AND ITS AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS

The Party was created by the Fuehrer out of the realization that if our people were to live and advance towards an era of prosperity they had to be led according to an ideology suitable for our race. They must have as supporters men above average, that means, men who surpass others in self-control, discipline, efficiency, and greater judgment. The party will therefore always constitute a minority, the order of the National Socialist ideology which comprises the leading elements of our people.

Therefore the Party comprises only fighters, at all times prepared to assume and to give everything for the furtherance of the National Socialist ideology. Men and women whose primary and most sacred duty is to serve the people.

The NSDAP as the leading element of the German people controls the entire public life, from an organisational point of view, as well as from that of affiliates, the organizations of the State administration, and so forth.

In the long run, it will be impossible to let leaders retain responsible offices if they have not been recognized by the Party.

Furthermore, the party shall create the prerequisites for a systematic selection of potential "Fuehrers".

The reconstruction of the National Socialist organizational structure itself is demonstrated by the observation of the following principles:

The Fuehrer Principle

The subordination and coordination within the structure of the entire organization.

The regional unity

The expression of the practical community thought.

I. FUEHRER PRINCIPLE (Fuehrerprinzip)

The Fuehrer Principle requires a pyramidal organization structure in its details as well as in its entirety.

The Fuehrer is at the top.

He nominates the necessary leaders for the various spheres of work of the Reich's direction, the Party apparatus and the State administration.

Thus a clear picture of the tasks of the party is given.

The Party is the order of "Führers". It is furthermore responsible for the spiritual-ideological-National Socialist direction of the German people. The right to organize people for their own sake emanates from these reasons.

This also justifies the subordination to the party of the organizations

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concerned with the welfare of the people, besides the inclusion of people in the affiliates of the party, the SA, SS, NSKK, the Hitler Youth, the NS Womanhood, the NS, German Student Association and the NS German "Dozentenbund" (University teachers association).

This is where the National Socialist Fuehrer structure becomes more strongly apparent.

Every single affiliate is cared for by an office of the NSDAP.

The leadership of the individual affiliates is appointed by the Party.

The Reich Organization Leader (Reichsorganisationsleiter) of the NSDAP is simultaneously leader of the DAF. The NSBO is the organization bearer of the DAF.

The Leader of the Head-Office for Public Welfare also handles within the "Personalunion" the National Socialist Welfare and the Winter Relief.

The same applies to:

The "Reichsrechtsamt" (Reich Justice Office) for the NS "Rechtswahrerbund",

The head office for public health for the NS. German Medical Association,

The head office for educators for the NS Teachers Association,

The head office for civil servants for the Reich Association of Civil Servants,

The head office for war victims for the NS. War Victim Relief,

The head office for technology for the NS. Association of German Technology

The Racial Political Office handles the Reich Association of families with many children, the NS Womanhood (Frauenschaft) and the "Deutsches Frauenwerk".

The Reich Office for agrarian politics of the NSDAP remains furthermore in closest touch with the "Reichnaehrstand" (Reich Nutrition Office) which is anchored in the State. Direct handling and personal contact (Personalunion) of the leaders is also provided in this manner.

All attached affiliates, as well as the offices of the Party, have their foundation, in the same manner as in the Reich direction, in the sovereign territories, in the "Gaue" and furthermore in the districts (Kreise) and if required in the local groups of the NSDAP. This applies also to cells and blocks in the case of the NS Womanhood, the DAF, and the NSV. The members of the attached affiliates will be included in local administrations, respectively district sectors or district comradeships which correspond geographically to local groups of the Party.

II. FUEHRER PRINCIPLE. SUBORDINATION AND COORDINATION WITHIN THE TOTAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Fuehrer structure would be split, though, if all subdivisions, including attached affiliates were completely independent in their structure from the smallest unit up to the "Reichsfuehrung" and were they to come only at the top directly under the Fuehrer.

Like a four-story building, if we consider the four Sovereign territories (Reich, Gau, etc) whose pillars and walls go up to the roof without having supporting joists (wooden stays) or connections on the various floors. Furthermore, it would not be reconcilable with the Fuehrer principle, which assumes complete responsibility, to assume that the Leadeer of a sub-division, as well as of an affiliated organization, would be in the position to guarantee beyond a professional and factual responsibility the political and ideological attitude of all the sub-leaders down to the smallest unit on the basis of his Reich leadership (Reichsführung). The total independence of individual organizations would necessitate furthermore, the creation of an organizational, personal and educational apparatus for each one of them. This, in turn, would create eventually, in spite of the best will of the responsible "Reichsleiters" (Reich Leaders), central offices and office leaders in the Reich Leadership (Reichsfuehrung) of the party, differences in the various organizations. Those differences would later on of necessity take the shape of completely different systems in regional, vertical, and personal respects, etc. within the National Socialist regime.

The Subdivisions (NS German Student Association, NS Womanhood Association, NSD (Dozentenbund) and the affiliates and their leaders come therefore under the authority of the competent sovereign leaders of the NSDAP. At the same time their structure is professionally effectuated from the bottom up and they are subordinated to their immediately superior organization in the sovereign divisions of the Party, from a disciplinary point of view, that is to say insofar as organization, ideology, politics, supervision and personal questions are concerned.

Thus a solid anchorage for all the organizations within the party structure is provided and a firm connection with the sovereign leaders of the NSDAP is created in accordance with the Fuehrer Principle.

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(In the 1943 edition the text remains the same, but the topical sentences"I. Führer Principle" and "II. Führer Principle. Subordination and Coordination within the Total Organizational Structure" are changed to "I. Construction of the Organization" and "II. Subordination and Coordination within the Total Organizational Structure")

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 1814-PS

12 October 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1814-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

H1132-0187

TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

R.S.H.A.
IV B I

Berlin 12 May 1941

To all

Staatspolizei-leit-stellen

For Information - The SD-Leit-Abschnitten
The Inspekteuren der Sipo/SD

Concerning: The Study and Treatment of Church Politics

The Chief of the R.S.H.A. has issued an order, which is to come into immediate operation, in which the Sipo and SD Study and Treatment of Church Politics, which has hitherto been divided between the SD-Abschnitte and Stapostellon, shall now be taken over entirely by the Stapostellen. (see the plan for the division of work issued by the R.S.H.A. on 1.3.41. In addition to combatting opposition, the Stapostellen thus take over the entire 'Gegnernachrichtendienst' in this sphere.

In order that the Stapostellen should be in a position to take over this work, the Chief of the Sipo/SD has ordered that 'Church Specialists' hitherto employed in the SD-Abschnitten, should be temporarily transferred to the same posts at Stapostellen, and operate the Nachrichtendienst (Intelligence Service in the Church Political Sphere) there.

On the orders of the Chief of the R.S.H.A., and after reaching agreement with the heads of Amts III, II and I, those 'Church Specialists' specified in the attached lists will thus be transferred from the SD-Abschnitten to the Stapostellen, quoted. Further instructions for transference or removal will be issued by Amt. I. Those Stapostellen which are unable to obtain any SD-'Specialists' must immediately train those of their specialists who appear most suitable for Nachrichtendienst work.

The Chief of the R.S.H.A. has furthermore ordered that 'Nachrichtendienst' files concerning Church Political Opposition, hitherto the property of the SD-Abschnitte should be handed over to the Stapostellen. However, material concerning Confessional influence on the lives of the people is to remain with the SD-Abschnitten. In doubtful cases the Stapostellen are to be given an opportunity of making copies or photostats of these reports.

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Since it is essential that in this particular sphere the opposition should be kept under constant observation, with no possibility of loopholes, I am endeavouring to ensure that the change-over in organisation should take place immediately.

On I.VI.1941 all Stapostellen are to send in reports on the completion of the actual change-over of organisation, and, at the same time, draw up a list of personnel, giving the names of those 'Specialists' who, after the re-organisation, are doing executive work in the Stapostellen, and of those who are conducting the intelligence proper of the Nachrichtendienst.

I then intend, at the end of June, to summon all these specialists to an 'Arbeitstagung' (conference) in Berlin, at which they will receive important instructions for the carrying-out of their work.

Signed MULLER

Beglaubigt:
Kanzleiangestellte

(p.1 through 2 in original file)

H1132-0189

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

R.S.H.A.
IV B

Berlin 14.8.1941

To all Stapo-leit-stellen
Information: From the Inspectors of the Sipo/SD
Concerning: Conference of the 'Kirchenbearbeiter' (Specialists in Church Affairs) attached to the Stapostellen.

On 22nd and 23rd of September 1941 a Conference for Church Specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen will take place in the Lecture-Hall of the Stapoamt, Prinz-Albrechtstrasse 8, Berlin SW II. Date of Arrival: 21.9.41. Uniform: Brownshirt and trousers worn with jackboots.

I leave it to the heads of the Stapo-leit-stellen as to whether they send those officials responsible for the entire 'Kirchenbearbeitung' (Treatment and Study of Church Politics) to this conference, or officials in charge of both the executive and intelligence branches (SD-members). In each case those taking part in the conference must have their names sent in before 10.9.1941, in order that accomodation may be found for them. Billetting-forms will be issued on arrival in Berlin on the 21st at the Stapoamt Watchroom, Room I. Passes are to be given up at the entrace of the lecture-hall at the opening of the conference at 9 hrs. - 22.9.41.

H e y d r i c h

Beglaubigt:
Kanzleiangestellte

Notification signed HEYDRICH of conference in Berlin 22 and 23 September, 1941 for church specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen

(Page 6 in original document)

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Aachen, 8 October 1941

Report of Hammes on Conference dated
8 October 1941 at Aachen.

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Notes on the Conference of Church Specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen.

On the 22nd and 23rd September 1941 a Conference of Church Specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen was held in the Lecture-Hall of the R.S.HA in Berlin, in which 141 Specialists took part.

I. On 22. 9. 1941

1. The latest developments in the Church Political situation, and our outstanding tasks at this moment - SS-Stubaf. HARTL

2. Sipo measures for combatting the Political Church and Sects, - Regierungsrat ROTU & Reg.Ass. HARNENBRUCH

3. Nachrichtendienst tasks in the conflict with Political Catholicism in the Reich - SS-Ostuf. KUNZE

4. Vatican world-politics, and our nachrichtendienst tasks - SS - Untersturmführer JAKOBS.

II. On 23. 9. 1941

5. Present conditions within the German Protestant Church - SS - Obersturmführer STILLER.

6. Treatment of the Sect problem, and the combatting of Sects -- SS - Hauptscharführer EHRHARDT.

7. World-Protestantism and the Oxford Movement - Nachrichtendienst work evolving from these subjects -- SS - Obersturmführer STILLER.

8. The problem of the Church in the Eastern regions, and Nachrichtendienst measures - SS - Untersturmführer WANDESLEBEN.

9. The present Nachrichtendienst problem of Freemasonry - SS - Hauptsturmführer KOLREP.

10. Summary of the most important points in the treatment of Church Political opposition - SS - Sturmbannführer HARTL.

In the absence of SS-Obergruppenfuhrer HEYDRICH, the Conference was opened by SS-Brigadeführer MULLER, who, after a short speech of welcome, and introduction handed over to the first lecturer. The most important lectures - those under I, items 2 and 3, have been noted down and filed.

The main aim and object of the conference has been to familiarize the Specialists as thoroughly as possible with their material, and, by stimulating their interest, enable them to fulfill their duties to the best of their ability.

Nothing of great moment came to light in the discussions. Finally SS-Stub. HARTL, also deputising for the absent HEYDRICH,

summed up the most important points in the treatment of Church Political affairs. He summarized the culminating points as follows:

1. Avoidance of all sweeping measures and actions against the Church and its establishments.
2. Suspension of measures taken against monasteries/ convents, including "camouflaged" measures of this type.
3. Action is still to be taken as before in individual cases, but the R.S.H.A. is to be informed in each case. In particularly serious cases the decision of the Fuhrer will be sought.
4. Above all it must be ensured that the Church does not win back any lost ground. We must see to it that we retain any position won.
5. The greatest importance is to be attached to Church Political activity. Any material that is of the slightest significance, or could become of significance, is to be carefully examined. On the Fuhrer's instructions photostats are to be made of all documents seized, and other material of this type, as in such cases duplicate copies are in no way sufficient for the introduction of decisive measures.

The "Nachrichtennetz" is to be fostered with the greatest of care, and enlarged through the recruitment of new V-Personen. Particular value is attached to contacts between Church circles and "Staatsstellen."

The lecturer closed with the following words:

"Each one of you must go to work with your whole heart and a true fanaticism. Should a mistake or two be made in the execution of this work, this should in no way discourage you, since mistakes are made everywhere. The main thing is that that the enemy should be constantly tackled with determination, will, and effective initiative."

(signed) HEINZE — Kriminal-Secretär

(signed) HAMMES — Kriminal-Kommissar z. Pr.

(The foregoing is a translation of pages No. 10 and 11 of Document No. 1815-PS)

H1132-0192

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Aachen, 26 September 1941.

Report of Regierungsrat ROTH's speech
before Conference dated 26 September 1941

Sicherheitspolizei measures for combatting Church Politics and Sects

While describing the aim and methods of the Political Church in its oppositional activities, the executive measures which, in accordance with the Concordat, are at the disposal of the Stapo, were discussed.

a) Punishable offences and infringements of the law by members of the Church are to be submitted to the Kripo for processing. Nachrichtendienst evaluation, and the compiling of evidence for a final breakdown is the responsibility of the Stapo.

b) It has been demonstrated that it is impracticable to deal with political offences (malicious) under normal legal procedure. Owing to the lack of political perception which still prevails among the legal authorities, suspension of this procedure must be reckoned with. The so-called "Agitator-Priests" must therefore be dealt with in future by Stapo measures, and, if the occasion arises, be removed to a Concentration Camp, if agreed upon by the R.S.H.A.

c) Offences and crimes against the "Sammlungsgesetz" (Order to contribute to Party Funds) and the "Flaggenerlass" (Order to beflag Churches etc..) come under normal procedure. (A pencilled note states that this is not always so, and that it depends on the case in question).

d) The necessary executive measures are to be decided upon according to local conditions, the status of the person accused, and the seriousness of the case - as follows:

1) Warnung (Warning)
2) Sicherungsgeld (Fine)
3) Redeverbot (Forbidden to preach)
4) Aufenthaltsverbot (Forbidden to remain in parish)
5) Betätigungsverbot (Forbidden all activity as a Priest)
6) Kurzfristige Festnahme (Short-term arrest)
7) Schutzhaft (Protective custody)

The instructions for the application of individual measures are known. The following points must be remembered:

The Aufenthaltsverbot (forbidden to remain in parish) is very much feared by all the clergy. In one case a Vicar-General appealed to the R.S.H.A. for the lifting of the ban, and begged that they would rather place the priest under short-term arrest. The "Aufenthaltsverbot" is to be enforced in any case where the continued stay of the priest in his former parish is likely to bring about dissension and disquiet among the population. It should be applied, for instance, in the event of a priest returning from arrest, in order to prevent him from being feted as a martyr. Care must be taken that the measure is only enforced where really expedient (encumbering of another Stapostelle).

Redeverbot (Forbidden to preach) is intended chiefly as a

measure against itinerant preachers, and will only be brought against residential ones when they exceed their normal offices as priests, and preach much injurious matter.

Betätigungsverbot (Forbidden all activities as a priest) has not yet been applied, but is possible.

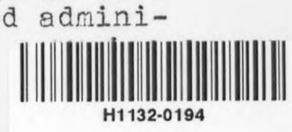
Schutzhaft (Protective custody). As already stated, in accordance with the Order issued by the R.S.H.A. on 24.8.36 the "Agitator Priest" is to be taken into long-term imprisonment. The technical execution of this lies in the hands of the Referat IV C 2, while it is IV B I's responsibility to present the charges.

Actions against societies are not at the moment possible as a widespread State measure. However, in cases where the Society has been involved in anti-state activity, or appears superfluous or undesirable, local measures may be applied. Small funds/properties may be liquidated. Funds may also be handed over to the NSV. In cases of activities against the State the only method is confiscation of funds. Proposals for "Declaration of Enmity to People and State" with the object of confiscation of property, are principally to be directed to the R.S.H.A., which works non-executively, and directs the necessary negotiations with the MdI.

Monasteries/Convents.
It is not expected at the present that they will be declared as hostile to the State. During the process of "Dissolution" it should be remembered that the Law of 10.2.36 suffices as a legal basis for the disposal. It is not essential that the Order of 28.2.33. should be quoted, and it will only be brought up if the Stapo measures are to come under "legal justification" (Betätigungsverbot 4).

Actions against Monasteries/Convents.
About 100 monasteries in the Reich have been dissolved. Various incidents which may be traced back to bad tactical procedure by Stapo officials, have lead to disagreeable consequences. Should the inmates of the monasteries put questions to the appointed officials, those officials must refer them to the Aktionsleiter (Officer in charge of the proceedings).

Churches are to be seized at the same time, but, if possible, should not be closed. As long as the confiscation is not absolute, any action which interferes with property, or causes any alteration to it should be avoided. The principle to be followed during the period of "Sicherstellung" is that life should go on within the framework of an ordered administration.



Further points made were:

Retreats, recreational organisations, etc., may now be forbidden on grounds of industrial war-needs, whereas formerly only a worldly activity could be given as a basis.

Youth camps, recreational camps are to be forbidden on principle. Church organisations in the evening may be prevented on grounds of the black-out regulations.

Processions, pilgrimages abroad are to be forbidden by reason of the over-burdened transport conditions. For local events too technical traffic troubles and the danger of air-attack may serve as grounds for their prohibition (One Referent forbade a procession, on the grounds of it wearing out shoe-leather).

There are no new regulations regarding the despatch of Con-

fessional literature to the troops, and the restrictions on Confessional publications.

Visas are always to be denied where the applicant cannot offer the excuse that he will dedicate himself unreservedly to working for the Fatherland while abroad. There are, however, possible exceptions. In principle the intention still holds good, that no foreign priest should enter the Reich, and that no German priest should travel abroad, above all, not to the "Aufbaugebiet".

In the meantime the Church Ministry has adopted the view of the R.S.H.A., in which it was decided that Polish civilian workers and prisoners-of-war must definitely be separated at Services.

The R.S.H.A. requests that questions of policy should be submitted to them, but that, on ther other hand, they should not be bothered with unnecessary inquiries. Above all definite proposals on how to handle the case in questions should always be given, and not just requests for direction or decision.

The immediate aim: The Church must not regain one inch of the ground it has lost.

The ultimate aim. Destruction of the Confessional Churches to be brought about by the collection of all material obtained through Nachrichtendienst activities, which will, at a given time, be produced as evidence for the charge of treasonable activities during the German fight for existance.

(signed) HAMMES

Kriminal-Kommissar z.Pr.

(The foregoing is a translation of pages No. 12 thru 15 of Document No. 1815-PS)

H1132-0195

DOCUMENT 1815-PS

"SECRET"

Excerpt from Note 16 concerning the Arbeitstagung (Conference) held by the Inspector in Dusseldorf on 23.9.41. (PP. 26, 27, 28.)

14) Cooperation between Stapo/ and SD in the sphere of Church Politics.

The study and treatment of the efforts of the Catholic Church in its opposition to the present State is, from both a communication and executive angle, the responsibility of the Stapo ('Gegnerbekampfung'). The treatment of the efforts of the Church, and their repercussions in the sphere of 'religious life' is, however, the task of the SD.

From this it can be seen that a close cooperation in the future within the sphere of the "Catholic Church" is especially necessary. It is the duty of the Stapostellen to inform the SD-Abschnitte of any general points to be observed during the course of 'Gegnerbekampfung', in order that the SD-Abschnitte can evaluate these facts from a religious angle. The SD-Abschnitte are to inform the Stapostellen of any observations which might be of assistance to them in their fight against the church as an opponent of the State. Gegnerbekampfung and research in the religious sphere must go hand in hand. The SD-Abschnitte must hand over to the Stapostellen those V-Männer who are working entirely, or for the greater part, in 'Gegnerbekampfung'. However, if mutually agreed upon, the SD-Abschnitte, who may still have a certain claim on those V-Männer by virtue of their work in the religious sphere, may retain one or another of them to continue work in this sphere. It is desirable, however, that the appropriate official attached to the Stapostelle should start taking over the direction of the V-Männer by stages as soon as possible.

The Inspector has asked for a general ruling from R.S.H.A. concerning the direction of the 'Kirchenreferat' by the Stapo offices, and at the same time expressed the opinion that it was not absolutely essential that the responsibility of this should rest principally on the executive officials. The R.S.H.A. has made a corresponding decision in which it shall be left to the Stapoleiter in every individual case to chose who should be entrusted with the general direction and control of the 'Kirchen-referat'. It is therefore up to the Stapo leader ("leiter") to decide, by the efficiency of his work, who is the more capable, and to appoint him head of the Referat. (Order of the Chief of Sipo/SD 18.9.41 IV B). The Inspector is to be informed as soon as possible of the subsequent decision.

(Pages 26 through 28 in file)

H1132-0196

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reichssicherheitshauptamt

Berlin, 22 October 1941

IV B 1 - 2744/41 g

To all Stapostellen

For Information to:

a) The Fuhrers of all SD-(Leit)Abschnitte
b) To all Inspectors of the Sipo/SD
c) To the "Befehlshaber der Sipo/SD in Generalgouvernement KRAKAU"
d) To the "Kommandeure der Sipo/SD - KRAKAU, LUBLIN, RADOM, WARSCHAU.

Concerning - Present Conditions within the Organisation of the Catholic Church.
Enclosure - I Report.

Minute

I am enclosing a report on the present position of the Organisation of the Catholic Church. This report is designed to serve as a basis for:

a) The education of the appropriate Specialist.
b) To aid "Nachrichtendienst" activity.

The following directions must be followed concerning Nachrichtendienst activity:

1) If at all possible to verify that Bishops are using the papal nunciate courier to deliver their report to Rome, and vice-versa, we should be informed.

2) It should be found out which priests, members of Holy Orders, and Laymen are used by the Bishops to bring their reports to and from Rome. Wherever possible, attempts should be made to intercept this method of reporting through V-Männer.

3) If possible, the reports submitted to Rome every 5 years should be intercepted, especially when an opportunity arises in connection with Stapo action.

4) Where tension is known to exist between Bishops, the Bishop and Nuncio, or the Bishops and the "Instanzen" subordinate to them, this is to be utilized for Nachrichten purposes.

5) Since there are at the moment 13 Arch- and Bishoprics vacant in Greater Germany, efforts must be made to obtain the lists of Bishop candidates.

6) If not already known, it must be found out with what particular department the individual Bishops are concerned, under the aegis of the Bishops Fulda Conference. Those Stapostellen in whose area there is a Bishop entrusted with special duties - (The Bishop of Berlin with Press work, the Bishop of Mainz with "Jugendseelsorge", the Archbishop of Freiburg with charity work, the Bishop of Passau with work connected with the Church in the Eastern regions...etc...) have Nachrichtendienst tasks of especial Reich importance.

7) Points discussed during the Diocesan Synodes are to be obtained wherever possible, and should be immediately submitted to IV B 1 at the R.S.H.A.

8) The following directive is given for local Nachrichtendienst activity -

a) In every case where a Sachbearbeiter attached to a Stapostelle has an Archbishopric in his area, he must have a thorough knowledge of the particular sphere of work in which the individual Referenten of the appropriate Ordinarists are engaged.

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b) The Episcopal Chancery is of particular importance within the Episcopal Ordinariat. Similarly, and especially in the case of an "Action", the diocesan archives and the Episcopal secret archives are of especial significance.

c) The Deans are of particular importance to Aussenstellen, since they are described as the eyes and ears of the Bishop. Should the opportunity arise, the yearly reports which they have to submit to the Bishop, should be obtained and evaluated locally.

d) In order to ensure that the Nachrichtendienst organisation is as comprehensive as possible, an all-embracing Nachrichtennetz should be spread among the more insignificant members of the clergy.

9) It must be discovered which of those members of Orders, and priests of German origin are employed in important posts at the Vatican - other than those named in the report; we must be immediately informed of this.

10) The Specialists of the individual Stapo(leit)stellen have to extract the names of those Papal "Protonotare", Chamberlains, Prelates, and Chaplains who are officiating in their districts, and devote extra attention to them in the course of their Nachrichtendienst duties. Especial watch must be kept in order to discover to what extent they are employed as "agents" to and from the Vatican.

11) Reports are also to be submitted on those Theological students destined for Papal Institutes, and Priests returning from such institutes to Germany. Should the opportunity arise of placing someone for Nachrichtendienst purposes in one of these Institutes, in the guise of a Theological Student, we should received immediate notification.

(signed) gez. HEYDRICH

Attested:

KLANN (?)
Chancellory Clerk

(The foregoing is a translation of Pages 31 thru 33 of Document No. 1815-PS)

H1132-0198

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1815-PS

Pages 1 through 2;
6;
10 through 11;
12 through 15;
26through 28;
31 through 33.

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2 nd Lt. Inf. O-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1815-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

H1132-0199

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1817-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpt from Page 211, Organization Book of the NSDAP (Organisationsbuch der NSDAP) 1936 edition. Editor (Herausgeber), The Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP. Published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Successor, Munich.

BUREAU FOR FACTORY TROOPS (AMT WERKSCHAREN)

I. TASK:

The Factory Troops in the National Socialist Community "Strength through Joy" (NS-Gemeinschaft "Kraftdurch Freude) carry out the following tasks:

1. To help and come to the rescue, in their capacity as a young factory guard, whenever there is a question of bringing the German workingman strength through joy.

2. Shaping of factory celebrations and festivals in order to permeate the factories with National Socialist ideology and philosophy, with special regard to the creation of a new ritual.

3. To be an ideological shock squad (Weltanschaulicher Stosstrupp) within the factory.

- - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1817-PS

11 October 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt. (jg)USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1817-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

1817 PS

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H1132-0201

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1855-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

Page 418-ORGANISATIONSBUCH DER NSDAP

"Bravery is valued by the SS man as the highest virtue of men in a struggle for his ideology.

He openly and unrelentingly fights the most dangerous enemies of the State; Jews, Free Masons, Jesuits, and political clergymen.

However, he recruits and convinces the weak and inconstant by his example, who have not been able to bring themselves to the National Socialistic ideology."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1855-PS

1855-PS

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt(jg) USNR 391590, 11 Oct. 1945. hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Number 1855-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT(jg) USNR
391590

H1132-0202

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 1861-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1934 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 45

Law Regulating National Labor
of January 1934

Gesetz zur Ordnung der Nationalen Arbeit.
vom 20. Januar 1934.

The Government of the Reich has decided to enact the following law which is hereby made public:

SECTION I

The Leader of the factory and the board of trustees.

Paragraph 1.

The enterpriser works in the factory as leader of the enterprise together with the employees and the workers who constitute his followers for the furtherance of the aims of the plant and for the common benefit of people and state.

Paragraph 2.

(1) The leader of the plant makes the decisions for the employees and laborers in all matters concerning the enterprise, as far as they are regulated by this law.

(2) He is responsible for the well-being of the employees and laborers. The employees and laborers owe him faithfulness according to the principles of the factory community.

Paragraph 3.

(1) In the case of legal persons and personal groups the legal representatives will be the leaders of the enterprises.

(2) The enterpriser or in the case of legal persons or personal groups, the legal representatives can appoint a person who participates in the management of the enterprise in a responsible capacity as their deputy. This must be done if they do not direct the plant themselves. In matters of lesser importance they can also appoint another person.

(3) Should the court of honor legally deprive the leader of the enterprise of his qualifications to be a leader, then a new enterpriser must be appointed.

1861 PS

Paragraph 4.

(1) Administrations are also considered as enterprises in the sense of this law.

(2) Subordinate enterprises and parts of the enterprise which are connected with the main enterprise through common direction will only be considered as independent enterprises if they are situated far away from the main enterprise.

(3) The regulations of this law, with the exception of paragraph 32 and 33, do not apply to Ships, Inland navigation and Air-transport and their crews.

Paragraph 5.

(1) Trustees recruited from the employees and laborers act in an advisory capacity to the leader of an enterprise with, in the rule, at least 20 employees . They constitute with the leader and under his derection the board of trustees of the enterprise.

(2) To the employees and laborers in the sense of the regulations concerning the board of trustees belong also the persons who do piece work at home, who work mainly for the same enterprise either alone or with their families.

Paragraph 6.

(1) It is the duty of the board of trustees to increase the mutual confidence within the enterprise-community.

(2) It is the task of the board of trustees to discuss all measures concerning the improvement of the output, the form and execution of the general labor conditions, especially the enterprise regulations, the execution and the improvement of enterprise-protection, the strengthening of the ties between the members of the enterprise among themselves and toward the enterprise as well as the welfare of all the members of the community. It is furthermore their task to liquidate all quarrels within the enterprise-community. They must also be heard prior to the determination of punishment for violation of the plant-rules.

(3) The board of trustees can charge certain trustees with the execution of certain of its tasks.

Paragraph 7.

(1) The number of trustees is as follows:

in enterprises	with	20- 49	employees	.....	2
"	"	50- 99	"	.....	3
"	"	100-199	"	.....	4
"	"	200-399	"	.....	5

(2) These numbers are increased by one trustee for each 300 supplementary employees until they reach the maximum of ten trustees.

(3) The same number of representatives has to be designated.

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(4) Employees, workers and those who do piece work at home are to be considered in the choice of trustees.

The Chancellor of the Reich
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of Labor
Franz Seldte

The Reich Minister of Economic Affairs
Dr. Schmitt

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Guertner

The Reich Minister of Finance
Graf Schwerin von Krosigk

The Reich Minister of Interior
Frick

- - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
Of Document No 1861-PS

17 November 1945

I, Willard EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English, French and German languages; and that the attached is a true and correct translation of Document No 1861-PS.

WILLIAM EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

H1132-0204

Exhibit U.S.A. 323
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1893-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpts from Various Pages of Organization Book of the NSDAP (Organisationsbuch der NSDAP) 1943 edition, Editor (Herausgeber), the Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP (Dr. Robert Ley), Published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Successor, Munich.

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Page 6 a.

3. Resignations.

. . . . . .

Authorized to decree dismissal on the basis of a lawful decision of a party court are:

(a) The local Chapter Directors (Ortsgruppenleiter).
(b) The County Directors (Kreisleiter).
(c) The District Directors (Gauleiter).
(d) The Fuehrer.

Page 7.

6. DUTIES OF THE PARTY MEMBERS.

The commandments of the National Socialists:
The Fuehrer is always right.
. . . . . .
The program be your dogma:
It demands your utter devotion to the movement!
. . . . . .
Right is, what serves the movement and thus Germany which means the Nation.
. . . . . .

Page 13.

The Aims of the Party are Only Ideological Ones.

It must be attempted to transfer all professional duties which, during the reconstruction in connection with the rebuilding of the Reich, are still being executed by the Party, to the affiliated organizations or, if possible, to the State administration in due time. If necessary, and if possible, directives to this effect will be issued by the competent officers of the Reich Directorate (Reichsleitung).

1893 PS

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H1132-0206

Page 13 Cont'd.:

The party as an instrument of ideological education, must grow to be the Leader Corps (Fuehrerkorps) of the German nation.

This Leader Corps is responsible for the complete penetration of the German Nation with the National Socialist spirit and to overcome the dependence on the international influences in which the nation is still partly rooted.

It will further be the duty of this Fuehrerkorps to see that the professional and general duties within the affiliated organizations and within the State administration will be handled according to National Socialist directives.

Page 14.

The Political Director (Der Politische Leiter).

The basis of the Party organization is the Fuehrer thought. The public is unable to rule itself either directly or indirectly. The man best suited for the job will be a Fuehrer. He will be carried by the confidence of the people. All Political Directors (Politischen Leiter) stand as appointed by the Fuehrer and are responsible to him. They possess full authority towards the lower echelons. In choosing the Political Director the main consideration will be to put the right man in the right place . . . . . In principle this is to be noted: Only a man who has absorbed the school of subordinate functions within the Party has a claim to the higher Fuehrer offices if he should be otherwise suited. We can only use Fuehrers who have served from the ground up. Any Political Director who does not conform to these principles is to be dismissed or to be sent back to the lower offices, as Blockleiter, Zellenleiter, for further training.

Each Political Director must be conscious always, as a Political Fuehrer, that leadership does not only confer greater powers, but first and foremost higher duties. . . . .

Page 15.

The Type of the Political Director (Politischenleiter).

All this shows the character of the Political Director. The Political Director is not an office worker but the Political Deputy of the Fuehrer . . . . . With the

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Page 15 Cont'd.:

Political Director we are building the political leadership of the State . . . . . The type of the Political Director is not characterized by the office which he represents. There is no such thing as a Political Director of the NSBO, etc., but there is only the POLITICAL DIRECTOR OF THE NSDAP.

Page 16.

The Oath of the Political Director.

The Political Director is sworn in yearly. The oath is worded as follows:

> "I pledge eternal allegiance to Adolf Hitler. I pledge unconditional obedience to him and the Fuehrers appointed by him."

The Political Director is inseparably tied to the ideology and the organization of the NSDAP. His oath only ends with his death or with his expulsion from the National Socialist community.

Page 17.

The Protection of the Honor of the Political Director.

The leading personalities of State and Party are protected against vicious attacks upon State and Party. (See Section 6).

This law primarily protects leading Party members from District Directors (Gauleiter) on up.

Should, however, a situation exist which is liable to degrade the Party and its institutions (for instance, an allegation of embezzlement by a Kreisleiter in which matter nothing was being done which would mean, in other words, that bad conditions were tolerated) the prosecution may be directed by authority of paragraph 1 of the law.

In case of attacks which are liable to degrade the Party and its officers prosecution may be requested through the competent State prosecutor after consultation with the proper law office of the Party.

Page 19.

The Appointment of Political Directors (Politischeleiter).

Page 19 Cont'd:

1. The Fuehrer appoints the following Political Directors:

(a) Reichsleiter and all Political Directors to include the Directors of the Womens Leagues within the Reich Directorate (Reichsleitung).

(b) Gauleiters to include the Directors of an office of the Gau Directorate, as well as the Directors of the Womens Leagues of the Gau.

(c) Kreisleiters.

Their appointment will be published in the official paper (Verordnungsblatt).

2. The Gauleiter appoints:

(a) The Political Directors and the Directors of the Womens Leagues within the Gau Directorate, and the Directors of the Main Offices up to Associate Directors (mitarbeiter).

(b) The Political Directors and the Directors of the Womens Leagues in the Kreis Directorate.

(c) The local Chapter Directors (Ortsgruppenleiter).

3. The Kreisleiter appoints: The Political Directors and the Directors of the Womens Leagues of the Local Chapter (Ortsgruppen) to include Block and Cell Directors and Block Helpers, as well as the Political Directors in the factories (inasmuch as they are Party members). All Political Directors and Directors of the Womens Leagues will be issued an identify card.

Page 24.

. . . . . .

All political directors irrespective of the local chapter, the county, or the district in which they may be in office will wear a uniform office suit.

All political directors irrespective in what party offices they execute their duties be it in the political directorate, the administration, the party courts, the affiliated associations or in the factories, will wear a uniform office suit.

Page 49.

MEETINGS OF MEMBERS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

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The bearers of sovereignty of the party are responsible for the membership meetings planned by all party offices and affiliated associations. They will be approved:

1. By the local chapter director if they do not go beyond the local chapter in their importance.

2. By the county directors if they do not go beyond the county in their importance.

3. The district directors if they have a general political significance for the district.

The meetings will be conducted along the lines laid down by the local organization and propaganda offices.

. . . . . .

Page 50.

CELL EVENINGS OF THE NSDAP

1. Time of meetings:

Cell evenings of the NSDAP will be held once a month.

2. Conduct of the Cell Evenings:

The cell evenings of the Party will be conducted by the cell director of the NSDAP. If no suitable cell director is on hand--either because of his short time in office or insufficient indoctrination--the meeting will be in the hands of the local Chapter Director of the NSDAP.

3. Participants:

(a) Participation at a cell evening is compulsory for:

All political directors of the cell:
Block leaders and block helpers, cell foremen and block foremen living within the cell zone.
Factory cell and factory block foremen of the German Labor Front (DAF) and their co-workers;
NSV cell and block managers:
Cell and block leaders of the womens league and the co-workers of the NSV and NSF whose domicile is within the Cell Zone.

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All Party members within the cell;
All members of organizations of the NSDAP.

. . . . . .

5. Program of the Cell Evenings. (During War Time):

Following are the rules for the program of a cell evening:

(a) . . . . . .

(b) Lecture (not over 30 minutes) based on the directives issued by the Reich Directorate for Propaganda of the NSDAP.

. . . . . .

Page 50A-51:

LEADER CONFERENCES--TIME OF MEETINGS

1. Leader conferences in the local chapter zone.

(a) Local chapter directors and office chiefs, cell directors and block directors possibly in the presence of cell and block foremen, as well as cell and block managers and cell and block directors of the Womens League, as well as the local leaders of the organizations and possibly the deputies of the Kreis offices (health, education, civil servants, county policy, etc.).

Once a month.

(b) Cell directors with block directors and cell foremen, cell managers and cell directors of the Womens League.

Once a month.

(c) Block directors with block foremen, block managers, block leaders of the womens league and block helpers.

Once a month.

(d) All officers of the local chapter are also to participate in:

1. The official formation within the region of the local chapter (may be combined with leader conference (a)).

H1132-0211

Page 50A-51 Cont'd.:

2. Official formations of the county.

Every three months.

3. The District Day. (Gautag).

One every 3 years.

4. The County Day. (Kreistag).

If coinciding with District Day, County Day will be cancelled.

Once a year.

(e) Participation in schooling:

1. Participants: The political directors, foremen, managers, advisers, directors of the Women's League, etc.

. . . . . .

Once a month.

(f) Participation in education.

The political directors of the local chapter; in the evenings or Sunday mornings, sport to be conducted concurrently. (For further details see AVI").

Twice a month.

. . . . . .

2. Leader conferences in the county (Kreis):

(a) County director and his staff every 8 to 14 days.

(b) If possible the county director is to arrange for a week end course of 1½ to 2 days duration. (Possibly at a county school) (Kreisschule), with the participation of the directors of the county offices and local chapter directors.

One every 3 mos.

PURPOSE: To hear fundamental lectures, to gather socially in the presence of the bearer of sovereignty, to get to know each other, to overcome difficulties

H1132-0212

Page 50A-51 Cont'd.:

of personal and professional nature by a mutual exchange of thought.

In counties having a large number of local chapters these courses can be divided. Participation in these conventions is compulsory and official duties are not constituted an excuse under any circumstances.

. . . . . .

(d) The bearers of sovereignty will meet at least once a month with the leaders of the SA, SS, NSKK, HJ, as well as the RAD, and NSFK, in as far as they are located within their sector for mutual orientation.

3. Leader conferences in the District:

(a) District leaders (Qualeiter) with his staff every 8 to 14 days.

(b) It is further absolutely necessary that the directors of the GAU offices will meet with the county directors of their district once every three months for a three day convention (possibly at a district schooling castle) where they will have an opportunity to overcome difficulties of personal and professional nature, apart from hearing fundamental lectures, by social gatherings in the presence of the bearer of the sovereignty, by getting to know each other and by a mutual exchange of ideas. Participation in these conferences is compulsory and duty would not constitute an excuse under any circumstanees.

(c) The arrangement of social meeting in the presence of leaders of the organizations of RAD and NSFK of the respective zone of sovereignty. In the course of these meetings differences of opinions may be straightened out in d iscussions.

(d) The bearer of sovereignty will meet at least once a month with the leaders of the SA, SS, NSKK, HJ, as well a s the RAD and the NSFK who are within the zone for the purpose of mutual orientation.

Page 98.

Bearers of Sovereignty - (Hoheitstraeger).
Sectors of Sovereignty - (Hoheitsgebiete).

H1132-0213

Page 98 Cont'd.

Among the Political Directors (Politischeleiter) the Bearers of Sovereignty assume a special position. Contrary to the other Political Directors who have departmental missions and serve as advisers to the Bearers of Sovereignty, the Bearers of Sovereignty themselves are in charge of a geographical sector known as the Sector of Sovereignty (Hoheitsgebiete).

Bearers of Sovereignty are:

The Fuehrer.
The District Directors (Gauleiter).
The County Directors (Kreisleiter).
The Local Chapter Directors (Ortsgruppenleiter).
The Cell Directors (Zellenleiter).
The Block Directors (Blockleiter).
The Sectors of Sovereignty are:
The Reich.
The District.
The County.
The Local Chapter.
The Cell.
The Block.

Within their Sector of Sovereignty the Bearers of Sovereignty have sovereign political rights. They represent the Party within their Sector, internally and externally, and they are responsible for the entire political situation within their Sector. The Bearers of Sovereignty supervise all Party Officers within their jurisdiction and they are responsible for the maintenance of discipline within their sector. On the other hand, the Directors of the Offices, etc., and of the affiliated organizations are responsible to their respective Bearers of Sovereignty as regards their specific missions apart from their responsibility towards their departmental superiors. The Bearers of Sovereignty are superior to all Political Directors, Managers, etc., within their sector. As regards personal considerations Bearers of Sovereignty, from a Local Chapter Director (Ortsgruppenleiter) on up are endowed with special rights. They may, within the provisions of their general directives regarding personnel authorizations, appointments, leaves, and the dismissal of Political Directors, execute the judgments of the Party law courts which have jurisdiction within their Sector of Sovereignty.

The Bearers of Sovereignty of the Party are not to be administrative officials for a certain sector but are to move in a continuous vital contact with the Political Directors and the population within their sector. The Bearers of Sovereignty are responsible for the proper and good supervision of all members of the nation within their sector. The supervision within a Local Chapter (Ortsgruppe) of the NSDAP should, if possible, not be

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Page 98 Cont'd.

conducted through its business office but through the Blocks and Cells and by the Directors of those units. Through the arrangement of regular interview hours everyone should be given the opportunity to contact his Bearer of Sovereignty.

. . . . The Party intends to achieve a state of affairs in which the individual German will find his way to the Party not only in cases of emergency but where the Party, upon its own initiative, as desired by the Fuehrer, will currently supervise and care for all members of the nation.

Page 70.

POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE SA

The political leaders conduct the practical political work and care for the German nation.

The SA is the instrument of training and education through the Party. The parallel organizations, SS and NSKK, are charged with maintaining physical fitness and soldierly spirit within their organizations and with the possibility of commitment as an inner political troop.

. . . . . .

Smooth cooperation in the service of the Movement and the avoidance of all petty jealousies is the absolute duty of both parties.

. . . . . .

Mutual Leader Conferences.

To emphasize unity and to promote it, the following principles will apply:

Hoheitstrager (bearers of sovereignty), gauleiters, kreisleiters, etc., will meet at least once a month with the leaders of the SA, SS, NSKK, and HJ, as well as RAD and NSFK, as found within their zone for the purpose of mutual orientation.

More than that, it is desirable to invite the SA leader to other political Fuehrer talks and the political leader to the SA Fuehrer talks.

. . . . . .

H1132-0215

Page 71.

The Hoheitstrager is responsible for the entire political appearance of the Movement within his zone. The SA leader of that zone is tied to the directives of the Hoheitstrager in that respect.

Requisitioning the SA.

The Hoheitstrager is the ranking representative of the Party to include all organizations within his zone. He may requisition the SA located within his zone from the respective SA leader if they are needed for the execution of a political mission. The Hoheitstrager will then assign the mission to the SA.

. . . . . .

Should the Hoheitstrager need more SA for the execution of a political mission than is locally available, he then applies to the next higher office of sovereignty which, in turn, requests the SA from the SA office in his sector.

. . . . . .

Page 75.

POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE SS

The directives laid down with regard to the relationship to the SA are similarly applicable to the SS.

. . . . . .

POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE NSKK

The directives laid down with regard to the relationship to the SA are similarly applicable to the NSKK.

Page 76.

POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE HJ

The directives laid down with regard to the relationship to the SA are similarly applicable to the HJ.

In appointing leaders of the HJ and the DJ, the office of the HJ must procure the approval of the Hoheitstrager of his zone. This means that the Hoheitstrager can prevent the appointment of leaders unsuited for the leadership of youth. If his approval has not been procured, an appointment may be cancelled if he so requests.

. . . . . .

The political leader has the right to requisition the HJ, in the same manner as the SA, for the execution of a political action.

. . . . . .

H1132-0216

Page 76a.

THE POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE NS AVIATION CORPS (NSFK)

General Collaboration.

The ranking unit leader of the NSFK within the zone will be consulted during the general leader conferences by the Hoheitstrager of the NSDAP. Similarly, the Hoheitstrager or his deputy will be invited to general leader conferences and other meetings of the NSFK.

. . . . . .

Page 76b.

THE POLITICAL LEADER AND THE REICH LABOR SERVICE

General Collaboration.

Although the Reich Labor Service is no longer an organization within the NSDAP - on the basis of the Labor Duty Law of 26 June 1935 - the connection of this service with the Party is demonstrated by the appointment of the Reich Labor Leader to be Reichsleiter of the NSDAP.

To emphasize this union, the leaders of the Reich Labor Service within the zone will participate in the monthly leader conferences of the Hoheitstrager. More than that, it is desirable that the Reich Labor Leader will be invited to other political Fuehrer talks and, vice versa, the political leader to meetings of the Reich Labor Service.

Page 77.

THE POLITICAL LEADER AND THE STATE

To achieve unity of Party and State, the Chief of the Party Chancellery has been given the powers of a Reich Minister. In fundamental questions, the official channels of all Party offices and organizations of the NSDAP with the ministries and other State authorities and, in the opposite direction, of all State offices with organizations of the Party go through the Party Chancellery. This method will assure unified procedure of the Party towards the State.

The Chief of the Party Chancellery must be heard prior to the appointment of any higher civil servant; he will indicate the judgment of the Party towards the person of the proposed civil servant. To make sure of agreement between the municipal administration and the Party, the deputy of the NSDAP will have a decisive voice in the appointment and dismissal of the mayor, the aldermen, and the municipal councillors, and furthermore, in the following decisions of the mayor:

1. The decree of principal directives.

H1132-0217

Page 77 Cont'd.

2. The bestowal of honorary citizen rights and honorary titles.

The Chief of the Party Chancellery appoints the deputy of the NSDAP. On the basis of his directives, the gauleiter appoints the deputies as follows: for town and country districts, the kreisleiter. If this official happens to be an employee of a municipality or of an inspectorate, a gauinspector will be appointed. In special cases, the gauleiter may appoint himself as deputy.

Page 92.

Membership in Affiliated Organizations.

The tasks of the affiliated organizations are laid down by the chief offices of the Party which have jurisdiction in the zone of those organizations.

. . . . . .

Only those organizations may claim to uphold the Fuehrer principle and the form of National Socialist organization and thus be recognized as promoting the continuation of State and people in the National Socialist sense who have found, and will find in the future, structure, supervision, and general character through the Party.

All others, living an existance of their own, are to be turned away as outsiders and must either change or disappear from public life.

Page 99.

BLOCK OF THE NSDAP

A. BLOCKLEITER

1. Regional Sector.

The household: The household is the basic community upon which the block and cell system is built. The household is the organizational focal point of all the Germans united in an apartment and including roomers, domestic help, etc.

. . . . . .

The block of the NSDAP consists of 40 to 60 households (if possible no more than 50).

. . . . . .

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Page 100.

2. Personnel Questions.

a. The blockleiter is Hoheitstrager of the NSDAP

. . . . . .

c. Subordination: Within the Ortsgruppe (local chapter) the blockleiter is subordinate to the cell leader in disciplinary matters.

d. Appointment: The blockleiter will be appointed by the Ortsgruppenleiter (local chapter director).

. . . . . .

3. Tasks and Jurisdiction.

The blockleiter has jurisdiction over all matters within his zone relating to the Movement, and he is fully responsible to the cell leader.

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Page 101.

It is his duty to find people disseminating damaging rumors and to report them to the Ortsgruppe so that they may be reported to the respective State authorities.

The blockleiter must not only be preacher and defender of the National Socialist ideology towards the members of nation and Party entrusted to his political care, but he must also strive to achieve practical collaboration of the Party members within his block zone and he must make those of special talents and ability known to the Hoheitstrager.

Page 102.

The blockleiter shall continuously remind the Party members of their particular duties towards the people and the State.

. . . . . .

Furthermore, the blockleiter completes a list (card file) about the households.....

. . . . . .

Page 103.

It is the blockleiter's aim to achieve to the greatest extent possible that the sons and daughters of families within his zone become members of the various formations of the HJ, SA, SS, NSKK, as well as the corresponding affiliated organizations of the Party, and the German Labor Front, that they visit the National Socialist meetings, rallies, celebrations, etc. In short, the blockleiter must be an untiring activist and propagandist of the Movement.

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H1132-0219

Page 103 Cont'd.

In principle, the blockleiter will settle his official business verbally, and he will receive messages verbally and pass them on in the same way. Correspondence will only be used in cases of absolute necessity and practicability.

Page 104.

5. Attitude Towards Members of the Nation.

. . . . . .

a. The blockleiter conducts National Socialist propaganda from mouth to mouth. He will eventually awaken the understanding of the eternally dissatisfied as regards the frequently misunderstood or wrongly interpreted measures and laws of the National Socialist government. He is to encourage the members of the nation to ask questions and he is to point out that they may go ahead and talk to him without having to expect difficulties. He will admonish them, however, to exercise discretion towards other members of the nation as regards loose talk. It is not necessary for him to fall in with complaints and gripes about possibly obvious shortcomings of any kind in order to demonstrate this solidarity, but he must always be eager to think in a possitive manner and to influence those under his care by his attitude of confidence.

. . . . . .

b. A condition to gain the confidence of all people is to maintain absolute secrecy in all matters.

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Page 110.

THE CELL OF THE NSDAP

A. CELL LEADER

1. Regional Sector.

The cell consists of four to eight blocks.

. . . . . .

2. Personnel Questions.

a. The cell leader is the Hoheitstrager of the NSDAP immediately superior to the block leader.

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Page 112.

3. Mission and Jurisdiction.

The missions of the cell leader correspond to the missions of the block leader.

. . . . . .

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Page 116.

THE ORTSGRUPPE (LOCAL CHAPTER) OF THE NSDAP

1. Regional Sector.

The zone of sovereignty includes one or more communities; if necessary, towns may be subdivided into several zones of sovereignty.

. . . . . .

Page 119.

4. The Ortsgruppenleiter (Local Chapter Director)

I. Personnel Questions.

a. The Ortsgruppenleiter of the NSDAP in his capacity as Hoheitstrager is endowed with special rights.

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Page 119a.

c. Place of Rank: The Ortsgruppenleiter is directly subordinate to the respective Kreisleiter (County Director).

d. Appointment: The Ortsgruppenleiter is appointed by the Kreisleiter.

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Page 120.

II. Mission and Jurisdiction.

(1). General Responsibility.

Contrary to the time before the assumption of power, the actions of the NSDAP are not limited to the care of its members but now include the care of the entire German nation. This results in the following basic conditions for the Ortsgruppenleiter and his office chiefs:

The Ortsgruppenleiter and his office chiefs must manage their Party duties in addition to the fulfillment of their professional and family duties.

Therefore, the proper conduct of Party tasks is only possible if the tasks of the individual and, in particular, the honorary co-workers of the Party are as limited as possible.

As Hoheitstrager, all expressions of the Party will emanate from him; he is responsible for the political and ideological leadership and organization within his zone of sovereignty.

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The Ortsgruppenleiter carries the over-all responsibility for the political results of all measures initiated by the offices, organizations and affiliated associations of the Party. The Party office directors (office chiefs, etc.) within the staff of the Ortsgruppenleiter are the deputies of the Hoheitstrager in their respective offices.

The Ortsgruppenleiter has the right to protest to the Kreisleiter against any measures contrary to the interests of the Party with regard to a unified political appearance in public.

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Page 121.

(2) Special Tasks and Duties.

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c. Leader Conferences: The Ortsgruppenleiter has the duty to issue directives in regular conferences.

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Page 130.

THE KREISLEITUNG OF THE NSDAP

Page 131.

4. The Kreisleiter (County Director).

I. Personnel Questions.

a. Place of Rank: The Kreisleiter is directly subordinate to the Gauleiter (District Director).

. . . . . .

c. Appointment: The Kreisleiter is appointed by the Fuehrer upon suggestion of the Gauleiter.

Pages 132/133/134.

II. Mission and Jurisdiction of the Kreisleiter.

The Kreisleiter carries the over-all responsibility towards the Gauleiter within his zone of sovereignty for the political and ideological training and organization of the political leaders, the Party members, as well as the population.

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Page 136.

GAULEITUNG OF THE NSDAP

The Gauleitung - Gauleiter and Gau staff - have the political

H1132-0222

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Page 136 Cont'd.

leadership of a designated sector of the Reich and there they perform creative work.

1. Regional Sector.

The Gau represents the concentration of a number of Party counties (Parteikreis).

. . . . . .

4. The Gauleiter.

The Gauleiter is directly subordinate to the Fuehrer. He is appointed by the Fuehrer.

The Gauleiter bears the over-all responsibility to the Fuehrer for the sector of sovereignty entrusted to him. The rights, duties, and jurisdiction of the Gauleiter result primarily from the mission assigned by the Fuehrer and, apart from that, from detailed directives.

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Page 140b.

7 B. Functions.

(1) The edition of the official gazette of the Gauleitung.

. . . . . .

(3) The central coordination office of the Gau directorate with the State authorities (Reich deputies, police, Gestapo, etc.). The arrangement of conferences between the Gauleiter and offices outside the Party (State, economy, and others) inasmuch as several Gau main offices or Gau offices are interested, in the presence of the respective professional Gau office directors.

(4) The installation of the M Section into the Gau staff office and, thus, the connection to the Armed Forces.

. . . . . .

(7) Preparation of matters of pardon and commutation of sentence.

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Page 141a.

C. Structure.

To be able to handle all these tasks the staff office director of the Gau is assigned the necessary number of co-workers. The above-mentioned tasks of the staff office director of the Gau are combined in the following main offices.

H1132-0223

Page 14la Cont'd.

(1) Referee for questions of the Armed Forces (mobilization matters).

(2) Information and report matters.

(3) Pardon matters.

(4) Matters of interior conduct of business in as far as these are not a concern of the Gau treasurer.

(5) Chancellery for personal -- official concerns of the Gauleiter and the Deputy Gauleiter.

(6) Law consultant of the Gau.

(7) Complaints and reception of visitors.

Page 146.

THE FUEHRER

The recognition of the sociological mismanagement in prewar Germany which prevented the growth of a genuine peoples' community, the front line experiences of the World War filled with the spirit of comradeship, and the disgust with the traitorous pacifist post-war Germany, matured the Fuehrer's decision to become a politician and to give the German people a state form which would assure its justified life interests for centuries.

To achieve this aim the Fuehrer created the National Socialist German Workers' Party. He filled it with his spirit and his will, and with it he conquered the power of the State on 30 January 1933. The Fuehrer's will is supreme in the Party. As supreme bearer of sovereignty in the Movement, he possesses the right of pardon in Party court matters.

By authority of the law about the Chief of State of the German Reich, dated 1 August 1934, the office of the Reich President has been combined with that of the Reich Chancellery. Consequently, the powers heretofore possessed by the Reich President were transferred to the Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler. Through this law, the conduct of Party and State has been combined in one hand. By desire of the Fuehrer, a plebiscite was conducted on this law on 19 August 1934. On this day, the German people chose Adolf Hitler to be their sole leader. He is responsible only to his own conscience and to the German nation.

To assist him, particularly in party-political questions, the Fuehrer uses the PARTY CHANCELLERY.

The Chief of the Party Chancellery, to guarantee closest collaboration between the offices of the Party and the State

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Doc. No. 1893-PS

Page 146 Cont'd.

authorities, has the powers of a Reich Minister and is a member of the Reich Cabinet.

With the execution of tasks particular to the Party, the Fuehrer has entrusted the REICHSLEITER within the Reich Directorate of the NSDAP.

Pages 148/149.

THE REICH DIRECTORATE OF THE NSDAP

The NSDAP represents the political conception, the political conscience, and the political will of the German nation. Political conception, political conscience, and political will are embodied in the person of the Fuehrer. Based on his directives and in accordance with the program of the NSDAP, the organs of the Reich Directorate directionally determine the political aims of the German people. It is in the Reich Directorate where the strings of the organization of the German people and the State meet. By endowment of the Chief of the Party Chancellery with the powers of a Reich Minister, and by special administrative directives, the penetration of the State apparatus with the political will of the Party is guaranteed. It is the task of the separate organs of the Reich Directorate to maintain as close a contact as possible with the life of the nation through their sub-offices in the Gaus. Observations at the front are to be collected and exploited by the offices of the Reich Directorate.

The structure of the Reich Directorate is thus that the channel from the lowest Party office upwards shows the most minute weaknesses and changes in the mood of the people, and that the directives thereby produced in the Reich Directorate will reach the outer command posts of the Party quickly and clearly.

The Reich Directorate, then, sees to it that the reports of the mood of the people will move from the lower to the higher echelons uninterruptedly and quickly, and that the will of the Fuehrer will reach the most distant branches quickly and accurately, even as in the healthy organism of a tree, where the roots receive the food from the soil and lead it into the leaves while the juices formed in the leaves are being sent to the most distant roots. This coordination guarantees an ever-renewed reception of power and an ever-strengthening anchorage of the roots, and it permits the crown to spread further and further, to reach higher and higher, and yet to withstand wind and weather.

Since the National Socialist Movement has originated from the people, it is the most noble task of the Reich Directorate to watch that the strong roots of the Party - namely its ties with the nation - will not die off.

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Pages 148/149 Cont'd.

Another essential task of the Reich Directorate is to assure a good selection of leaders. It is the duty of the Reich Directorate to see that there is leadership in all phases of life, a leadership which is firmly tied to National Socialist ideology and which promotes its dissemination with all its energy.

Apart from the general great political tasks which are the responsibility of the Reich Directorate, it will also see that the Party is well organized in all its offices. For that purpose, the Reich Organization Leader exercises a continuous supervision of the organizations of the entire Party apparatus, and he prevents the birth of a bureaucracy which would paralize the striking power of the Party. It is the supreme task of the Reich Organization Leader to preserve the Party as a well-sharpened sword for the Fuehrer.

The inner organization of the Reich Directorate serves for the execution of the above-named tasks. The number of its offices is so arranged that there will be a representation of all phases of national life within the Reich Directorate. The offices will have subordinate organizations in the other zones of sovereignty as may become necessary. The tasks, jurisdiction, etc., of the offices are further defined in detail in the following chapters.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 1893-PS.

3 November 1945

I, Gerard Schaefer, 2nd Lt., Inf., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1893-PS.

Gerard Schaefer,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
01332102.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1913-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

1943 REICHSARBEITSBLATT, PART I, PAGE 588

Agreement between the Plenipotentiary General for the Arbeitseinsatz and the German Labor Front concerning the care of non-German workers

Vereinbarung zwischen dem Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz und der Deutschen Arbeitsfront über die Betreuung der fremdvölkischen Arbeitskräfte

The Commissioner for the
Four Year Plan

Berlin, 20 Sept. 1943

The Plenipotentiary General
for the Arbeitseinsatz
VIc 5783/291

To the presidents of the Gau employment offices and
to the Reich Trustees of Labor
as well as to the directors of the employment offices.

Agreement between the Plenipotentiary General for the Arbeitseinsatz and the German Labor Front concerning the case of non-German workers

Agreement

The following agreement has been concluded between the Plenipotentiary General for the Arbeitseinsatz, Gauleiter and Reich Governor (Reichstatthalter) SAUCKEL and the Reichsleiter of the German Labor Front, Reichsorganisation leader Dr. LEY:

1. The German Labor Front, on the basis of decree Nr 4 of the Plenipotentiary General for the Arbeitseinsatz of 7 May 1942 - GBA 405/42 (Nr 2b) has the sole and exclusive mission of caring for all foreign workers employed within the Reich. Excluded are the farm workers employed in the Reich food administration.

2. The Reichsleiter of the German Labor Front, Reichsorganisationleiter Dr LEY, in collaboration with the Plenipotentiary General for the Arbeitseinsatz, Gauleiter SAUCKEL, will establish a "central inspection" for the continuous supervision of all measures concerning the care of the foreign workers mentioned under 1. This will have the designation:

"Central inspection for the care of foreign workers".

1913 PS

The central inspection for the care of foreign workers exercises its functions upon directives and in the name of the Plenipotentiary General for the Arbeitseinsatz and of the Reichsleiter of the German Labor Front. In order to avoid all duplication of work, it will be its sole responsibility, to scrutinize all measures taken for the care of foreign workers employed in the factories and camps, also to remove immediately all defects discovered - as far as possible - on the spot and to issue the necessary instructions for this.

The authority of the Plenipotentiary General for the Arbeitseinsatz to empower the members of his staff and the presidents of the state employment offices to get direct information on the conditions regarding the employment of foreigners in the factories and camps, will remain untouched.

3. The central inspection for the care of foreign workers will be continuously in touch with the main office VI of the Plenipotentiary General for the Arbeitseinsatz. It will instruct the office on the general observations made and will make suggestions for changes, if that should become necessary.

H1132-0226

4. The offices of the administration of the Arbeitseinsatz will be constantly informed by the "central inspection for the care of foreign workers" of its observations, in particular immediately in each case in which action of State organizations seems to be necessary.

This agreement becomes effective on the day of its signing.

Berlin, 2 June 1943

Dr Robert LEY Fritz SAUCKEL

For the carrying out of this agreement I order the following:

1. The supervision of all welfare measures in the realm of the employment of foreign workers is the sole responsibility of the central inspection for the care of foreign workers. Complaints about bad quarters, food, deficient provision of free time activities and cultural and propagandistic care will in the future be directed by me to the central inspection for investigation and elimination of possible deficiencies. The Labor offices and Gau-labor offices must direct complaints and protests coming to them to the locally competent office of the German Labor Front.

The central inspection will inform the Plenipotentiary General for Arbeitseinsatz regarding its decisions and the measures instituted by it and their completion.

2. The employment of foreign workers, their identification, equalization between the plants, transfers, supervision of practical and vocationally correct employment in the plant, the promotion of instructional measures to increase production, as well as drafting of the labor-contract regulations, the carrying out of pay regulation measures, and the supervision of the orderly paying of foreign workers, remain as formerly the task of the competent offices of the administration of the Arbeitseinsatz and Reich trusteeship.

3. The directives for the employment of eastern and western laborers given in Va 5780,28/90 of 9 January and Va 5780/196 of 4 February 1943 remain in force with the provision that the labor offices and Gau labor offices and the specialists employed with them for the inspection of camps for eastern laborers need only undertake the tasks mentioned under No 2.

4. The close interrelationship of the tasks of the Arbeitseinsatz and the care of foreign labor demands, independently of the measures to be effected, for the execution of the above agreement, a constant and close cooperation between the offices of the administration of the Arbeitseinsatz and the offices of the German labor front. If, for example, it is determined in the execution of Arbeitseinsatz measures, that an insufficient labor performance on the part of foreign labor results from absence of welfare work, then the competent agencies of the German Labor Front are to be informed of this without delay, so that the latter may effect the correction of existing deficiencies. On the other hand the offices of the German labor Front will bring to the attention of the competent agencies of the Arbeitseinsatz administration findings made in the course of their welfare work which require an evaluation from the point of view of the Arbeitseinsatz.

For the adjustment of individual questions of cooperation between the offices concerned and the creation of a permanent exchange of findings the Gau labor offices will enter into negotiations with the appropriate administration (Gauwaltungen) of the German Labor Front and will inform the labor offices on the rulings effected for the districts.

By order
Dr BEISIEGEL

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H1132-0227

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1913-PS

26 October 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1913-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

H1132-0228

H1132-0229

Exhibit U.S.A. 336
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

OFFICE OF THE U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1914-PS

Pages 318 of: "Statutes, Regulations, Publications" ("Verfügungen, Anordnungen Bekannigaben"), 1st part, 1943 Edition - Editor (Herausgeber): The Party Chancellory. Published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher, successor, München.

AGREEMENT

The following agreement between the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories. Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg and the Director of the German Labor Front, Reichsorganisationsleiter Dr. R. Ley, was reached today:

I. On the basis of the agreement reached on June 2, 1943, between the Deputy General for the Arbeitseinsatz, Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel and the leader of the German Arbeitsfront, Reich Organisationsleiter Dr. R. Ley, concerning a "Central inspection for the care of foreign laborers", in order to avoid in the future duplication of work and overlapping in plants and camps in which foreign workers are employed or housed, special inspections of the plants and community camps will be effected only by the central inspection. In order to secure cooperation between the Reich Ministry for the occupied Eastern territories and the Central Inspection, a liaison agency will be created in the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

II. The Central Inspection for the care of foreign laborers is directed to give upon request the liaison office of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, all information in questions related to the care of foreigners.

III. If, in special cases, the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories considers that a committee should be dispatched in order to inspect camps and plants, this will be done with the consent and cooperation of a representative of the central inspection for the care of foreign workers.

IV. However, the leader of the liaison agency will have at any time access to the community camps and plants in which workers from the Occupied Eastern Territories are housed or employed. Nevertheless, in these cases too the central inspection will have to be given advance notice of the intended inspections.

V. This agreement comes into force on the day of signing.

Pages 318-319 of: "Statutes, Regulations, Publications" ("Verfügungen, Anordnungen Beganntgaben"), 1st part, 1943 Edition - Editor (Herausgeber): The Party Chancellory. Published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher, successor, München.

AGREEMENT

1914 PS

1. A liaison office of the Propaganda Ministry to the German Labor Front is established in the office of the Arbeitseinsatz between the Reichminister for Enlightenment and Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels and the Director of the German Labor Front, Reichsorganisationsleiter Dr. Ley as the result of the agreement reached on 2 June 1943, between the Deputy General for the Arbeitseinsatz, Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel and the Director of the German Labor Front, Dr. Ley about the establishment of a "Central inspection for the care of foreign laborers".

2. A similar agency will be created in the Gau administrations between the Reich Propaganda Office and/or the Gau Propaganda Office and the main section of the Arbeitseinsatz of the German Arbeitsfront.

H1132-0230

3. The liaison agencies have to see that all the measures for caretaking should be carried out in closest cooperation.

4. In order to secure this cooperation, it will be ascertained that all reports, especially those of the central inspection, should be currently maintained to liaison agents.

5. The liaison agents will be currently notified of the visits to camps and plants effected by the German Arbeitsfront and by the delegates of the Central Inspection; it will be at their discretion to take part in these visits in person or by a representative. In special cases the liaison agent or his representative can also visit camps and plants after notifying the DAF.

6. This agreement comes into force on the day of signing.

Pages 319-320 of: "Statutes, Regulations, Publications" ("Verfügungen, Anordnungen Begannt gaben"), 1st part, 1943 Edition - Editor (Herausgeber): The Party Chancellory. Published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher, successor, München.

Chief of Security Police
and SD.
IV D - 626/43 (ausl Arb)

Berlin,
June 21, 1943
Night Letter!

To the inspectors of the Security Police and of the SD.

Subject: Central inspection for the care of foreign laborers.

For the permanent control of all measures for the care of foreign workers employed in the Reich - except in agriculture - the leader of the DAF has created:

"Central Inspection for the care of foreign labor",
in cooperation with the Deputy General for Arbeitseinsatz.

This Central inspection has the task of supervising all the measures for the care of foreign labor in plants and camps, of correcting the detected flaws right on the spot, as far as possible and to issue the directives which are necessary for this purpose.

The leader of Central Inspection for the care of foreign labor is the Hauptdienstleiter of the NSDAP.

Party member Otto Gohdes.

The erection and tasks of this central inspection will not interfere with the measures for which the Security Police and SD are responsible. The preventive tasks of the police which aims at an orderly treatment and care of foreign laborers to avoid incidents undesirable from the standpoint of the Security Police, will be considerably supported and secured by the central inspection and its delegates. The delegates of the central inspection for the care of foreign laborers are instructed to carry out their activities in close cooperation with the agencies of the Security Police and of the SD, particularly with the State Police (directive) agencies. I request, therefore, that close cooperation be afforded the delegates of the central inspection, that they be strongly assisted and taken everywhere committed, even where the care of foreign laborers does not forward the interests of the Security Police and the SD.

Care of laborers of a German blood.

In order to do justice to the particular position of people of German

blood (Volksdeutschen), the DAF - Office of the Arbeitseinsatz - has confidentially instructed its agencies to carry out the care of Volksdeutschen in cooperation with the agencies of the Volksdeutschen information office and to avoid that foreign liaison agencies should take care of the Volksdeutschen workers. In the future, the DAF and the State Labor Office will not submit to the foreign liaison agencies such plants which employ only Volksdeutschen from the country in question.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1914-PS

25 October 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, LT (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 1914-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT (jg), USNR,
391590.

H1132-0231

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1915-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 111

Decree concerning the leadership of the Armed Forces

4 February 1938

Erlass über die Führung der Wehrmacht

vom 4 Februar 1938

From now on, I take over directly the command of the whole Armed Forces.

The former Armed Forces department in the Reichs War Ministry will come directly under my command with all its tasks which it fulfilled under the jurisdiction of the "supreme command of the Army" and my military staff.

At the head of the staff of the supreme command of the Armed Forces is the former Chief of the Armed Forces department as "Chief of the supreme command of the Armed Forces". He is equal in rank to a Reichs Minister.

At the same time, the supreme command takes the responsibility for the affairs of the Reichs Ministry of War, and by my order, the chief of the supreme command of the Armed Forces exercises the authority formerly belonging to the Reichs Minister.

It is the supreme command of the Armed Forces' duty to carry out in peace time in accordance with my instructions, the preparation of the defense system of the Reich.

Berlin 4 February 1938

The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor
Adolph Hitler
The Reichs Minister and Chief of the Reichs Chancellory Dr Lammers
The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces Keitel

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1915-PS

11 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt, Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1915-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt, Inf.
O-1335567

1915 PS

H1132-0232

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1939-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel.

1939 PS

A "Proclamation to Workers" addressed to employees and employers by Dr. Robert Ley on 5 September 1939. Quoted from the chapter "The German Worker Has Recognized..."(Der deutsche Arbeiter hat erkannt..."), pp. 14 - 17, of "SCHMIEDE DES SCHWERTES"("Forge of the Sword"), a collection in book form of speeches by, and articles about, Dr. Robert Ley, published in 1942 by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Successor, Munich, with a foreword by Reichs Marshal Goering.

H1132-0233

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The German people in its overall attitude is what the Führer has made of that people after the collapse. The poised and self-assured attitude of the German people in the current world crisis contrasts so enormously with the insecurity of the so-called democratic nations, that each thinking human being must ask himself about the cause of this state of affairs, which is so full of hope for us Germans.

The achievement of the Führer in the entire political sphere is a LARGE SCALE AND UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT OF EDUCATION. The following principles have been taught by the Führer and are decisive for the present strong attitude of Germany.

The Führer has taught the German people that its existence and its being is dependent upon the unqualified perception of all Germans that the battle for life of the German people cannot be fought in limited areas, but that this battle for life means wrestling and battling in all spheres of life. It is the teaching of the totality for the battle for life.

We National Socialists say; social policy and economy are one and belong together. Progress and development are socialism. A socialist can never be a pacifist; on the contrary, he must ALWAYS STAND PREPARED AT THE HIGHEST PITCH OF MILITARY READINESS to attain the socialist objective. Peace and war are not separate, mutually exclusive conditions, but in each case they are only a different guise(Erscheinungsform) for one and the same struggle of the people to secure its living potentialities. We National Socialists do not hope for gifts and miracles., but we recognize that every thing must be fought and worked for honsstly. We do not believe in chance, and we leave nothing to arbitrariness either. To us Fight(der Kampf) is Life, and to us Life means Fight. We have no inclination to rest and restrict ourselvessto watching, but we know that Life would simply pass us by were we to withhold ourselves from the Fight. We could never make up for what we neglect today.

BECAUSE OF THAT THE FUHRER HAS FURTHERMORE TAUGHT US THAT OUR GERMAN PEOPLE MUST COMMIT ALL THE STRENGTH AND ENERGY IT POSSESSES TO FIGHT THROUGH THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE AND DESTINY, SO AS TO ATTAIN VICTORY. We National Socialists REJECT HALF MEASURES AND COMPROMISES. They never lead to the goal, but lull people to sleep until they wake up one day in horror and dread. COWARDS PERISH!

Because of that we National Socialists have mobilized all resources and all our energies during the past seven years, so as to be equipped for the supreme effort of battle . WE DO NOT THROW OURSELVES INTO ADVENTURES, AND WE ARE NOT SO UNSCRUPULOUS AS TO LEAVE ANYTHING TO ACCIDENT.

True,- when according to human judgment and according to the state of our knowledge all preparations have been made, then we have never as yet hesitated to venture the ultimate.

OBSERVE THE FUHRER! Is he not the living model! His own career, his leadership of the NSDAP, the seizure of power, the

1940 PS

conduct of the state, the regaining of Austria, the Sudeten area, Bohemia and Moravia and finally the Memel territory, - all great events demonstrate ever anew the fortunate fact that the Führer prepares anything and everything to the last detail. He calculates, ponders, elucidates, - he acts. But when a decision has been arrived at, then there is no more going back. He holds fast. He is tenacious.

Thus did the Führer's great successes come about, and thus new successes will be added.

In conclusion the Führer has taught a third principle: THE PREREQUISITE for any battle and THE PREREQUISITE for the mobilization of all our strength and energy is the folk and fate community of all Germans. (Volks und Schicksalsgemeinschaft). Even though our professions may differ, even though our interests may clash, even though the individuality of the various tribes and provinces may reveal itself, one thing encompasses us, whether we are workers or soldiers; THE RECOGNITION, THAT WE GERMANS BELONG TOGETHER IN AN INDISSOLUBLE COMMUNITY OF FATE.

For example, what a splendid example was the building of the West Wall, which revealed convincingly and unforgettably the cohesion of worker and soldier!

THE COMMUNITY OF THE FACTORY IS NOT A MATTER OF PAPER VERBIAGE, BUT IT IS AN UNEQUIVOCAL FACT.

The Great War 1914/1918 was not lost because the German soldier had become a coward, but because dissension and discord tore the people asunder.

Destiny will test us anew. This time we will demonstrate what the National Socialist community can accomplish. This community is not a matter of paper verbiage, it is not a phrase! The first precautionary measure, the introduction of rationing certificates(Bezugsscheine) has proven how seriously the National Socialist state believes in the total people's community.

Thus you, German man and German woman workers, will understand that in this gigantic fight of Germany for justice and freedom, for living space and bread, THERE IS NO PLACE WHATEVER FOR EVERYDAY QUARRELS. YOU, working German, will learn to understand THAT THE LONG-RANGE PLANS OF THE FUHRER AUTOMATICALLY PRECLUDE ALL DISSENSION.

It will be impossible in future, too, to play the Home Front against the Fighting Front and Fighting Front against the Home Front. Not a front sector at some border is alone involved in battle, but the entire German people. The worker at his drill press, the merchant at his counter, the inventor in his laboratory, the soldier in the trenches, they are all equally determined to fight for Germany's freedom.

No one will be able to evade the question: "Do you believe in Germany?", and no one will want to evade that question. And the answer to this question will resound audibly for the whole world: "Yes, indeed, we believe in Germany because we believe in the work of the Führer.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 12 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIELSBURG, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No.

FRED NIELSBURG
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67.

H1132-0234

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1940-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Translation of an excerpt from column 5, page 1 of the VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, Southern German Edition (Publisher Franz Eher Successor), issue 136, of 11 May 1933:

THE GERMAN LEADERS OF LABOR

AN EDICT BY ADOLF HITLER

Berlin, 10 May

The Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has issued the following edict:

I appoint the Chief of Staff of the Political Organization (P.O.) of the NSDAP, Dr. Robert L e y , as leader of the German Labor Front.

I appoint District Leader (Gauleiter) F o r s t e r , Danzig, as leader of the Employees' Associations (Angestelltenverbände).

I appoint the leader of the National Socialist Factory Cell Organization (N.S.B.O.), S c h u h m a n n, as leader of the Workers' Associations (Arbeiterverbände).

Berlin, 10 May

Adolf Hitler.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1940-PS

12 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt, Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1940-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0235

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1961-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1961 PS

1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 247

Decision of the Greater German Reichstag
of 26 April 1942

Beschluss des Grossdeutschen Reichstags
vom 26. April 1942

At the proposal of the president of the Reichstag, on its session of 26 April 1942, the Greater German Reichstag has approved of the rights which the Fuehrer has postulated in his speech, with the following decision:

> "There can be no doubt, that in the present war, in which the German people is faced with a struggle for its existence or annihilation, the Fuehrer must have all the rights postulated by him which serve to further or achieve victory. Therefore - without being bound by existing legal regulations - in his capacity as leader of the nation, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, governmental chief and supreme executive chief, as supreme justice and leader of the party - the Fuehrer must be in a position to force with all means at his disposal every German, if necessary, whether he be common soldier or officer, low or high official or judge, leading or subordinate official of the party, worker or employee - to fulfill his duties. In case of violation of these duties, the Fuehrer is entitled after conscientious examination, regardless of so-called well-deserved rights, to mete out due punishment and to remove the offender from his post, rank and position without introducing prescribed procedures."

At the order of the Fuehrer this decision is hereby made public.

Berlin, 26 April 1942

The Reich Minister and Chief of the
Reich Chancellory

Dr Lammers

- - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1961-PS

16 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1961-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0236

Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel
Translation of Document 1964-PS

1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PAGE 535

Decree of the Fuehrer
regarding special jurisdiction of Reich Minister
of Justice 20 Aug 1942.

Erlab des Führers
über besondere Vollmachten des Reichsministers der Justiz.
Vom 20. August 1942.

A strong administration of Justice is necessary for the fulfillment of the tasks of the great German Reich. Therefore, I commission and empower the Reich Minister of Justice to establish a National Socialist Administration of Justice and to take all necessary measures in accordance with my directives and instructions made in agreement with the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellory and the Leader of the Party-Chancellory. He can hereby deviate from any existing law.

Fuehrer Supreme Headquarters 20 August 1942

1964 PS

The Fuehrer

ADOLF HITLER

Reich Minister and Chef of Reich Chancellory

Dr. Lammers

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1964-PS

16 Oct. 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt, INF, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German Languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1964-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt., INF
O-1335567.

H1132-0237

2000-PS

I

Source: Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, No. 100, of 16 September 1935

Law for the Protection of German Blood
and German Honor
of 15 September 1935

Thoroughly convinced by the knowledge that the purity of German blood is essential for the further existence of the German people and inturned by the inflexible will to safe-guard the German nation for the entire future. The Reichs Parliament (Reichstag) has resolved upon the following law unanimously which is promulgated herewith:

Section L

1. Marriages between Jews and nationals of German or kindred blood are forbidden. Marriages concluded in defiance of this law are void, even if, for the purpose of evading this law, they are concluded abroad.

2. Proceedings for annulment may be initiated only by the Public Prosecutor.

Section 2

Relations outside marriage between Jews and nationals of German or kindred blood are forbidden.

Section 3

Jews will not be permitted to employ female nationals of German or kindred blood in their household.

Section 4

1. Jews are forbidden to hoist the Reichs and national flag and to present the colors of the Reich.

2. On the other hand they are permitted to present the Jewish colors. The exercise of this authority is protected by the State.

Section 5

1. Who acts contrary to the prohibition of section 1 will be punished with hard labor.

2. The man who acts contrary to the prohibition of section 2 will be punished with imprisonment or with hard labor.

3. Who acts contrary to the provisions of sections 3 or 4 will be punished with imprisonment up to a year and with a fine or with one of these penalties.

Section 6

The Reich Minister of the Interior in agreement with the Deputy of the Fuehrer and the Reich Minister of Justice will issue the legal and administrative regulations which are required for the implementation and supplementation of this law.

Section 7

The law will become effective on the day after the promulgation, section 3 however only on the 1 January 1936.

Nurnberg, the 15 September 1935 at the Reich Party Rally of freedom.

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

H1132-0238

The Reich Minister of Interior
Frick

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Gurtner

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
R. Hess

Reich Minister without portfolio

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2000 PS

17 November 1945

I, MR. T.W. SCHONFELD, 51029, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2000 PS.

T.W. SCHONFELD
51029

H1132-0239

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2001-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF COUNSEL

Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 141

Law to remove the distress of people and State of
24 March 1933

Gesetz zur Behebung der Not von Volk und Reich vom
24.Maerz 1933

The Reich-Parliament has resolved upon the following law which is promulgated herewith with approval of the Reich-Council after it has been established that all the requirements of legislation for changing the constitution have been complied with.

Section 1

Laws for the Reich can be resolved upon also by the Reich-Government besides the procedure provided by the constitution of the Reich. This also applies to the laws pursuant to sections 85 sub-section 2 and 87 of the Reich-Constitution.

Section 2

The laws for the Reich resolved upon by the Reich-Government may deviate from the Reich-Constitution insofar as they do not deal with the institution of the Reich-Parliament or the Reich-Council as such. The powers of the Reich-President will remain intact.

Section 3

The laws for the Reich resolved upon by the Reich-Government are issued by the Reich-Chancellor and promulgated in the Reichsgesetzblatt. They will become effective, insofar as they don't determine otherwise on the day following their promulgation. Section 68 to 77 of the Reich-Constitution are not applicable to the laws resolved upon by the Reich-Government.

Section 4

Treaties of the Reich with foreign countries relating to matters of the legislation of the Reich do not require the approval of the bodies participating in the legislation. The Reich-Government issues the rules necessary for the execution of such treaties.

Section 5

This law will become effective on the day of its promulgation. It becomes ineffective on 1. April 1937. Moreover it becomes ineffective if the present

2001 PS

H1132-0240

H1132-0241

Reich-Government should be replaced by another.

Berlin, 24 March 1933

The Reich-President
von Hindenburg

The Reich-Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich-Minister for the Interior
Frick

The Reich-Minister for Foreign Affairs
Freiherr von Neurath

The Reich-Minister for Finances
Count Schwerin von Krosigk

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2001-PS

12 November 1945

I, Fred Niebergall, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2001-PS

Fred Niebergall
2nd Lt.Inf.
0-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2003-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1934 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 747

Law re the Sovereign Head of the German Reich
1 August 1934

Gesetz über das Staatsoberhaupt des Deutschen Reichs
Vom 1 August 1934

The Reich Government has enacted the following law which is hereby promulgated:

Section 1.

The office of the Reichspräsident will be consolidated with that of the Reich Chancellor. The existing authority of the Reichspräsident shall consequently be transferred to the Führer and Reich Chancellor, Adolph Hitler. He shall select his representative.

Section 2.

This law is effective as of the time of the death of Reichspräsident von Hindenburg.

The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Deputy Chancellor
von Papen

The Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs
Freiherr von Neurath

The Reich Minister of Interior
Frick

The Reich Minister of Finance
Graf Schwerin von Krosigt

The Reich Minister of Labor
Franz Seldte

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Gürtner

The Reich Minister for Defense
von Blomberg

The Reich Postal Minister and
Transportation Minister
Freiherr von Eltz

The Reich Minister for Nutrition and
Agriculture
R. Walther Darre

The Reich Minister for Enlightenment
and Propaganda
Dr. Goebbels

The Reich Minister for Air Travel
Hermann Goering

The Reich Minister for Science,
Training, and Education
Bernhard Rust

The Reich Minister without Portfolio
Rudolf Hess

The Reich Minister without Portfolio
Hanns Kerrl

.....

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2003-PS

31 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2003-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567.

2003 PS

H1132-0242

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2016-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT I p. 475

Order concerning the Jurisdiction of SS Courts and Police Courts in the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia. July 15, 1942.

Verordnung über die Zuständigkeit der SS und Polizeigerichte im Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren. Vom 15 July 1942.

In pursuance of the decree of the Führer and Reich Chancellor concerning the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia, dated March 16, 1939(RGBl. I, p. 485) and in agreement with the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, the following order is issued:

Section 1

In case of direct attack by a non-German citizen against the SS or the German Police or against any of their members, the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior may establish the jurisdiction of a combined SS Court and Police Court, by declaring that special interests of parts of the SS or of the Police require that judgment be given by an SS and Police Court.

This declaration shall be sent to the Reich-Protector of Bohemia and Moravia. The SS and Police Court, which shall have jurisdiction in individual cases, shall be specified by the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

Section 2.

If the offense directly injures the interests of the Armed Forces, the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, and the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces shall reach an agreement as to whether the case shall be prosecuted by an SS and Police Court or by a Military Court.

Section 3

2016 PS

This order shall become effective one week after its publication.

Berlin, July 15, 1942.

The Reich Minister of the Interior
By deputy: Dr. Stuckart.

The Chief of the Supreme Command
of the Armed Forces.
Keitel.

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Schlegelberger(in charge)

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2016-PS

16 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2016-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67/

H1132-0243

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2057-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1934 REICHSGESETZBLATT PART I, PAGE 529

Law Relating to National Emergency Defense Measures
of 3 July 1934

Gesetz über Maßnahmen der Staatsnotwehr
vom 3. Juli 1934

The Reich Government has enacted the following law, which is hereby promulgated:

ONLY ARTICLE

The measures taken on 30 June and 1 and 2 July 1934 to counteract attempt at treason and high treason shall be considered as national emergency defense. Berlin, 3 July 1934.

The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Guestner

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2057-PS

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2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2057-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

2057 PS

H1132-0244

1935 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 1145
Reich Flag Law
15 September 1935
Reichsflaggengesetz
Vom 15 September 1935

- -

The Reichstag has unanimously ratified the following law which is hereby announced:

Article 1

The colors of the Reich are black, white, and red.

Article 2

The Reich and national flag is the swastika flag. It is also the merchant flag.

Article 3

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor designates the design of the Reich War Flag and the Reich Service Flag.

Article 4

The Reich Minister of the Interior releases the necessary legal and administrative regulations for the execution and completion of this law as long as it does not interfere with the jurisdiction of the Reich Minister of War.

Article 5

This law becomes valid on the day of announcement.

Nurnberg 15 September 1935
on the Reichparteitag of Freedom

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor

ADOLF HITLER

The Reich Minister of the Interior

FRICK

The Reich Minister of War and
Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht

VON BLOMBERG

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 2079-PS.

1 November 1945

I, Gerard Schaefer, 2nd It., Inf., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2079-PS.

Gerard Schaefer,
2nd It., Inf.,
01332102.

2079 PS

H1132-0245

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2079-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1935 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 1145
Reich Flag Law
15 September 1935
Reichsflaggengesetz
Vom 15 September 1935

- -

The Reichstag has unanimously ratified the following law which is hereby announced:

Article 1

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Article 2

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Article 3

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor designates the design of the Reich War Flag and the Reich Service Flag.

Article 4

The Reich Minister of the Interior releases the necessary legal and administrative regulations for the execution and completion of this law as long as it does not interfere with the jurisdiction of the Reich Minister of War.

Article 5

This law becomes valid on the day of announcement.

Nurnberg 15 September 1935
on the Reichparteitag of Freedom

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor

ADOLF HITLER

The Reich Minister of the Interior

FRICK

The Reich Minister of War and
Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht

VON BLOMBERG

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 2079-PS.

1 November 1945

I, Gerard Schaefer, 2nd Lt., Inf., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2079-PS.

Gerard Schaefer,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
01332102.

H1132-0246

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2100-PS
Office of U. S. Chief of Counsel

REICHSGESETZBLATT

Part I

1942 Berlin 24 January 1942 No. 6 Page 35

Directive

About the application of the Fuehrer decree regarding the Position of the chief of the Party Chancellery, dated 16 January 1942.

Based on the Fuehrer decree about the position of the chief of the Party Chancellery, dated 29 May 1941, (RGB I, page 295) the following is decreed:

Par. 1

(1) The participation of the Party in legislation is handled exclusively through the chief of the Party Chancellery unless otherwise directed by the Fuehrer. Proposals and suggestions for legislation coming from the Party, its organizations and affiliated associations, may be submitted to the competent supreme Reich authorities only through the chief of the Party Chancellery.

(2) The same procedure regarding collaboration of the Party in personnel questions of civil servants will be used exclusively through the chief of the Party Chancellery.

Par. 2

In legislative functions the position of the chief of the Party Chancellery will be that of a participating Reichs Minister in all cases. The supreme Reich authority will therefore include him in the preparations for Reich laws, for decrees and directives of the Fuehrer, for directives of the Counsels of Ministers for the Defense of the Reich, as well as directives of the supreme Reich authorities to include executive directives and general directives. The same applies to his concurrence with laws and directives of the states and directives of the Reich deputies (Reichsstadthalter).

Par. 3

In fundamental and political questions, in particular those which serve to prepare, change or put into effect laws, decrees and directives, the channels between the supreme Reich authorities and the supreme authorities of the states which include several Gaue on the one hand, and the offices of the Party, its organizations and affiliated associations on the other hand, go through the chief of the Party Chancellery. Direct communication between the supreme Reich authorities and the supreme State autorities with other offices of the Party is not permissible in these cases. This applies to personnel matters regarding civil servants in as far as there are no special regulations.

Fuehrer Headquarters, 16 January 1942.

The Reichs Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery
Dr. Lammers
The Chief of the Party Chancellery
M. Bormann

2100 PS

H1132-0247

H1132-0248

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2100-PS

7 November 1945

I, EDGAR SCHAFFER, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2100-PS.

EDGAR SCHAFFER,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1332102

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2118-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1941 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 547

Police - Decree on Identification of Jews
1 September 1941.

Polizeiverordnung über die Kennzeichnung der Juden
Vom. 1 September 1941.

In agreement with the Reichs-Protector for Bohemia and Moravia the following law based on the regulations regarding the Police-decrees of the Ministers of the Reich from 14 November 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1582) and on the decree regarding the right of establishing of law (Rechtsetzungsrecht) in the protectorate Bohemia and Moravia from 7 June 1939 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1039) is herewith published:

Article 1.

(1) Jews (article 5 of the first decree regarding the law on German citizenship of 14 November 1935 - Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1333) who have completed their sixth year of life shall be prohibited to appear in public without wearing a Jewish star.

(2) The Jewish star is a yellow piece of cloth with a black border, in the form of a six pointed star of the size of a hand with the inscription "Jew". It shall be worn visible, sewed on the on the left side of the chest of the garment.

Article 2.

Jews are prohibited to:

a) leave the area of the community in which they live without a written permission of the local police;

b) to wear medals, ribbons and other insignia.

Article 3.

Article 1 & 2 shall not apply to:

a) a husband living in a Jewish mixed marriage if children, born from this marriage who are not considered as Jews exist. This also applies if the marriage is dissolved or if the only son was killed in the present war.

b) to a Jewish wife in a childless mixed marriage, for the duration of the marriage.

Article 4.

(1) He who violates articles 1 & 2 willingly or carelessly shall be punished with a fine up to 150 Reichsmark or with imprisonment not to exceed 6 weeks.

(2) Further protective measures on the part of the police as well as rules according to which a more severe punishment is permitted remain unaffected.

Article 5.

This decree shall also be valid within the borders of the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia with the specifications that the Reichs-Protector in Bohemia and Moravia shall adopt the rules of article 2 a) to the local situation in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

2118 PS

H1132-0249

Article 6.

This Police-law shall be valid two weeks after publication.

Berlin, 1 September 1941.

For the Reich Minister of the Interior.
Heydrich.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2118-PS

1 November 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2118-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590.

H1132-0250

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2120-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1938 REICHSGESETSBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1342

Law on Passports of Jews
on 5 October 1938

Verordnung über Reisepässe von Juden
vom 5 October 1938

Based on the law on passport, alien police and registration affairs as well as on identification affairs of 11 May 1934 (Reichsgesetzblatt I. Page 589) the following is ordered in agreement with the Reich Minister of justice:

Article 1

(1) All German passports of Jews (Article 5 of the first law to the Reich citizenship of 14 November 1935 - Reichsgesetzblatt I Page 1333), who reside in the Reich area, become invalid.

(2) The holders of the passports, mentioned in Section (1), are obliged to hand in these passports to the passport authority within Germany, in whose district the holder of the passport has his permanent residence or in lieu of such sojourns temporarily, within 2 weeks after this law becomes effective. For Jews who are staying abroad at the time of publication of this law, this period of two weeks begins with the day of their re-entry into the Reich area.

(3) The passports, made out to be valid abroad, will become valid again if they are marked with a sign designated by the Reich Minister of the Interior, which will mark the holder as a Jew.

Article 2

Whoever carelessly or willfully does not comply with the obligation described in article 1, section 2 will be punished with prison and fined up to 150 marks, or with either one of them.

Article 3

The law becomes effective with its promulgation.

Berlin, 5 October 1939.

The Reich Minister of the Interior

By order

Dr. Best.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2120-PS

2 November 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2120-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567.

2120 PS

H1132-0251

H1132-0252

Exhibit U.S.A. 364
Filed Dec. 18, 1945

2224 PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2224-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Pages 1 and 2, Issue 381, 2 May 1933, of "NSK" or National-Sozialistische Partei-Korrespondenz" (National Socialist Party Press Agency), also termed "NSK, Pressedienst der NSDAP" (NSK, Press Service of the NSDAP) the official news agency of the NSDAP. Edited by Wilhelm Weiss. Responsible for communications of the Reich Press office (Reichspressestelle) Dr. Otto Dietrich, Reich Press Chief (Reichspresse-Chef). Published by Franz Eher Successor, Munich.

THE END OF THE MARXIST CLASS STRUGGLE

NSK. The Action Committee for the protection of German labor (teilt mit): reports:

On 1 May 1933 the entire German people has made a mighty profession of confidence to the new governmental leadership and to the German folk community. The greatest event of the day was the unanimous stand which the entire German working class in all its strata, in all levels and trades, has taken up, behind the government of Adolf Hitler. The flags of the new Reich, the symbols of the National Socialist uprising and of German socialism fluttered in the workers' districts of the cities just as on the farms, on factory smokestacks and on trade union headquarters, on state buildings and on homes in all German cities.

1 May 1933 was the death hour of Marxist class struggle. Workers from the factories, manual and intellectual workers, clerical employees - they all marched behind the swastika banner. The folk community is here the most splendid and exalted dream has become reality. The working masses have testified to their faith in National Socialism.

But as yet the trade associations of the German working class, the representative bodies of workers and employees were in the hands of Marxist leaders, who did not guide the German labor movement to the benefit of the working German people, but only considered it as the shock troop of their crazy international Marxist class-struggle ideology.

National Socialism, which today has assumed leadership of the German working class, can no longer bear the responsibility for leaving the men and women of the German working class, the members of the largest trade organization in the world, the German Trade Union movement, in the hands of people who do not know a fatherland that is called Germany. Because of that the National Socialist Factory Cell Organization (N.S.B.O.) has taken over the leadership of the trade unions. The N.S.B.O. has eliminated the old leadership of the Trade Unions of the A.G.D.B. (General German Trade UnionsLeague) and of the A.F.A. (General Independent Employees' Federation).

New German labor leaders have replaced senile and ward-heelers (verkalkte Bonzen). The proven pioneers of the National Socialist Factory Cell Organization (N.S.B.O.), who have fought to the limit for the rights of German labor from the beginning, have taken over the leadership of the trade union associations. That proves that the struggle of National Socialism is not directed against the trade union idea as such, but only against the bureaucratized leaderships, because they are the foes of the German labor movement. The old, painstakingly attained rights of the workers' and employees' associations will not be touched. On the contrary, the new National Socialist trade union leadership will make good the harm inflicted on the German working class by class struggle and internationalism.

On 2 May 1933 the National Socialist Factory Cell Organization (N.S.B.O.) took over the leadership of all trade unions, all trade union buildings were occupied and most stringent control has been organized (organisiert) over financial and personnel matters of the organizations.

The leadership of the Action Committee for the Protection of German Labor has been assumed by Party Member Dr. L e y, Deputy: S c h m e e r.

The leadership of the General German Trade Union League has been taken over by Party Member Schumann. Party Member Muchow takes care of the fundamental questions of organization. Party Member Biallas is responsible for press and propaganda.

Party Member Peppler assumes leadership of the General Independent Employees' Federation (A.F.A.).

Party Member Müller assumes leadership of the "Bank for Workers, Employees and Civil Servants".

Auditing has been taken over by Party Member Brinkmann.

Berman workers and employees! Help us to build a new Germany of national liberty and socialist justice. Help to transform the trade unions to the media of fruitful work. Maintain discipline, then your work will be accompanied by success, to the benefit of the entire German people, but primarily of German workers and employees.

The new National Socialist trade union leadership will attempt to make good the damage done to the German working class by class struggle and internationalism. We appeal to the entire German people, to trade union members of all shades and associations.

Have confidence in the proven fighters of the National Socialist Factory Cell Organization!

Attempts at sabotage by unscrupulous mischief-makers will be avenged with the whole severity of the law. Comply with all future directives, it is a matter of your and your children's future!

Now to work!
Long live Socialism!
Long live Germany!

WORKERS' CONGRESS IN BERLIN

NSK, Berlin, 2 May

The "National Socialist Party Press Agency" is informed that a great Workers' Congress will take place on Wednesday, 10 May, in the Prussian House of Lords in Berlin. The united front of German workers will be formed there. Adolf Hitler will be asked to assume the position of Honorary Patron.

THE ACTION COMMITTEE WITH ADOLF HITLER

NSK. On Tuesday noon, at about two o'clock, the gentlemen of the Action Committee for the Protection of German Labor visited the Reich Chancellery under the leadership of Dr. R. Ley, in order to inform the Reich Chancellor of the accomplished coordination (Gleichschaltung) of the Free Trade Unions in line with the general political situation in Germany. Dr. Ley informed the Chancellor of the smooth course encountered by the project, the necessity of which was based on the attitude of the German working class itself, which had demanded an end to Marxist activity in the trade unions. The Action Committee then asked Adolf Hitler to become Honorary Patron of the Great Workers' Congress to take place within the next few weeks.

H1132-0254

The Führer declared his readiness to assume this position of Honorary Patron and emphasized especially that he expected smooth execution of the various measures, so that especially from a financial point of view, the Purification Project (Reinigungsaktion) would result not only in no harm to the German worker, but exclusively in benefit. The Action Committee asserted that the settlement was taking place in complete peace and order, and could promise that as of tomorrow the payments of the institutions concerned would be resumed to their full extent.

"ARBEITERTUM"-
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE A.D.G.B.
(GENERAL GERMAN TRADE UNION LEAGUE)

NSK, Berlin, 2 May

In consequence of the co-ordination (Gleichschaltung) of the Free Trade Unions, the organ of the National Socialist Factory Cell organizations (Nationalsozialistische Betriebszellenorganisation), "Das Deutsche Arbeitertum", has been designated as official organ of the A.D.G.B. In future "Arbeitertum" will appear weekly (instead of bi-weekly, as up to now) with a total circulation of about 4 million copies.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2224-PS

22 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document 2224-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2225-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Page 1, Issue 382, 3 May 1933, of "NSK" or National-Sozialistische Partei-Korrespondenz" (National Socialist Party Press Agency), also termed "NSK, Pressedienst der NSDAP" (NSK, Press Service of the NSDAP) the official news agency of the NSDAP. Edited by Wilhelm Weiss. Responsible for communications of the Reich Press Office (Reichspressestelle) Dr. Otto Dietrich, Reich Press Chief (Reichspresse-Chef). Published by Franz Eher Successor, Munich.

2225 PS

THE FRONT OF GERMAN WORKERS HAS BEEN ERECTED!

NSK. We have been informed by the leader of the Action Committee for the Protection of German Labor, Dr. L e y that the following organizations have unconditionally subordinated themselves to the leadership of Adolf Hitler and the directives of the Action Committee for the Protection of German Labor: C e n t r a l L e a g u e o f C h r i s t i a n T r a d e U n i o n s (Gesamtverband der Caristlichen Gewerkschaften);; T r a d e U n i o n C i r c l e o f A s s o c i a t i o n s o f G e r m a n E m p l o y e e s, W o r k e r s a n d C i v i l S e r v a n t s (Gewerkschaftsring deutscher Angestellten, Arbeiter und Beamtenverbände) (Hirsch-Duncker); Trade Union League of Employees (G.D.A.), the R.D.A.; and other associations. Tomorrow negotiations (Verhandlungen) will begin with the German Nationalist Clerks' League (D.H.V.) as the last association. It is to be hoped that this organization, too, will discern the spirit of the times and integrate itself into the great undertaking.

For the first time in the German labor movement a concentration of all workers' and employees' associations would thus be reached and one of the greatest undertakings recorded in the history of the German working class brought to fruition.

We have been further informed by the leader of the Action Committee for the Protection of German Labor, Dr. L e y, that he intends now, after these associations have unconditionally and without reservation submitted to the NSDAP, to draft the positive and expert forces from these organizations for cooperation. This intention will already find expression at the great Workers' Congress, which will take place in Berlin next week.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2225-PS

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2225-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-1335567

H1132-0255

OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2230-PS

The organization of the NSDAP and its affiliated association, Pages 484, 485b, and 486c of the Organization Book of the NSDAP (Organisation Buch der NSDAP) Edition of 1938, editor (Herausgeber): The Reichs Organization Leader of the NSDAP (Dr. Robert Ley). Published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz EHER, Successor, München.

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE REICH LEADER OF THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT, PARTY MEMBER DR. LEY, AND THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE STORM TROOPS (SA), VIKTOR LUTZE, WITH REGARD TO THE FACTORY TROOPS (WERKSCHAREN).

1. The Factory Troop (WERKSCHAR) is the National Socialist backbone of the factory. Its task is to permeate the factory with the National Socialist philosophy. The factory troop is the carrier of the factory community and incarnates community life within the factory; it bears witness to these facts by its factory celebrations and festivals. It is in the forefront in carrying through the tasks of the German Labor Front. It is the living incarnation of these tasks.

2. The Storm Troops (SA) will promote the building-up of the factory troops with all means. Storm Troop (SA) units will maintain closest comradeship and connection with the factory troops, frequently visiting their meetings, and inviting the factory troops to their own meetings.

2230 PS

3. Factory troops are formed on a voluntary basis by Storm Troopers (SA-Maenner) in a factory and by other workers in the factory. The latter simultaneously become Storm Troop candidates (insofar as they are not already members of another formation of the Party).

4. Officers and men of the Storm Troops, who are working in the factory and are members of the German Labor Front, are to be made leaders of the Factory Troops. On the basis of previous agreements, the appointments take place in accordance with the ordinance of 10 January 1936 - Ch. Nr. 11150, as follows

a) in the case of the Reich Directorate of the German Labor Front, upon recommendation of the Supreme Storm Troop Command (OBERSTE SA-FUEHRUNG)

b) in the case of Districts (Gaue), upon recommendation of the SA-Group (GRUPPE)

c) in the counties, (Kveisen) upon recommendation of the SA-Standards (STANDARTEN)

d) within the factory, the factory troop leader is appointed by the County Factory Troop Leader, after consultation with the factory representative of the German Labor Front.

5. Special sections (Referate) for factory troops will be established at the headquarters of Storm Troop Groups, respectively Brigades, and of Standards. They are to be merged with the previous Special Sections for Social Work at Storm Troop Bureaus. The District respectively County Factory Troop Leaders are in charge of this Special Section. Simultaneously these Storm Troop leaders are to be charged by the regional commissioners (GEBIETSWALTER) with the leadership of the Department (Abteilung) factory troops in the German Labor Front. For disciplinary and personnel purposes they remain subordinate to their unit commanders.

The requisite financial means for the Special Sections are to be made available by the German Labor Front in accordance with agreements still to be reached.

6. Directives and regulations for commitment, and for the tasks to be accomplished within the factory, will be issued by the Reich Leader of the German Labor Front through factory troop channels (Reich factory troop leader; District factory troop leader; Count factory troop leader; Factory factory troop leader).

H1132-0256

7. 4 to 5 week days a month are available to the factory troop for carrying through their tasks.

In the case of urgent tasks within the factory, and in the case of protective measures against natural catastrophes and preparatory service for large-scale political utilization of the German Labor Front factory troop service has priority over Storm Troop (SA) service.

8. Physical training will take place with Storm Troop (SA) cadre units.

9. The service Uniform for factory troops remains customary factory troop uniform for meetings within the factory as well as in parades of the German Labor Front.

Berlin, October 1936

The Chief of Staff of Storm Troops (SA)
(signed) Lutze

The Reich Leader of the German Labor Front
(signed) Dr. Ley

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2230-PS

22 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2230-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-133 55 67

H1132-0257

PARTIAL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DIARY 1940
1st Volume
January-March 1940

DV I/1940

Prepared in Berlin by Ladesgerichtsrat Dorn.

NOTES

Subject: Conference concerning Polish agricultural workers and their treatment in the Reich etc. Friday March 12, 1940. - 4 PM Berlin, Regerstr.

Present: Dr. Frank, Governor General
Bürmann, General
Harmening, Ministerialdirektor
Behrendt, Reichsobmann
Reichart, Referat at the Ministry of Food
Matzke, Referat
Dr. Heuber, Plenipotentiary(Bevollmaechtigte of the Governor General

Dr. Frank, governor general, considers the transfer of Polish agricultural workers to Germany as an extremely difficult problem. If German Agriculture could only decide to accept city workers then the matter would be very much easier.

Reichart, Referat, only agricultural workers could be considered as individual workers on small farms, but on bigger estates city workers could also be used.

Behrendt, Reichsobmann: Old men, pregnant women and invalids should not be transferred. Members of certain trades, for instances barbers, etc., are not suitable for agricultural work. Most important of all, no trained, agricultural worker, should be sent to a farm, where there is no man in the house.

Dr. Frank, Governor General: The experiences of this year should be compiled in order to obtain better results next year. As a rule, no agricultural workers from the territory of the Government General did come to Germany formerly. In Warsaw, Radom and Crakow it never was customary to go to Germany for the harvest. The Polish farmworkers came from Westprussia, Posen and Kalish. The chief of the district of Lublin has already stated that they are at a loss, to know what kind of arrangements should be made.

Behrendt, Reichsobmann: He had not suggested a million Polish farmworkers, but a million Poles for work on farms.

Dr. Frank, governor general: stresses the point, that with force, initiating the methods of the slave trade, having sufficient police and the necessary transportation facilities, a corresponding number of workers could be rounded up but, that for several reasons, persuasion by propaganda is infinitely preferable. The most important being that these people will be able to send money home to their families in Poland. Letters from Polish workers, expressing their satisfaction with billets etc, in Germany, should be published. Incidentally the remitting to the Reich of the salaries of German employees in Poland did not function properly and many of the families of such employees had to be taken care of by the N.S.V. (Public Welfare).

Matzke: This matter is now taken care of, it is executed by the labor-bureaus. (Arbeitsaemter)

Reichart: There has been disputes about the pay card for a long time.

Dr. Frank: The consequences of the insane resettlement action are creating an extremely unfavourable situation. Witnessing the evacuations from Posen and Westprussia the population has said: That's how we shall be treated in Germany.

Reichart indicates that preparations for suitable propaganda have been made. Posters with pictures of German farms etc. will be provided.

2233 PS

H1132-0258

The contingents of worker-transports were distributed to Mecklenburg, Central Germany and Silesia. The allotting would be carried out in the following manner: The labor dept. would inform the farmers of the arrival of the transport in advance. The farmers would thereon question the individual worker as to his capabilities, and distribution would be effected accordingly.

Behrendt: Care should be taken, that a proportionate number of trained farm workers is included in every contingent of unskilled manpower.

Dr. Frank: In consideration of the propaganda in the U.S.A., use of force should be avoided whenever possible, but indirect delicate-pressure should be applied on the categories concerned, by stopping unemployment pay of course, healthy, strong workers should not be sent back by the farmers simply because they are not trained.

End.

H1132-0259

DAIRY 1940
1st Volume
Dr I/1040 January-March 1940.

Subject: Conference concerning Polish agricultural workers and their treatment in the Reich.

The governor general states, that he had a debate on these matters with the papal Nuncio in Berlin. This discussion gave him the impression, that many rumours are afloat, concerning the treatment of the church, and that there is a tendency to hold the government general responsible for matters, outside their authority. Ambassador von Wühlisch deems it advisable that this and similar problems should be discussed in Berlin. Negotiations of this kind concern the foreign office.

The governor general asserts, that he had long discussions with representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Reichministry for Food. In both instances urgent demands were made, for Polish agricultural workers to be sent to the Reich in larger numbers. He declared in Berlin, that if he should be so ordered, he could naturally exert pressure in the following manner; surrounding of a village by the police, forcible apprehension and subsequent transport to Germany, of the men and women wanted. Another form of pressure, besides the police action mentioned, would be the suspension of the unemployment benefit for the respective workers.

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CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS

9 November 1945.

I, EVELYN GLAZIER, P.O, W.R.N.S., 37371, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a partial translation of Document No. 2233-PS.

EVELYN GLAZIER
P/O, W.R.N.S.
37371.

H1132-0260

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Partial Translation 2233-PS
from: Frank Diaries, 1940 vol. 3
July to September
pp. 644, 645, 702, 703, 743, 744.

Page 644 and first 10 lines of 645.

Cracow Castle
Wednesday, 10 July 1940

1125 Arrival of the Governor General at the castle in Cracow.

1500 Conference with State Secretary, Dr. Bühler.

The Governor General reported to state secretary Dr. Bühler about his discussion with the Führer on 8 July 1940 in Berlin. The Governor General was pleased to be able to report that the Führer was extraordinarily satisfied with the work of the Governor General and the total achievements in the General Gouvernement, and that he also expressed this satisfaction repeatedly. On request of the Governor General, the Führer has consented that, effective immediately, the official designation "General Gouvernement for the occupied Polish territories" is changed to "The General Gouvernement" or "The German General Gouvernement Poland". The same change also applies to the personal title of the Governor General. Thus the Führer has taken a step toward the inclusion of the General Gouvernement into the entire Reich, according to the suggestion of the Governor General. The Führer further declared to the Governor General, that it is understood, that there will never be a question about abandoning the area of the General Gouvernement, and that therefore the area of the General Gouvernement will for all the future will be and remain German Reich territory.

The Führer has also decided that Cracow will remain the capitol of the General Gouvernement and that Warsaw will not be reconstructed again as the Polish metropolis. In addition the Führer has again certified all authorities to the Governor General, and especially has made a most generous representation in the name of the Führer and the Reich his duty.

Then the Führer inquired specifically about the status of administrative activities of the political situation, of public opinion, of the economic, food and exchange situation as well as of the financial situation. The Führer mainly expressed his satisfaction, that it was possible for the General Gouvernement to improve, with an expenditure of almost 120 million Zlotys, important military roads. The Führer also confirmed to the Governor General, that all measures, in respect to security in the General Gouvernement against Polish revolutionary attempts, were correct. Then the Führer ordered that no official agency of the Reich, regardless of the type, is able to mix in the affairs of the General Gouvernement, and that there is only one single legislative and political leadership centre in the General Gouvernement, the Governor General. In addition, the Führer described the great missions of the Governor General in the future Eastern policy of the Reich.

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Page 702, second line from the bottom
to Page 703, to center of page.

Thursday, 25 July 1940

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The Fuhrer has further ordered that Jews will no longer be transported into the General Gouvernement. On the contrary, the Jews, who live in

H1132-0261

the General Gouvernement, will also be treated uniformly according to a special program, so that the General Gouvernement as well will be free of Jews in a foreseeable time. As soon as the oversea communication will permit the possibility of the transportation of Jews (amusements), the Jews will be deported piece for piece, man for man, woman for woman, girl for girl. I assume that I do not have to complain too much to you about this (again amusement). Therefore, I believe, that we are through the worst muck, as it is said, and that it is now possible to really create here a decent, useful, working and also human city for German compatriots, male and female. When we have already created this, then we can yet achieve even more. This territory will be interspersed during the coming decades with members of the German people to an increasing extent. Thus, as the life artery of the Vistula runs through the area of the General Gouvernement, thus this life artery has now also become a part of the system of our national life.

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Wednesday, 31 July 1940.

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Page 743, second line from bottom to
Page 744, sixth line from top.

SS Maj. General KOEPPE then gave closed information about the organization of the settlement in the territory of the WARTMEGAU. The settlement plan contemplated for the WARTMEGAU, proposes the settlement of 60,000 to 70,000 people of German blood (Volksdeutsche). Furthermore, 10,000 Jews are yet to come soon from Bessarabia, whose shelter must also be provided. In the WARTMEGAU, there are at present still 588,000 Germans against 1.6 million Poles. All together, 8 million Poles still live outside of the General Gouvernement.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

16 November 1945

I, WILLARD E. SKIDMORE, Lt. (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpts from Document No. 2233-PS.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg), U.S.N.R.
391590.

H1132-0262

TRANSLATION DOCUMENT 2270-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE PARTEI-KORRESPONDENZ, PAGES 1 AND 2

Issue 393, 16 May 1933, of "NSK" or "Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz" (National Socialist Party Press Agency), also termed "NSK, Pressedienst der NSDAP" (NSK, Press Service of the NSDAP), the official news agency of the NSDAP. Edited by Wilhelm Weiss. Responsible for communications of the Reich Press Office (Reichspressestelle) Dr Otto Dietrich, Reich Press Chief (Reichspressechef), Published by Franz Eher Successor, Munich.

Coordination (Gleichschaltung) of Cooperatives

NSK. The Executive Secretaries of the Reich League of German Cooperatives (Reichsverband Deutscher Konsumvereine) have issued the following statement:

"The undersigned, legally competent executive secretaries of the Reich League of German Cooperatives, Cologne, and of the Gepag hereby submit themselves and all cooperatives affiliated to their League irrevocably and unconditionally to the command and administrative authority of the leader of the German Labor Front, Dr Robert LEY, and of Party Member Karl MUELLER, the Commissioner for Cooperatives appointed by him.

signed: Peter SCHLACK
signed: Rob. SCHLOESSER
signed: Fritz KLEIN "

H1132-0263

*

The Executive Secretaries of the Wholesale Purchasing League of German Cooperatives have issued the following statement:

2270 PS

"The undersigned, legally competent executive secretaries of the Wholesale Purchasing League of German Cooperatives, Inc., Hamburg, hereby submit themselves and all cooperatives affiliated to their League irrevocably and unconditionally to the command and administrative authority of the leader of the German Labor Front, Dr Robert LEY, and of Party Member Karl MUELLER, the Commissioner for Cooperatives appointed by him.

signed: H. EVERLING
signed: A. GRAHL "

*

Pursuant to these statements the leader of the German Labor Front has issued the following order:

As previously announced by Party Member Bank Director MUELLER on my behalf, the German Labor Front has today taken over the leadership of the cooperatives. The legally competent executive secretaries of the Wholesale Purchasing League of German Cooperatives, Inc., Hamburg, and of the Reich League of German Cooperatives, Cologne, have submitted unconditionally and unreservedly.

The Chief of the economic enterprises of the German Labor Front, Party Member Bank Director MUELLER, also assumes the management of the cooperatives. This action is being taken for the benefit of the German worker, in order to safeguard the savings of the masses here also, and in order not to permit the decay of the assets which the cooperatives hold for the benefit of the people.

The action in itself is a winding-up action, which means that their further extension will not be tolerated, that everything that is rotten and burdensome must be gotten rid of now in the shortest possible time, that in agreement with the representative organizations of the middle class an equitable settlement is being initiated now already. Offices of the NSDAP are requested

to shed their hostile attitude towards cooperatives, because they can rest assured that everything is being done by the leadership which profits the benefit of the people and the benefit of Germany.

Future organization of the cooperatives is as follows:

The two great Reich Leagues of cooperatives will become members of, and be merged into one Reich League. Great savings will thus be effected in administration.

As a matter of principle there will be no more voting in any organisation, but the leader, Party Member Mueller, is appointed by me and he is authorized to appoint additional leaders of the individual regions and localities

The Administrative Council, which is to help Party Member Mueller, will constitute the Executive Chamber (kleine Kammer); in addition a Plenary Chamber will be formed, so as to definitely clarify the relationship between the new corporate structure and the cooperatives, and to shape the winding-up more decisively and organically.

The leader of the German Labor Front

Dr. R. LEY

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2270-PS

24 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2270-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0264

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2271-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Pages 185-187, Organization Book
of the NSDAP (Organisationsbuch der NSDAP)
Editions of 1936, 1938, 1940, & 1943
Editor ("Herausgeber") the Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP (Dr. Robert Ley). Published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Successor, Munich.

The N.S.B.O.

(Die Nationalsozialistische Betriebszellen-Organisation)
The National Socialistic Factory Cells Organization.

The NSBO is a union of the political leaders (Politischen Leiter) of the NSDAP in the DAF (German Labor Front.)

The NSBO is the carrier of the organization (Organisationstraeger) of the DAF.

The duties and responsibilities of the NSBO have passed over to the DAF.

The political leaders who have been transferred from the NSBO to the DAF guarantee the ideological education of the DAF in the spirit of the National Socialistic idea.

The German Labor Front

Including

the NS Community "Strength through Joy ("Kraft Durch Freude")

Decree of the Führer on the Nature and Goal of the German Labor Front, dated 24 October 1934.

2271 PS

Nature and Goal

Article 1

The German Labor Front is the organization of creative Germans of brain and fist.

In the main, the members of the former unions, the former employee unions and the former employer unions are united in it as members with equal rights.

Membership in the German Labor Front cannot be substituted by memberships in professional, social political, industrial or ideological organizations.

The Chancellor of the Reich can decree that class-organizations (Ständische Organisationen), which have been recognized by the law should belong corporatively to the German Labor Front.

Article 2

The aim of the German Labor Front is to create a true social and productive community of all Germans. (Volks- und Leistungegemeinschaft).

Its task is to see that every single individual should be able to take his place in the industrial life of the nation in that intellectual or physical capacity which enables him to perform maximum work and thus guarantees a maximum of benefit for the community of the nation.

H1132-0265

Article 3

The German Labor Front is a branch (Gliederung) of the NSDAP according to the Law for Securing the Unity of Party and State. (Gesetz zur Sicherung der Einheit von Partei und Staat) issued on 1 December 1933. (According to the law, issued 29 March 1935, the DAF will be designated as an affiliated organization (Verband) of the NSDAP. The editor)

Leadership and Organization

Article 4

The NSDAP has the leadership of the German Labor Front.

The Staff leader (Stabsleiter) of the Political Organization (PO) is the leader of the German Labor Front. He is assigned by the Führer and Reich Chancellor.

He assigns and dismisses the other leaders of the German Labor Front.

These posts should be given in the first place to members of the existing branches of the NSBO (National Socialist Factory Cells Organization) and of the NS-Hago (NS Handels- und Gewerkbetreibenden Organisation, or the National Socialist Organization of Tradesmen and Commercial Men) who are in the NSDAP, and further to members of the SA and SS.

Article 5

The regional organization of the German Labor Front corresponds to that of the NSDAP.

The aim toward an organic order as laid down in the program of the NSDAP determines the professional organization of the German Labor Front.

The staff leader (Stabsleiter) of the Political Organization (PO) determines the regional and professional organization of the German Labor Front; they will be published in the service book of the German Labor Front. (In the 1943 edition the following is added: ("Organization Book of the NSDAP").

Article 6

The accounts (Kassenfuehrung) of the German Labor Front are under the control of the treasurer of the NSDAP on the basis of the first executive decree to the law securing the unity of Party and State, issued 23 March 1934.

Tasks

Article 7

The German Labor Front has to secure the peace of labor by creating understanding among the factory leaders (Betriebsführern) for the justified claims of their following (Gefolgschaft) understanding among the following (Gefolgschaft) for the situation and possibilities of their factory.

The German Labor Front has the task to find the common basis between the justified interests of all participants which is in accordance with the national socialistic basic principles and which reduces the number of the cases which are to be referred to the State agencies alone in charge on the basis of the law of 20 January 1934.

It is the exclusive task of the German Labor Front to represent all the parties which are required for the conciliation. It is prohibited to create other organizations in this domain or to permit their activities in this field.

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H1132-0267

Article 8

The German Labor Front is the carrier of the National Socialist Organization "Strength Through Joy" ("Kraft Durch Freude").

The German Labor Front has to provide for professional training.

Furthermore, it has to fulfill the tasks which have been assigned to it by the law of 20 January 1934.

Article 9

The property of the former organizations as mentioned in Article 1 of this decree, including their help and compensation organizations, property managements and industrial enterprises, constitute (bildet) the property of the German Labor Front. This property is the original capital for the self-help organization of the German Labor Front.

The German Labor Front, through its self-help organization, should guarantee the existence of each of its members in emergency cases in order to facilitate the progress of the most qualified Germans (Volksgenossen) or to help them to secure an independent life, if possible, on their own ground and soil.

Article 10

This order becomes valid on the day of its publication.

Berlin, 24 October 1934.

Führer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

My decree, issued 24 October 1934 about the German Labor Front will be changed so that Article 4 will read as follows:

Leadership and Organization

Article 4

The NSDAP has the leadership of the German Labor Front. The Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP is the leader of the German Labor Front. He is designated by the Führer and Reich Chancellor.

He designates and dismisses the other leaders of the German Labor Front.

These posts should be given in the first place to members of the branches NSBO and NS Hago who are in the NSDAP and further to members of the SA and SS.

Furthermore: In Article 5, Par. 3, the word "Staff Leader (Stabeleiter) of the PO" will be substituted by "Reich Organization Leader" of the NSDAP.

Berlin, November 12, 1934.

Führer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2271-PS

5 November 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2271-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567.

Exhibit U.S.a. 337
Filed Dec. 18, 1945

OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2283-PS

Excerpts from the Munich (Southern German) Edition Nr. 258 of the official Party newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, of 14 September 1936, page 11. (The page is dated 12 September, but because it is part of the 14 September issue, because the article is date-lined 13 September, and because the reverse page of the same sheet is dated 14 September, this is obviously a misprint).

THE 5TH DAY OF THE PARTY CONGRESS

ADOLF HITLER HAS CARRIED OUT THE TRUE SOCIALISM

****

REICH ORGANIZATION LEADER DR. LEY RENDERS AN ACCOUNT OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT

Nürnberg, 13 September.

Again 20000 serried people filled the big hall in the Luitpold Park on Saturday for the penultimate session of the Party Congress.

At this session, too, the Führer was present from the beginning. Again enthusiastic shouts of exultation lasting for minutes roared around the Führer when he strode through the long-stretched hall with his deputy, his constant retinue and several Reich Leaders and District (Gau) Leaders.

On this evening Congress participants listened to grandly-conceived accounts by Reich Organization Leader Dr. Ley about the accomplishments of the German Labor Front, by Reich Leader Hierl about the Labor Service, and by Plenary Inspector for German Highways, Dr. Todt, about progress in building the highways of Adolf Hitler.

After the defile of the Blood Banner and of the Party Standards (Standerten) the solemn prelude was the overture to "Oberon", played by the Reich Symphony Orchestra. The Congress was opened by the Führer's Deputy, Rudolf Hess, who immediately introduced Reichsamtsleiter (Reich Agency Leader) Dressler-Andress for reading of the account (Rechenschaftsbericht) of Reich Organization Leader Dr. Ley.

My Führer!

When you, my Führer, ordered me in mid-April 1933 to take over the trade unions I could not understnad why you gave this order to me, since I could not see any connection between by task as Organizational Leader of the Party and my new task. Very soon, however, your decision, my Führer, became clear to me and I recognized that the organizational measures of the Party could only come to full fruition when supplemented by the organization of the people, that is to say by the mobilization of the energies of the people and by their concentration and alignment. If the Party represents the concentration of the political leaders of the people - as you, my Führer, have taught us again and again - then the people is the retinue (Gefolgschaft) and must be organized and trained according to the same principles. Leader and retinue, elite and community at large (Führer und Gefolgschaft, Orden und Gemeinde) - those were

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H1132-0268

the clear directives for my work. These were the consequences:

1. My tasks as Organizational Leader of the Party and as Leader of the German Labor Front were a completely homogeneous task, in other words, in everything I did I acted as Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP.

2. The German Labor Front was an institution of the Party and was led by it.

3. The German Labor Front had to be organized regionally and professionally according to the same principles as the Party.

That is why trade union and employer associations had to be smashed unrelentingly (unnachsichtlich zerschlagen werden), and the basis of construction was formed, as in the Party, by the cell and the local section (Ortsgruppe

.....

The idea of the Factory Troops (Werkschar) is making good progress in the plants, and I am able to report to you, my Führer, that security and peace in the factories has been guaranteed, not only in normal times, but that also in times of the most serious crises, disturbances, such as the munition strikes of the traitors Ebert and his confederates, are out of the question. National Socialism has conquered the factories. Factory troops (Die Werkschar) are the National Socialist shock troops within the factory, and their motto is:

THE FÜHRER IS ALWAYS RIGHT!
****

.....

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2283-PS

22 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf, O-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2283-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-133 55 67.

H1132-0269

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2325 P
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, NO. 37, PAGE 470

Decree relating to the implementation of Section 118 of the German community order (Gemeindeordnung) of 26 March 1935.

Verordnung zur Ausführung des Paragraphen 118 der Deutschen Gemeindeordnung
Vom 26. März 1935.

Pursuant to section 118 of the German Community order of 30. January 1935 (Reichsgesetzbl. I, Page 49) I order:

Section 1

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor reserves to himself the tasks of the Delegate of the NSDAP for the city of Munich.

Section 2

1) The Gauleiter appoints to Delegate of the NSDAP

a) the districtleader (Kreisleiter) for the cummunity belonging to the district.

b) for municipal districts also the district-leader or one of the district leaders provided there are several party-districts (Parteikreise) in one municipal district.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2325 PS

14.11.45

I, ARNE OLSEN, 2nd Lt, AUS, 02015976 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2325 PS.

ARNE OLSEN
2nd Lt, AUS
02015976.

2325 PS

H1132-0270

H1132-0271

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2336-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

GERMAN LABOR FRONT
Organization Office
Chief Directorate of the Political Organization ("P.O.") National Socialist Factory Cells Organization.

Berlin W., 27 June 1933
Lützowufer 18, II

SPECIAL CIRCULAR
on the Securing of the Associations of the German Labor Front (DAF) Against Hidden Marxist Sabotage.

To all

Leaders of Worker and Employee Associations of the DAF Regional (Bezirks), District (Kreis) and Local Chapter Directorate (Ortsgruppenleitungen) of the Worker and Employee Associations of the DAF,
Regional Leaders of the DAF,
Regional Leaders of German industry

and

National Socialist Works Organization (N.S.B.O.) of
"Landes" Representatives of the NSDAP
"Gau" Factory Cell Leaders of the NSDAP
District Factory Cell Leaders of the NSDAP
Local Chapter Factory Workers (Ortsgruppenbetriebswarte) of the NSDAP in Berlin and the Reich.

(Stamp)
Main Archives
of the NSDAP
No._____

(Stamp)
Entered in the index of books
3 A/C current No. A-202.

2336 PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2336-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Dear Party comrades.

The Situation

Today the third SA-man from Berlin has died, following on the burial yesterday, with the greatest ceremony, of his two comrades. The murderer was a Marxist trade union member. - A few days ago SA-men were fired at by Marxists in two other cities of the Reich.- Enemy aircraft dropped revolutionary Marxist leaflets over Berlin.- Shortly before the final edition of today's local newspapers came out, it became known that a gigantic new scandal of corruption has been discovered in a land settlement society. The former Marxist "Gau" chairman of the Textile Workers' Union (Textilarbeiter-Verbandes) has been arrested as the chief swine and money maker. In Silesia signs have been discovered of a secret Marxist organization (Communist Party).

This is a small selection of daily events, chosen at random. Marxists as murders, Marxists as inciters to corruption, Marxists as foreign agents, Marxists as conspirators against the state and its institutions. The notorious enemies of the state are opposed by the great mass of honest German workers who fight for work and bread. For fourteen years the "labor leaders" of Prague, Paris, Amsterdam, Warsaw gave to the millions of German workers stones instead of bread, servitude to a foreign political system instead of liberty. The 30th January, 5th March, 2nd May, 22nd June finally struck one weapon after the other out of the hands of this "Fuehrer" mob (gesindel). The force and thoroughness of the National Socialist coups (Aktionen) made those who did not disappear into concentration camps creep into every dark corner.

They Played Dead.

However, now the generosity of National Socialism towards its adversaries, which was rightly mentioned by party comrade Dr. LEY in one of the last decrees of the DAF leaders, seems to have encouraged them to new treasonable activities from the darkness. There is much to indicate this. Here is just a small sample from a report submitted by the Gestapo, Berlin:

"The functionaries of the free trade unions have received instructions to dismiss the assertions of the National Socialist Works Organisation regarding the former embezzlement of union funds as slanderous. What is aimed at is permanent agitation on a considerable scale, particularly with the cooperation of the treasurers of the Social Democrat Party. All trade union members who have joined the National Socialist Works Organisation so as not to lose their jobs are registered with full details and then visited by functionaries in their homes. An attempt is being made to group together all "class-conscious" workers who reject Fascism. The aim is to keep the trades unions as fighting organs in spite of National Socialist leadership. The old trades union leaders are convinced even today that there is no suitable soil in Germany for the plant of Fascism; nevertheless every effort should be made to shorten its existence.

These new working methods are contrived on the instructions of the international association of trade unions with which the leading German trade unionists are,as ever, in close contact. In short, the activity of the functionaries of the Marxist parties and Trades Unions is becoming more and more effective. (aktiv).

They want again, although of course considerably weakened, to use as a spring board the countless millions of German workers who long for work and bread. They shoot their arrows from ambush, try to organize themselves illegally, and now and then even assume a cynical and impertinent attitude. But they must have got a totally wrong idea of us! We are awake! As new and qualified leaders of the workers and employees of the DAF and as political officials ("Amtswalter") of the victorious National Socialist Works Organization, the sword of the DAF, and finally also the old, confirmed National Socialists who are accustomed to persecution, in all the leading and authoritative positions of the DAF, are, thank God, guarantees that the doings of our enemies come to nought.

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Since we know that, we act accordingly. Our aim is:

1) Expulsion of the last leading Marxist from all units of the associations of the "German Labour Front";

2) Therefore no softness, no false belief that we can "convert" them, since they hate us from the very bottom of their hearts and because Marxist big-wigs (Bonzen) can never be converted;

3) No more financial settlements, no respecting of all their dishonestly made agreements;

4) Close observation and a close check on their private activities, for they carry on propaganda against the state under the cloak of honest citizens;

5) See to it that they are regarded by the people as outlaws who really deserved to be hanged;

6) Have close observation instituted in the factories;

7) Finally do everything that helps the German workers and the German employees but cuts off the deposed Marxist big-wigs from every type of activity hostile to the state.

We have one aim only; to unite the whole of German labour in a mighty block of workers for the blessing of the people and state. Adolf Hitler is the protector (Schirmherr) of the DAF - that explains everything.

The Marxists, at home and abroad, have also one aim only; to annihilate National Socialism and thus create chaos in Germany, nay, in Europe. The fronts are thus clear. The law of the National Socialist revolution demands therefore not only unceasing toil, but fast work at this very moment. Therefore the following orders are issued.

A)

FOR THE "GENERAL ASSOCIATION (Gesamtverband) OF GERMAN WORKERS" of the DAF

1) The organization office of the DAF is drawing up a "List of Outlaws" (Geächteten) which is valid for the entire Reich and in which the names of all those Marxist trade union "big-wigs" (Bonze) will be included, who have carried on in the past and are still carrying on the most furious struggle against National Socialism and are continuing it in secret. Anyone on the "List of Outlaws", will not be given work in the future. All organizations which have any vital connection with German industry are being sent this printed list, in order to prevent any of these traitors to the workers from returning to the factories by crooked means and possibly continuing their mutinous activity there.

In this connection, the Association leaders (Verbandsleiter) of the"General union (Gesamtuerband) of German Workers" of the DAF will issue detailed executive instructions.

2) No treasurer (or person holding similar office) in the associations may be a Marxist because these persons have the greatest opportunity of forming illegal nucleus groups. It goes without saying that suspicious treasurers, who can of course continue their former activities in spite of the fact that they no longer have the right to collect subscriptions, should be constantly watched.

3) The local group associations (Verbandssortssgruppe) are to be filled up as soon as possible with the members of other associations or groups who have been brought into line (Christian, former yellow, Evangelic, and Catholic workers unions, etc.) so that the block of "free" association members which has up to now been a closed community, may be split up. Public places known to have been frequented by the Social Democrat, Reichsbanner, or Communist Party, may no longer be used as meeting places of the local group association (Verbundsortsgruppen).

B)

For the General Association (Gesamtverband) of German employees of the DAF.

It is above all the Catholic party leaders whom the Trade Unions have taken over who should be removed from the associations, those men who, it has been ascertained, are maintaining their connections with political Catholicism just as they always have. They are dangerous because they simulate submission and cheerful cooperation while in reality they wantonly hold up our work of reconstruction and make no secret of it among themselves. For example, here is one of many reports from our intelligence service:

"On Sunday, 23 April, at 11 A.M. in the Vincent-house at Breslau a meeting on the Christian trade unions was held to which all the representatives of the authorities were invited. The report was given by the Chief Editor of the "Deutsche", Wiedfeld of Berlin. The meeting came to an end about 1-0 p. m. and closed with the National Anthem. In the afternoon the delegates from the province assembled to discuss the report in the absence of the representatives of the various authorities. No comment was permitted on Herr Wiedfeld's report in the morning, in order to appear in a good light in the eyes of the representatives of the authorities, and this was expressly stated by the chairman of the afternoon meeting. The lively discussion showed immediately the methods followed and the goal aimed at by the Christian Trades Union. Violent attacks were launched against the present Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung). A representative of the Christian Trades Union attacked the Reich Chancellor, asserting that Adolf Hitler would never allow the leaders of the Christian Trades Unions to voice their opinions.

Then they spoke of the National Socialist Works Organisation and pulled it to pieces. Citing a number of examples they went on to make further attacks on the Reich Cabinet and the National Socialist Works Organisation. First the Government was attacked; they said, for instance, that cars were left free of tax, while a great tax was levied on margarine and thus the standard of living of the poor was lowered. There had never been so much holiday work in upper Silesia as under the present Government. They declared that the NSDAP will have the surprise of its life in Autumn, when the people will have nothing to eat, they will then take to open fighting and destroy National Socialism in the same way as the Socialist Party has been destroyed today. We dealt with 1918 (i.e. Christian trades union) and will deal with the Nazis too. One must be on one's guard against Minister Goering, for this fellow is heading straight for Dictatorship. It is important to keep a good watch on the National Socialist Works Organisation, inform the people of every mistake and explain to the people that the Nazis are completely unable to carry out what they say."

This "Christian" sabotage applies of course also to the Workers' Associations.

C)

For the branches (Ghederungen) of the National Socialist Works Organisations

1) The National Socialist Works Organisation is above all the security organ of the entire German Labour Front, i.e. it has to protect day and night the great work of our slowly progressing unification of all German workers and prevent any kind of sabotage. This is carried out in two ways:

H1132-0274

a) Through the already appointed National Socialist Works Organisation officials (Amtswalter) in the associations themselves and

b) By keeping a watch on factories, houses and public places which appear suspicious to us, by means of NS W.O. patrols drawn from the "Gau" and District (Kreis) factory cell-divisions (Betriebszellenabteilung) and the local group factory wardens (Ortsgruppenbletriebswarte) (Detailed instructions will be issued later to the Gau factory cell divisions - (Gaubetriebszellen-Abteilung) direct.)

2. However, the branches of the National Socialist Works Organisation must themselves be subjected to a thorough purge of members because their rapid growth has brought us many unreliable elements.

It is only the man who pledges his life-time unreservedly, unselfishly, and devotedly to the fight for the rise of German labour (brain and manual workers), and thus for the whole people, who should be a member of the National Socialist Works Organization. But any man who has joined the National Socialist Works Organisation on the chance of amassing wealth, or has regarded his membership as a safeguard against losing his job, etc., in short, any man who has joined this fighting body (Kampftruppe) for material reasons, must leave it. The man who was a Marxist only yesterday and fought openly against us, but today will have nothing more to do with it, must also leave. These are nothing but dangerous disruptive elements (Spaltpilze) who poison morale when it comes to tests of endurance.

It would be a definite benefit for the National Socialist Works Organisation if quite 100,000 of our most recent members leave our ranks. The Gau factory cell leaders (Gau-Betriebszellenleiter) must therefore issue orders to this effect.

3) Herewith an order is issued effective until further notice, prohibiting National Socialist Works Organisation officials (Amtswalter) and/or ordinary members beyond the N.S.W.O. membership number 450,000, from holding any positions whatever in the associations of the German Labour Front. The new members do not yet possess that degree of suitability for leadership which we must demand for the great tasks which have to be accomplished in these associations.

Care has been taken that those "freshmen" who are not needed as officials (Amtswalter) in the National Socialist Works Organisation or in the associations, are thoroughly familiarized by rapid courses with National socialist ideas, so that they can then be employed.

4) All positions on factory and employee counselors councils in Germany must be filled by National Socialists. There must no longer be any factory in which Marxists or "Christians" hold the leading positions. Orders should therefore be given immediately that Communist and Catholic factory or employee councils who are still holding office should be dismissed. To prevent this being carried out in a wild and undisciplined manner, it is laid down that the reponsible Regional (Bezirks) leader of the German Labour Front, in conjunction with the Gau Director of factory cells (Gau-Betriebszellen-Leiter) should from time to time, decide on the necessary orders (in agreement with the Regional (Bezirks) leader of German industry).

H1132-0275

The above schemes (Ausfuhrungen) and orders are to be put into effect immediately with proven National Socialist thoroughness. No pardon to the enemy but stake all for the victory of the National Socialistic revolution.

Signed MUCHOW
Director of the Office of the Organisation of the German Labour Front and Deputy Director of the National Socialist Works Organisation of the Political Organization of the N.S.D.A.P.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2336-PS

17 November 1945.

I. BETTY D. RICHARDSON, P.O., W.R.N.S., 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2336-PS.

BETTY D. RICHARDSON,
P.O.,W.R.N.S., 66370.

H1132-0276

Exhibit U.S.A. 352
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT 2349-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Page 514, second paragraph of:

"The Myth of the 20th Century" by Alfred Rosenberg
Published by Hoheneichen Publishing House, München 1941.

"Der Mythus des 20. Jahrhunderts" von Alfred Rosenberg
Hoheneichen Verlag, München 1941

"The idea of honor - national honor - is for us the beginning and end of our entire thinking and doing. It does not admit of any equal-valued center of force alongside of it, no matter of what kind, neither Christian love, nor the Free-Masonic humanity, nor the Roman philosophy."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXCERPT FROM 2349-PS

31 October 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. 2349-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2473-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

Exhibit U.S.A. 324
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

Translation of Selected Pages of the National Socialist Yearbook (Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch) Edition of 1943. Editor ("Herausgeber"), the Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP (Dr. Robert Ley). Published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Successor, Munich.

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Page 170.

THE REICHSLEITERS OF THE NSDAP

Max Amann	Reichsleiter for the Press.
Martin Bormann	Chief of the Party Chancery.
Philipp Bouhler	Chief of the Chancery of the Fuehrer of the NSDAP. Chairman of the official Party Investigation Commission for the Protection of National Socialist Writings.
Walter Darre	On leave.
Otto Dietrich	Reich Press Chief of the NSDAP.
Franz von Epp	Chief of the Kolonialpolitischen amtes.
Karl Fiehler	Chief of the main office for Municipal Politics.
Wilhelm Frick	Leader of the National Socialist "faction" in the Reichstag.
Joseph Goebbels	Reich Propaganda Leader of the NSDAP.
Konstantin Hierl	Leader of the Reich Labour.
Heinrich Himmler	Reich Leader of the SS. The Deputy of the NSDAP, for all questions of Germandom.
Robert Ley	Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP. Leader of the German Labour Front.

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Victor Lutze	Chief of Staff of the SA.
Alfred Rosenberg	Representative of the Fuehrer for the supervision of all mental and ideological training and education of the NSDAP.
Baldur von Schirach	Reich Leader for the Education of Youth of the NSDAP.
Franz Xauer Schwarz	Reich Treasurer of the NSDAP.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 2473-PS.

6 November 1945

I, Gerard Schaefer, 2nd Lt., Inf., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2473-PS.

Gerard Schaefer,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
01332102.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2474-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

Exhibit U.S.A. 327
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

ANORDNUNGEN des STELLVERTRETERS
Decrees of the Deputy of the Fuehrer

Edited 1937 in the Central Publishing House
of the NSDAP, Franz Eher, Successor, Munich

Page 67

DIRECTIVE

The determination of the political trend of the NSDAP and its organizations as well as the subordinate affiliations is a sole function of the Fuehrer.

He has given me the responsibility of strict compliance with the political directives developed by him, by all organizations of the Party and for uniformity of political trends.

To guarantee this I decree as follows:

1. The political leadership within the Party and its political representation towards all offices, State or others, which are outside of the Party, lies solely and exclusively with the Hoheitstraeger (bearers of soverignty) which is to say with me, the Gauleiters (District Directors), Kreisleiters (County Directors), and Ortsgruppenleiters (Local Chapter Directors).

2. The Hoheitstraeger only are entitled to make arrangements with State and other offices which are located within their respective zone of soverignty based on the directives issued by the Fuehrer or by myself in his behalf. For the Gauleiter, these offices include the authorities of the provinces, county labor authorities, etc., within their jurisdiction even if they are located outside of the Gau concerned.

3. Representation towards the states located within a Gau or coinciding with a Gau remains the responsibility of the respective Gauleiter.

4. I personally reserve for myself the representation of the Party in all matters concerning the Reich Government. This also applies to the representation of the Party towards the Government of those states which include more than one Gau, namely, Prussia and Bavaria. Therefore, the Hoheitstraeger of the Party should hereafter forward all matters to me which concern the above named Government.

5. The departmental workers of the Party organization as well as Reich leaders, office directors, etc., as well as leaders of the SA, SS, HJ, and the subordinate affiliations, may not enter into binding agreements of a political nature with State and other offices except when so authorized by their Hoheitstraeger.

6. In places where the territories of the units of the SA, SS, HJ, and the subordinate affiliations do not coincide with the zones of the Hoheitstraeger, the Hoheitstraeger will give his political directives to the ranking leader of each unit within his zone of soverignty.

Munich, 25 October 1934.

Signed
Rudolf Hess

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H1132-0280

H1132-0281

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2474-PS

9 November 1945

I, GERARD SCHAEFFER, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2474-PS.

GERARD SCHAEFFER
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1332102

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2660-PS
Office of U. S. Chief of Counsel

Exhibit U.S.A. 325
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

THE HOHEITSTRAEGER
2nd Issue, 3rd Year, February 1939

Distribution plan for Gaue, Kreise, and Ortsgruppen

The Hoheitstraeger, the contents of which is to be handled confidentially, serves only for the orientation of the competent leaders. It may not be loaned out to other persons. In accordance with the regulation with the Reich Organization Leader, the following Hoheitstraeger ("bearers of sovereignty") and political Leaders mentioned below the Gaue, Kreise, and Ortsgruppen will receive it:

Gauleiter
Deputy Gauleiter
Administrative Head of Gau Office
Gau Commissioner for Educational Letters
Leader of Gau Schools for Political Leaders
Kreisleiter
Kreis Personnel Leader
Kreis Educational Officer
Kreis Business Manager
Kreis Treasurer
Kreis Propaganda Leader
Kreis Press Officer
Kreis Judge of the NSDAP
Kreis Supervisor of DAF
Ortsgruppenleiter

In addition:

Commandants, Unit Commanders and Candidates of Order Castles,
The Reich, Shock Troop, and Gaue Speakers of the NSDAP
The Lieutenants Generals and Major Generals of SA, SS NSFK &NSKK
The Lieutenant Generals and Major Generals of the H.J.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2660-PS

7 November 1945

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt., Inf. O-1332102 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2660-PS.

Gerard Schaefer
2nd Lt., Inf.
O-1332102

H1132-0282

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2715-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.A. 331
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

EXTRACT FROM

"DAS ARCHIV", February 1938,
Vol. 47, pp. 1441 - 1442

Hitler's Speech to the Reichstag on 20 February 1938

"Only now we have succeeded in setting before us the great tasks and in possessing the material things which are the prerequisites for the realization of great creative plans in all fields of our national existence. Thus, National Socialism has made up within a few years for what centuries before it had omitted . . . .

National Socialism has given the German people that leadership which as Party not only mobilizes the nation but also organizes it, so that on the basis of the natural principle of selection, the continuance of a stable political leadership is safeguarded forever . . . .National Socialism . . . . possesses Germany entirely and completely since the day when, five years ago, I left the house in Wilhelmsplatz as Reich Chancellor. There is no institution in this state which is not National Socialist. Above all, however, the National Socialist Party in these five years not only has made the nation National Socialist, but also has given itself that perfect organizational structure which guarantees its permanence for all future. The greatest guarantee of the National Socialist revolution lies in the complete domination of the Reich and all its institutions and organizations, internally and externally by the National Socialist Party. Its protection against the world abroad, however, lies in its new National Socialist armed forces . . . .

In this Reich, anybody who has a responsible position is a National Socialist . . . Every institution of this Reich is under the orders of the supreme political leadership . . . The Party leads the Reich politically, the armed forces defend it militarily . . . There is nobody in any responsible position in this state who doubts that I am the authorized leader of this Reich."

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2715-PS

17 November 1945

I, JOHN H. HERZ, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2715-PS.

JOHN H. HERZ

2715 PS

H1132-0283

Exhibit U.S.A. 330
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2775-I
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUN

DER KONGRESS ZU NÜRNBERG 1934

(Nurnberg Party Congress, 1934)

EXTRACT FROM HITLER'S SPEECH

Page 211

"Only a part of the people will always be really active fighte But they were the fighters of the National Socialist struggle. The were the fighters for the National Socialist revolution, and they are the millions of the rest of the population. For them it is not sufficient to confess: 'I believe,' but to swear; 'I fight'."

DER KONGRESS ZU NÜRNBERG 1935

Central Verlag der NSDAP

(The Congress at Nurnberg)

EXTRACT FROM HITLER'S SPEECH

"It is not the State which gives orders to us, it is we who give orders to the State."

2775 PS

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2775-PS

15 November 1945

I, PFC. ERNST M. COHN, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2775-PS.

ERNST M. COHN,
Pfc., 33925738

H1132-0284

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. [illegible]3-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1132-0285

Exhibit U.S.A. 337
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

EXTRACT FROM "DAS GESICHT DER PARTEI" (THE FACE OF THE PARTY)
(UNDATED - LAST DATE APPEARING IN TEXT IS 1938)

Chart Prepared by the

Chief Education Office of the NSDAP

Page 7

"Advice and sometimes also the harsher form of education are employed if the faulty conduct of an individual harms this individual himself and thus also the community. The relationship of the Party to the various members of the people is as good as his work is. The strength of the prestige which his work has won him from these individuals reflects the strength of the Party. It is reflected in the disciplined strength of the people. No one in the honor dress of the National Socialist German Labor Party is exempted from this honorful obligation. Everyone must maintain for himself the Fuehrer-given high prestige of the position entrusted to him".

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2833-PS

9 November 1945

I, HERBERT F. MORGENROTH, X-046136, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2833-PS.

HERBERT F. MORGENROTH
X-046136

2833 PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 325
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2958-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Extract from "The Statistic of the NSDAP" by Reich Main Office Director Fritz MEHNERT, published in Der Hoheitstraeger, Secuence 8, 1939 page 10

As determined in 1939 the NSDAP consists of:

463 048	blocks
89 378	cells
28 376	local drapters (Ortsgruppen)
808	districts (Kreise)
40	gaus and
1	gau foreign Organization (Auslandorganisation)

2958 PS

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2958-PS

17 November 1945

I, Fred NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2958-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1132-0286

Part 1 Ex. 240

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3051-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

First Document: (Translator's note: sheet of paper approximately 4 inches by 6 inches, containing pencil notes as follows:)

General Field Marshal
has noted.

initials illegible
20 Nov.

I.A. (by order)
initials illegible
15 Nov 38

Second Document:

COPY

II
I. Teletype

Berlin, 10 November 1938

1) To all Headquarters and Stations of the State Police.

2) To all Sections and Sub-sections of the SD.

Urgently to be submitted!

Re: Measures against Jews.

Following my order of tonight, I explicitly point out that looting will be barred under all circumstances by using corresponding measures.

Looters are to be arrested. For more details, instructions will be given by me.

The Reich "Ministry of Justice" (Reichsjustizministerium) has instructed all Public Prosecutors to put at the disposal of the State Police the prisons to hold the arrested Jews.

In addition, the Reich Ministry of Justice asks that in no case are orders to be issued against persons who may have been arrested during the action.

Finally, the Reich Ministry of Justice has instructed the Public Prosecutors not to proceed in any interrogation on matters of the Jewish actions (Judenaktionen).

All this exclusively for your information.

The Chief of the Security Police

/s/ Heydrich

Third Document:

COPY

Berlin, 10 November 1938.

Chief of the Security Police

I. Teletype

To all Headquarters of the State Police.

H1132-0287

Referring to my teletype instructions, I instruct you once more that whenever, during the protest action, looting has occurred, you should proceed ruthlessly, by intensive interrogations, to establish the persons guilty and to secure the objects of the looting.

I ask you to inform me by 11 November 1938, at 8 AM, by telegram, all cases of looting known to you, indicating just the facts and the guilty persons if found.

Before turning over these persons to the examining judge, you must get my instructions.

If necessary, the Kripo can be used to clear up the facts.

Chief of the Security Police

/s/ Heydrich

Fourth Document:

S E C R E T

Copy of Teletype from Munich, 10 November 1938, 1:20 AM.

To all
Headquarters and Stations of the State Police.

To all
Districts and Sub-districts of the SD.

Urgent! Submit immediately to the Chief or his deputy!

Re:
Measures against Jews tonight.

Because of the attempt on the life of the Secretary of the Legation vom Rath in Paris tonight, 9-10 November 1938, demonstrations against Jews are to be expected throughout the Reich. The following instructions are given on how to treat these events:

1) The Chiefs of the State Police, or their deputies, must get in telephonic contact with the political leaders (Gauleitung oder Kreisleitung) who have jurisdiction over their districts and have to arrange a joint meeting with the appropriate inspector or commander of the Order Police (Ordnungspolizei) to discuss the organization of the demonstrations. At these discussions the political leaders have to be informed that the German Police has received from the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police the following instructions, in accordance with which the political leaders should adjust their own measures.

a) Only such measures should be taken which do not involve danger to German life or property. (For instance synagogues are to be burned down only when there is no danger of fire to the surroundings).

b) Business and private apartments of Jews may be destroyed but not looted. The police is instructed to supervise the execution of this order and to arrest looters.

c) On business streets, particular care is to be taken that non-Jewish business should be protected from damage.

d) Foreigners, even Jews, are not to be molested.

H1132-0288

2) The demonstrations which are going to take place should not be hindered by the police provided that the instructions quoted above in section 1 are carried out. The police has only to supervise compliance with the instructions.

3) Upon receipt of this telegram, in all synagogues and offices of the Jewish communities the available archives should be seized by the police, to forestall destruction during the demonstrations. This refers only to valuable historical material, not to new lists of taxes, etc. The archives are to be turned over to the competent SD offices.

4) The direction of the measures of the Security Police concerning the demonstrations against Jews is vested with the organs of the State Police, inasmuch as the inspectors of the Security Police are not issuing their own orders. In order to carry out the measures of the Security Police, officials of the Criminal Police as well as members of the SD of the "Verfuegungstruppe" and the allgemeinen SS may be used.

5) Inasmuch as in the course of the events of this night the employment of officials used for this purpose would be possible, in all districts as many Jews, especially rich ones, are to be arrested as can be accommodated in the existing prisons (Haftraeumen). For the time being only healthy men not too old are to be arrested. Upon their arrest, the appropriate concentration camps should be contacted immediately, in order to confine them in these camps as fast as possible. Special care should be taken that the Jews arrested in accordance with these instructions are not mistreated.

6) The contents of this order are to be forwarded to the appropriate inspectors and commanders of the Ordnungspolizei and to the districts of the SD (SD-Oberabschnitte und SD-Unterabschnitte), adding that the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police ordered this police measure. The Chief of the Ordnungspolizei has given the necessary instructions to the Ordnungspolizei, including the fire brigade. In carrying out the ordered measures, the closest harmony should be assured between the Sicherheitspolizei and the Ordnungspolizei.

The receipt of this telegram is to be confirmed by the Chiefs of the State Police or their deputies by telegram to the Gestapo, care of SS Standartenfuehrer Mueller.

/s/ Heydrich,
SS Gruppenführer.

Fifth Document:

C O P Y

Teletype

To all Headquarters of the State Police
" " Districts and Sub-districts of the SD.

H1132-0289

Protest actions are stopped (see information of press and radio).

An increased patrol activity is to be instituted for the coming night in cooperation with the Order Police (Ordnungspolizei).

Actions still taking place should be barred. However, the justified indignation of the population should be taken into consideration.

Ruthless proceedings should be taken against looters.

The arrests should be continued without restriction and exclusively by the Staatspolizei (leit) stellen.

Chief of the Security Police

/s/ Heydrich

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3051-PS

25 November 1945

I, DR. FELIX EDWARD SHARTON, X-046312, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3051-PS.

FELIX EDWARD SHARTON
X-046312

H1132-0290

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3063-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.A. 332
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

National Socialist
German Labor Party.

Munich 33
Telephone: 50812-50815
50825
(illegible pencil notations)

The Chief Party Judge

Munich 13 February 1939

Sch/L.

To the
General Field Marshal Hermann Goering

BERLIN ... S.
Leipziger Street 3

FILE

Dear Party Member Goering!

I enclose the report of my special senate about the procedure hitherto concluded concerning the excesses on the occasion of the anti-Jewish operations of 9 and 10 November 1938.

Heil Hitler!

(signed:)

Walter Buch

Enclosures

3063 PS

H1132-0291

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3063- PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

Berlin, 22 February 1939.

(illegible pencil notation)

Dear Party Member Buch!

I thank you for forwarding the report of your special senate about the procedure hitherto concluded concerning the excesses on the occasion of the anti-jewish operations of 9 and 10 November 1938, of which I have taken cognizance.

Heil Hitler!

your

(signed) GOERING

To the
Chief Party Judge
Mr. alter Buch
Munich

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 3063- PS

5th December, 1945.

I, VIRGINIA VON SCHON X 046313 AGO, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document 3063- PS.

VIRGINIA VON SCHON
X 046313 AGO

H1132-0292

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3063 - PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

National Socialist German Labor Party

Supreme Party Court (Oberstes Parteigericht)

The Chief of the Central Office

Munich 33
Telephone 50812-50815
50825

File no. 47 (Dictation) Symbol - Sch/R

Secret

Secret

Report

about

the events and judicial prodeedings in connection with the anti-semitic demonstrations of 9 November 1938.

On the evening of 9 November 1938, Reich propaganda director Party Member Dr. Goebbels told the Party leaders assembled at a social evening in the old town hall in Munich, that in the districts (Gauen) of Kurhessen and Magdeburg-Anhalt it had come to hostile Jewish demonstrations, during which Jewish shops were demolished and synagogues were set on fire. The Fuehrer at Goebbels's suggestion had decided, that such demonstrations were not to be prepared or organized by the Party,
Page 2 but so far as they originated spontaneously, they were not to be discouraged either. In other respects, Party Member Dr. Goebbels carried out the purport of what was prescribed in the teletype of the Reich propaganda administration of 10 Nov. 1938 (12:30 to 1 o'clock)

(Enclosure 2)

It was probably understood by all the Party leaders present, from the oral instructions of the Reich propaganda director, that the Party should not appear outwardly as the originator of the demonstrations but in reality should organize and execute them. Instructions in this sense were telephoned immediately (thus a considerable time before transmission of the first teletype) to the bureaus of their districts (Gaue) by a large part of the Party members present.

On 10 November 1938 at 01:20 there was issued to the State police and to the State police main offices (Leitstellen) the enclosed teletype (enclosure 1) of the secret state police; at 01:40, the circular of the Reich propaganda director (enclosure 2); at 02:56, a circular of the staff of the deputy of the Fuehrer (enclosure 3) prohibiting setting fire to Jewish shops; the circular of 10 November 1938 of the staff of the deputy of the Fuehrer; (enclosure 4) at 15:15 confirmed that the Party carries
Page 3 no responsibility for drives (Aktionen) and makes it the duty of Party bureaus to proceed accordingly and to issue necessary directions only after reaching an understanding with the qualified Gauleiter.

At the end of November 1938 the chief Party Court through reports from several district (Gau) courts heard that these demonstrations of the 9 November 1938 had gone as far as plundering and killing of Jews to considerable extent and that they had already been the object of investigation by the police and the state prosecutor.

H1132-0293

The deputy of the Fuehrer agreed with the interpretation of the chief Party Court, that known transgression in any case should be investigated under the jurisdiction of the party:

1) because of the obvious connection between the events to be judged and the instructions which Reich propaganda director, Party Member Dr. Goebbels gave in the town hall at the social evening. Without investigation and evaluation of this connection, a just judgment did not appear possible. This investigation, however, could not be left to innumerable state courts, especially as the demonstrations had meanwhile been presented to the public as being the spontaneous expression of the sentiments of the people.

2) According to the conception of the Supreme Party Court (Oberstes Parteigericht) it must, as a matter of principle, be impossible for political offenses, which primarily concern the interests of the Party and which even though this be only from the viewpoint of the perpetrator are desired by the Party as illegal measures should be determined and
Page 4 judged by the state courts without the Party having the possibility of first obtaining clarification about the happenings and matters pertaining to them so that, if occasion arises, the Fuehrer could be asked in good time to cancel the proceedings at the state court. Due to such considerations General of the Army (Generalfeldmarschall) Party Member Goering, as deputy of the Fuehrer, has entrusted the secret state police and the Party jurisdiction with the investigation of excesses.

The Supreme Party Court has reserved for itself the investigation of killings, severe mistreatment and moral crimes. On the basis of state police inquiries the judges of the Supreme Party Court, who were present with their alternates (zweifacher Besetzung), held and completed quick trials of those cases about which facts were ascertained up to 17 January 1939. Gau leaders and Group leaders of the branches served as jurors at the trials and decisions. The decisions which, for reasons to be discussed later, contain in part only the statements of the facts, are attached.

1) Party Member Frey Heinrich, Party Member since 1932, residing in Rheinhausen, Horst-Kessel-Strasse 23, was ejected from the Party because of a moral crime and race violation perpetrated upon the thirteen-year-old school girl Ruth Kalter. Frey is in custody and has been handed over to the criminal court. (Enclosure 5).

H1132-0294

Page 5 2) Party Member Gerstner Gustav, Party membership number 3 135 242, SA-sergeant (Oberscharfuehrer), residing at Niederwerrn, at present district court prison Wuerzburg, was expelled from the NSDAP and SA because of theft. Gerstner is in custody and has been handed over to the public (staatlich) court because suspected of race violation (Enclosure 6).

3) Party Members Schmidinger Friedrich, SA-2nd Lt. (Sturmfuehrer), residing at 36 Eisenhand Street, Linz, and Hintersteiner Hans, Party membership number 434 332, SA-captain (Sturmhauptfuehrer) residing at 74 Haupt Street, Linz, was expelled from the NSDAP for moral crimes against the Jewess Unger and are now in protective custody (Enclosure 7).

4) Party Member Norgall Franz, Party membership number 342 751, SA-2nd Lt. (Sturmfuehrer), residing at 58 Neuhoefer Street, Heilsberg (East Prussia), was given a warning and sentenced to three years deprivation of ability to hold public office because of disciplinary violation, namely killing of the Jewish couple Seelig in Heilsberg contrary to orders (Enclosure 8).

5) Party Member Rudnik Rudolf, Party membership number 162 948, SA-major (Sturmbannfuehrer), residing at 3/0 Zerber Street, Dessau, was given a warning and sentenced to three years deprivation of ability to hold public office because of shooting of the sixteen-year old Jew Herbert Stein contrary to orders after completion of the drive (Enclosure 9).

In the following cases of killing of Jews, proceedings were suspended or minor punishments were pronounced:

Page 6 6) Party Members Fruehling August, Party membership number about 4 188 000, SA-sergeant (Scharfuehrer), residing at 132 Deichweg, Lesum, and Mahlstedt Bruno, SA-corporal (Rottenfuehrer) living at Lesum, because of shooting of the Jewish couple Goldberg and because of shooting of the Jew Sinasohn (Enclosure 10).

7) Party Members Behring Willi, Party membership number 209 620, SA-sergeant (Truppfuehrer), living at 40 York Street, Bremen, and Heike Josef, Party membership number 678 884, SA-1st Lt. (Obersturmfuehrer), residing at 73 Sedan Street, Bremen, because of shooting the Jew Rosenbaum and the Jewess Zwienicki (Enclosure 11).

8) Party Members Uhlig Max, Party membership number 2 473 540, SA-2nd Lt. (Sturmfuehrer), residing at 39 Hauer Street, Neidenburg, Schudwitz Emil, Party membership number 2 473 425, SA-sergeant (Truppfuehrer), residing at 6b Bruecken Street, Neidenburg, and PA. Rueckstein Fritz, SA-corporal (Rottenfuehrer), living at 8 Heimstaetten Street, Neidenburg, because of killing the Jew Zack, injuring the Jews Aron, Kurt and Helmuth Zack.

PA. Tybussek Max, SA-sergeant (Scharfuehrer), living at 4 Kurze Street, Neidenburg, PA. Kubin Ernst, SA-Pfc (Sturmmann), living at 5 Bruecken Street, Neidenburg, and PA. (Party aspirant) Strysio Wilhelm,
Page 7 SA-corporal (Rottenfuehrer), residing at 10 Ziegler Street, Neidenburg, because of killing the Jew Naftali and injuring the Aryan, Duscha (Enclosure 12).

H1132-0295

9) Party Member Oesterreich Fritz, Party membership number 489 020, local group leader (Ortsgruppenleiter), residing at 56 b Preussen Street, Luenen-Horstmar, because of shooting the Jew Kniebel, Party Member Gutt Heinrich a member since 1 March 1933, special county section administrator (Kreisfachabteilungswalter) for division "plain and fancy foods" (Nahrung und Genuss), living at 80 Horst-Wessel Street, Luenen-Sued, because of shooting the Jew Bruch (Enclosure 13).

10) Party Member Frey Adolf, Party membership number 1 298 915, local group leader (Ortsgruppenleiter), residing at 1 Robert Wagner Street, Eberstadt, because of shooting the Jewess Susanne Stern (Enclosure 14).

11) Party Members Schmidt Heinrich, Party membership number 746 215, SS-1st Lt. (Obersturmfuehrer), residing at 22 Kirch Street, Luenen, and Meckler Ernst, Party membership number 2 792 904, block warden (Blockleiter), residing at 46 Kirch Street, Luenen, because of drowning the Jew Elsoffer (Enclosure 15).

12) Party Members Puchta Werner, Party membership number 481 785, SA-major (Sturmbannfuehrer), residing at 11 Gravelott Street, Chemnitz, Goerner Werner, Party membership number 321 146, SA-1st Lt. (Obersturmfuehrer), residing at 130 Planitz Street, Chemnitz, Immerthal Guido, Party membership number 406 588, SS-corporal (Ruttenfuehrer), residing
Page 8 20 Geitel Street, Chemnitz, Mueller Kurt, party membership number 5 333 545, SS-corporal (Rottenfuehrer), residing at 4 Planetta Street, Chemnitz, for killing the Jew Fuerstenheim (Enclosure 16).

13) Party Member Taudte Heinrich, Party membership number 172 517, SS-man, residing at 23 Herrlein Street, Aschaffenburg, for killing the Jew Vogel (Enclosure 17).

14) Party Member Heinke Werner, Party membership number 9 135, SS-Lieutenant Colonel (Obersturmbannfuehrer), residing at 12 Schiffbauer Street, Kuestrin, for killing the Jew Jakoby (Enclosure 18).

15) Party Member Schenk Hans, Party membership number 246 109, SA-technical sergeant (Obertruppfuehrer), residing at 208 Tegernseerland Street, Munich, for killing the Jew of Polish nationality Chaim Both (Enclosure 19).

16) Proceedings against the Party Members Aichinger Hans, SS-captain (Hauptsturmfuehrer), residing at 9 Seilergasse, Innsbruck, and Hopfgartner Walter, SS-Untersturmfuehrer (Translator's note - One rank below second lieutenant), residing at 21 Gabelsberger Street, Innsbruck, for killing the Jews Graubart, Dr. Bauer, and Berger, have already been quashed on the basis of inquiries on the part of the State Police and individual interrogations of the Supreme Court of the Party (Enclosure 20).

H1132-0296

H1132-0297

9 In regard to cases 3-16 the Supreme Party Court asks the Fuehrer to quash the proceedings in the State Criminal Courts.

The Reich Minister of Justice has been informed of this petition and the decisions on which it was based handed down by the Supreme Party Court.

Cases 4-16 are killings committed by order, committed on the basis of a vague or presumed order, committed without orders but motivated by hatred against Jews or in the opinion that vengeance ought to be taken for the death of Party Member vom Rath upon the wish of the leaders, or
Page 9 killings motivated by a resolution suddenly formed in the excitement of the situation, whereby here too the professed object of the entire action was the innermost reason, as well as the thought that reprisals had to be made in some form or other, on behalf of Party Member vom Rath.

If a clearly defined order is at hand (enclosures 10, 11, and 20) the request to quash the proceedings against the immediate perpetrator needs no further argument. The order must shift the responsibility from the person who acted to the person who gave the order. Furthermore the men often had to fight down strongest inner restraints in order to carry out the order. As was repeatedly expressed by the culprits, it is not our SA and SS men's affair to force their way into bedrooms by night dressed in civilian clothes in order personally to do away with the hated political foe by his wife's side or together with his wife.

The verification of the circumstances under which the orders were given, has shown that in all these cases a misunderstanding arose in some link or other of the chain of orders (Befehlskette) especially due to the fact that it was a matter of course to the National Socialist who was active in the days of the Party struggle that in drives in which the Party does not wish to appear as the organizer orders are not given with final clarity and with all details. He is therefore used to deduce more from what he reads in such an order than is said literally, just as it had frequently become the practice on the part of the person issuing the order in the interest of the Party to refrain from saying everything and merely to hint what he meant to achieve with the specific order - especially when it concerned illegal political demonstrations. Therefore Party Member Dr. Goebbels' instruction that the Party was not to organize this demonstration was most likely interpreted by each Party leader present in the town-hall to mean that the Party should not appear as the organizer. Party Member Dr. Goebbels probably meant it in that way for politically interested and active circles who might participate in such demonstrations are members of the Party and its branches. Naturally they could be mobilized only through offices of the Party and its branches.
Page 10 Thus a series of subordinate leaders understood some unfortunately phrased orders which reached them orally or by phone, to mean that Jewish blood would now have to flow for the blood of Party Member vom Rath, that at any rate the Leadership did not attach importance to the life of a Jew, for example: not the Jew Gruenspan but all Jewry was guilty of the death of Party Member vom Rath, the German people were therefore taking revenge on all Jewry, the synagogues were burning in the entire Reich, Jewish residences and businesses were to be laid waste, life and property of Aryans had to be protected, foreign Jews were not to be molested, the drive was being carried out by order of the Fuehrer, the police were withdrawn, pistols were to be brought, at the least resistance the weapon was to be used without consideration, as an SA man each one would certainly know what he had to do, etc.

(Enclosure 10, pages 5 ff, enclosure 20 and enclosure 11 pages 5 ff.)

It is a matter of course that, under the circumstances described, even an ambiguous order must direct the responsibility upwards. The same is true of a misunderstood order.(Enclosure 11 Heike case, and enclosure 12).

It is another question, whether an intentionally ambiguous order, given with the expectation that the receiver of the order would recognize the intention of the one who gave it and would act accordingly, is not an example of the discipline of the past. In times of struggle such an order may, in individual cases, be necessary, in order to achieve a political success without giving the government any possibility of discovering the origin of the Party. This viewpoint is now obsolete. The public, down to
Page the last man, realizes that political drives like those of 9 November were
11 organized and directed by the Party, whether this is admitted or not.

H1132-0298

When all the synagogues burn down in one night, it must have been organized in some way and can only have been organized by the Party. But the soldier should never be put in a position of having any doubts in regard to the intention of the commander - whether the order really means what it says; for there is a possibility that such doubts may lead to the wrong results in important matters, or there might be doubts in a case when the commander wants to be certain that his order is understood and carried out literally. In any case, soldierly discipline and with it the National Socialist concept of discipline is undermined thereby.

Also in such cases as when Jews were killed without an order (enclosures 13, 14 and 15) or contrary to orders (enclosures 8 and 9), ignoble motives could not be determined. At heart the men were convinced that they had done a service to their Fuehrer and to the Party. Therefore, exclusion from the Party did not take place. The final aim of the proceedings executed and also the yardstick for critical examination must be according to the policy of the Supreme Party Court (Oberstes Parteigericht); on the one hand, to protect these party comrades who, motivated by their decent National Socialist attitude and initiative, had overshot their mark and, on the other hand, to draw a dividing line between the Party and these elements who for Page 12 personal reasons basely misused the Party's national (voelkischen) Liberation battle against Jewry or, beyond that, acted with criminal motives. For this reason, even in cases of acts contrary to orders, only disciplinary violation has been punished by punishment classed as exclusion (Ausschluss).

In the Schenk case (enclosure 19) Chaim Both, the Jew who was killed, was a Polish citizen. The Supreme Party Court (Oberstes Parteigericht) accepted the defendant's plea that he was under the impression he had acted in self defence and quashed the proceedings. After conclusion of the proceedings the case was immediately referred back to the Secret-State Police Office (Geheimes Staatspolizeiamt) for revision of the notes verbales in the files.

H1132-0299

The report of the results of the proceedings so far is submitted 1) because police investigations in the other cases (all together 91) of killings have not been concluded, 2) because the results so far (especially in regard to motives and circumstances) should give an example and a general view, but, in particular, because in the future the Senate might refrain from carrying out proceedings in regard to killings of Jews within the framework of the drive of 9 November 38, in case there is no suspicion, based on police investigations, of selfish or criminal motives. The content of this report confirms this opinion. Beyond this, the last main session in the Schenk case showed that the first known case of the killing of a Jew, i.e., the Polish citizen, was reported to Reich Propaganda Leader, Party Member (Pg) Dr. Goebbels on 10 November 1938 at
Page 13 about 2 o'clock and in this connection the opinion was expressed that something would have to be done in order to avoid having the entire drive take a dangerous turn. According to the statement by the deputy district leader (Gauleiter) of Munich - Upper Bavaria, Party Member Dr. Goebbels replied that the informer should not get excited about one dead Jew, that in the next few day thousands of Jews would perforce see the point. At that time most of the killings could still have been prevented by a supplementary decree. Since this did not happen it must be deduced from this fact as well as from the remark itself that the final success was intended, or at least considered as possible and desirable. The individual active agent carried out only the assumed, but also the vaguely expressed and correctly understood will of the leaders. For that he cannot be punished.

(signature) Schneider
(Schneider)

(Seal):

Nat.Soc.Ger.Worker Party
Supreme Party Court.

- - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 3063 - PS

I, WANDA S. TIESZEN, X 046 265, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. 3063 - PS.

WANDA S. TIESZEN
AGO X 046 265

H1132-0300

H1132-0301

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3230-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

EXTRACT FROM

"DER HOHEITSTRAGER"

February 1939 edition, page 15

"Fight and Order - Not Peace and Order"!

"Fight? Why do you always talk of fighting? You have conquered the state, and if something does not please you, then just make a law and regulate it differently! Why must you always talk of fighting? For you have every power! Over what do you fight? Outer-politically? You have the Wehrmacht - it will wage the fight if it is required. Inner-politically? You have the law and the police which can change everything which does not agree with you.

We do not mean the fight of all against all. We do not fight against the other but we fight because of the other."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 3230-PS

27 November 1945

I. William G. Reitzer, 2nd Lt., FA, 01185952, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3230-PS.

William G. Reitzer,
2nd Lt., FA,
01185952.

3230 PS

Exhibit U.S.A. 356
Filed Dec 17, 1945

Document No. 3268-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

EXCERPTS FROM ALLOCUTION OF HIS HOLINESS
POPE PIUS XII
TO THE SACRED COLLEGE
June 2nd, 1945

Tipografia Poliglotta Vaticana
1945
(pp. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
(A public address of Pope Pius XII reported in newspapers of the world on 3 June 1945)

*** For over twelve years - twelve of the best years of Our mature age - We had lived in the midst of the German people, fulfilling the duties of the office committed to Us. During that time, in the atmosphere of liberty which the political and social conditions of that time allowed Us, We worked for the consolidation of the status of the Catholic Church in Germany. We thus had occasion to learn the great qualities of that people and We were personally in close contact with its most representative men. For that reason We cherish the hope that it can rise to new dignity and new life when once it has laid the satanic spectre raised by National-Socialism and the guilty (as We have already, at other times had occasion to expound) have expiated the crimes they have committed.

While there was still some faint glimmer of hope that that movement could take another and less disastrous course, either through the disillusionment of its more moderate members or through effective opposition from that section of the German people which opposed it, the Church did everything possible to set up a formidable barrier to the spread of ideas at once subversive and violent.

In spring 1933 the German Government asked the Holy See to conclude a Concordat with the Reich: the proposal had the approval of the Episcopate and of at least the greater number of German Catholics. In fact they thought that neither the Concordats up to then engotiated with some individual German States (Länder) nor the Weimar Constitution gave adequate guarantee or assurance of respect for their convictions, for their faith, rights or liberty of action. In such conditions the guarantees could not be secured except through a settlement having the solemn form of a Concordat with the Central Government of the Reich. It should be added that, since it was the Government that made the proposal, the responsibility for all regrettable consequences would have fallen on the Holy See, if it had refused the proposed Concordat.

It was not that the Church, for her part, had any illusions built on excessive optimism, or that, in concluding the Concordat, she had the intention of giving any form of approval to the teachings or tendencies of National-Socialism; this was expressly declared and explained at the time (cfr. L'Osservatore Romano, No. 174, July 2nd, 1933). It must, however, be recognized that the Concordat, in the years that followed, brought some advantages, or at least prevented worse evils. In fact, in spite of all the violations to which it was subjected, it gave Catholics a juridical basis for their defence, a stronghold behind which to shield themselves in their opposition - as long as this was possible - to the ever growing campaign of religious persecution.

The struggle against the Church did, in fact, become ever more bitter: there was the dissolution of Catholic organizations; the gradual suppression of the flourishing Catholic schools, both public and private; the enforced weaning of youth from family and Church; the pressure brought to bear on the conscience of citizens, and especially of civil servants; the systematic defamation, by means of a clever, closely-organized propaganda, of the Church, the clergy, the faithful, the Church's institutions,

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teaching and history; the closing, dissolution, confiscation of religious houses and other ecclesiastical institutions; the complete suppression of the Catholic press and publishing houses.

To resist such attacks millions of courageous Catholics, men and women, closed their ranks around their bishops, whose valiant and severe pronouncements never failed to resound even in these last years of war. These Catholics gathered around their priests to help them adapt their ministry to the ever-changing needs and conditions. And, right up to the end, they set up against the forces of impiety and pride their forces of faith, prayer, and openly Catholic behaviour and education.

In the meantime the Holy See itself multiplied its representations and protests to governing authorities in Germany, reminding them, in clear and energetic language, of their duty to respect and fulfil the obligations of the natural law itself that were confirmed by the Concordat. In those critical years, joining the alert vigilance of a Pastor to the long-suffering patience of a father, Our great Predecessor Pius XI fulfilled his mission as Supreme Pontiff with intrepid courage.

But when, after he had tried all means of persuasion in vain, he saw himself clearly faced with deliberate violations of a solemn pact, with a religious persecution masked or open, but always rigourously organized, he proclaimed to the world, on Passion Sunday 1937, in his Encyclical "Mit brennender Sorge," what National-Socialism really was: the arrogant apostasy from Jesus Christ, the denial of His doctrine and of His work of redemption, the cult of violence, the idolatry of race and blood, the overthrow of human liberty and dignity.

* * *

"Whoever sets up race, or the people, or the State, or a particular form of State, or the depositories of power, or any other fundamental value of the human community.... to be the supreme norm of all, even of religious values, and divinizes them to an idolatrous level, distorts and perverts an order of the world planned and created by God" (cfr. Acta Apost. Sedis, vol. XXIX, 1937, pp. 149 and 171).

* * *

If the rulers of Germany had decided to destroy the Catholic Church even in the old Reich, Providence had decided otherwise. The tribulations inflicted on the Church by National-Socialism have been brought to an end through the sudden and tragic end of the persecutor!

From the prisons, concentration camps and fortresses are now pouring out, together with the political prisoners, also the crowds of those, whether clergy or laymen, whose only crime was their fidelity to Christ and to the faith of their fathers or the dauntless fulfilment of their duties as priests. For them all We have prayed and have seized every opportunity, whenever the occasion offered, to send them a word of comfort and blessing from Our paternal heart.

Indeed the more the veils are drawn which up to now hid the sorrowful passion of the Church under the National-Socialist regime, the more apparent becomes the strength, often steadfast unto death, of numberless Catholics, and the glorious share in that noble contest which belonged to the clergy. Although as yet not in possession of the complete statistics, We cannot refrain from recalling here, by way of example, some details from the abundant accounts which have reached Us from priests and laymen who were interned in the concentration camp of Dachau and were accounted worthy to suffer reproach for the name of Jesus (Acts 5, 41).

In the forefront, for the number and harshness of the treatment meted out to them, were the Polish priests. From 1940 to 1945, 2,800 Polish ecclesiastics and religious were imprisoned in that camp; among them was the Auxiliary bishop of Wloclawek, who died there of typus. In April last there were left only 816 all the others being dead except for two or

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three transferred to another camp. In the summer of 1942, 480 German-speaking ministers of religion were known to be gathered there; of these, 45 were Protestants, all the others Catholic priests. In spite of the continuous inflow of new internees, especially from some dioceses of Bavaria, Rhenania and Westphalia, their number, as a result of the high rate of mortality, at the beginning of this year, did not surpass 350. Nor should we pass over in silence those belonging to occupied territories, Holland, Belgium, France (among whom the Bishop of Clermont), Luxembourg, Slovenia, Italy. Many of those priests and laymen endured indescribable sufferings for their faith and for their vocation. In one case the hatred of the impious against Christ reached the point of parodying on the person of an interned priest, with barbed wire, the scourging and crowning with thorns of our Redeemer.

H1132-0304

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-110
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Stamp: Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer SS
Document Administration,
Secret, ref. no. 212/21

The Reichsführer SS
Personal Staff
Diary No. 48/16/43 g
Bra/Bn

Field Hq
10 August 1943

Secret

To all Senior Executive SS- and Police Officers
(Höheren SS- und Polizeiführer)

At the request of the Reichsführer SS I am sending you the enclosed order, with the request that the Chief of the Regular Police (Ordnungspolizei) and of the Security Police be informed; they are to make this instruction known to their subordinate offices verbally.

In addition the Reichsführer SS requests that the Gauleiters concerned be informed verbally of this order.

1 encl.

Brand
SS - Obersturmbanufuehrer

The Reichsführer-SS
RF/Bn 48/16/43 g

Field Hq
10 August 1943

Secret.

It is not the task of the Police to interfere in clashes (Auseinandersetzungen) between Germans and English and American terror fliers who have bailed out.

H. Himmler

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-110

8 November 1945.

I, BETTY RICHARDSON, P/O, WRNS, 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. R-110.

BETTY RICHARDSON,
P/O, WRNS,
66370.

H1132-0305

H1132-0306

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-36
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

Berlin, 5 September 1942

The Minister

on the p r e m i s e s

In the enclosure I submit a memorandum dated 19 August 1942 containing the opinion of my collaborator Dr. Markull on the Bormann letter of 23 July.

I should be grateful if you would consider the memorandum as submitted to you personally and return it to me in person, in view of its serious character. The problem raised is so fundamental for our entire policy in the East that I felt obliged to submit it to you.

(signed) Leibbrandt

Draft
5 copies

1st dopy

TOP SECRET

Berlin, 19 August 1942

Concerning Bormann's letter

6 copies
1st copy

R-36

On 23 July 42 Party Director Bormann sent the Minister a letter which enumerates in 8 paragraphs the principles the Minister is to follow in administering the Occupied Areas in the East. Thereupon the Minister in a message to the Fuehrer dated 11 August 42 explained in detail to what extent these principles are already being put into practice or used as a basis of policy.

Any person reading this correspondence is struck first of all by the complete agreement of concepts. The Minister apparently was particularly concerned about two points: the first relates to the protection of German rule against the pressure of the Slav race, the second to the absolute necessity of simplifying the administration. These are indeed decisive problems of which more will have to be said. For the rest the Minister not only raises no objections against Bormann's principles or even his phraseology; on the contrary he uses them as a basis of his reply and endeavors to show that they are already being put into practice. When, however, Bormann's letter was read out by Captain Zimmermann in a conference of the Department Chiefs, grave concern was shown at once, both on account of the phraseology of the letter and the future conduct of our policy. In order to find out whether this concern is justified, it is best to start from a fiction which will show clearly what the situation is.

I.

Let us suppose Bormann's letter were issued to the Reich Commissioners as a ministerial decree. This supposition is by no means unrealistic since the Minister appears to hold identical views. Since the "Ostland" (Baltic area) presents a special case, and since the Ukraine is, or will become, probably the most important region politically, the following discussion will be based mainly on the conditions prevailing in that region.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-36
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

1. The consequences of a ministerial decree of this kind will be judged best by its effect on those men whose duty it is to put it into practice. The supposed decree would, however, be particularly effective and would influence opinions to a particular degree for reasons which will be discussed below. Imagine the formulas of Bormann's letter translated into the language of a member of the German civil administration, and you will get roughly the following views.

"The Slavs are to work for us. In so far as we don't need them, they may die. Therefore dompulsory vaccination and German health services are superfluous. The fertility of the Slavs is undesirable. They may use contraceptives or practice abortion, the more the better. Education is dangerous. It is enough if they can count up to 100. At best an education which produces useful stooges for us is admissible. Every educated person is a future enemy. Religion we leave to them as a means of diversion. As for food they won't get any more than is necessary. We are the masters, we come first.

These sentences are by no means overstatements. On the contrary, they are covered word by word by the spirit and the text of Bormann's letter. Already at this point the question arises whether such a result is desirable in the interests of the Reich. It can hardly be doubted that these views would become known to the Ukrainian people. Similar opinions prevail even today. Those who are familiar with the conditions know that these views coincide, in part verbatim, with the so-called "Fascist viewpoint" as dinned into the masses by bolshevist propaganda. The political consequences are obvious.

2. But there is no real need to assume a fictious decree as was done in Paragraph 1. The above mantioned concepts of our role in the East already exist in practice.

The Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine has expounded his views of the Ukrainianpeople over which he rules in three successive speeches at the opening of the German House on 16 April 42, at the celebration of the Fuehrer's birthday, and at the inauguration of the Pary District. He declared on these and several other occasions that this people stood far below us and should be grateful to God that we allow them to stay alive. We had liberated them, in return they must know no other goal except to
Original work for us. There could be no human companionship. A "soft" policy
page -2- of understanding was out of the question. District Commissioners who maintained good relations with the population were mistrusted by him ipso facto. He would on no account follow the Berlin policy.

Let me supplement these pronouncements briefly by a few phrases, which every visitor and every member of the local civil administration can confirm from his own observation. Taken from day-to-day experience they show particularly clearly howwell the soil is prepared for the Bormann letter.

"Strictly speaking, we are here among negroes" (meeting of the Cultural Department, April 1942)
"The population is just dirty and lazy" (this was the opinion in the Winter, in the spring the same people were of the opposite opinion)
"In my area, whoever shows signs of intelligence will be shot" (District Commissioner "Kreisleiter" Becher, Gaiszin)
"We must always endeavour to incite one group against the other" (often repeated especially by the Police)
"All we do is to take what we need, the rest can go to the dogs" (statement by economic officials)
"In all unpleasant matters the odium must fall on the Ukrainian department heads" (general administrative maxim)

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I may add that for instance "Kreisleiter" Knuth whom the "Gauleiter" still retains, in spite of the gravest accusations against his integrity in business matters, declared in conversation on the Kiev question, that Kiev ought to be depopulated through epidemics. Altogether it would be best if the superfluous part of the population starved to death. When shortly after Tiso's visit, the famous Lavra Monastery was blown up, in spite of being under SS Guard, the same circle thoroughly welcomed the vent, because they erroneously assumed that it would weaken the Ukrainian national spirit, where as actually the opposite happened.

3. There is, however, no uniformity of opinion in regard to these matters within the Ukraine. One might even say that this policy is advocated only by Koch's personal entourage and by the colleagues which he has chosen. On the other hand nearly all the Department Chiefs at the Kovno office declare more or less openly that they consider these opinions disastrous and detach themselves from them. It was because he sensed this hostility that the Reich Commissioner told his department chiefs some weeks ago in a conference that there were two groups among them, one frankly working against him, the other doing the same thing secretly.

Finally among the District Commissioners at least 80% oppose the views described above. In many conferences with the General Commissioners they emphasized that the population ought to be treated decently and with understanding, that its cultural gifts were surprisingly high, that its labor efficiency was considerable, that we however were about to throw away a precious stock of gratitude, affection, and confidence. Statements like the following are heard frequently:

"If this policy is continued, there will be a catastrophe." - "These sharp practices will attain nothing except to make the Ukrainians hate us". "Our position here is already lost", etc.

For the rest the only effect of the false concepts of the Master Race is to relax the discipline of our officials. Thus the report of the Kiev Commissioner General of March 42 reads:
"Regreattably enough there were also greater numbers of offences committed by Germans. It is to be hoped that the work of the law courts will soon succeed in eliminating those elements whose place is not in the occupied areas and in creating a situation where higher standards of general conduct are required from every German in the occupied countries."

4. The above mentioned policy of the Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine is in obvious contrast not only to opinion of 80% of his District Commissioners and specialists, but also to the decrees of the Minister. In the decree of 22 November 41 it is expressly pointed out that the Ukrainians must not be considered, let alone treated as niggers. In the decree of 17 March 42 this order is reiteratedmore emphatically. The decree of 13 May 42 oppose the opinion that the Ukrainians are not a nation at all, and the false doctrine of the Master race. Yet in spite of efforts lasting for a whole year it was impossible to change the official spirit of the Reich Commissariat for the Ukraine. The majority of the administration leaders place their hopes in the Minister. A ministerial decree conforming to the Bormann letter would be considered by them as evidence of a complete change of policy and would result in deep depression and loss of confidence.

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This contrast of opinion between Minister and Reich Commissioner has become known not only within the Civil Administration, but also in the Supreme Reich Administration. Many officials of other branches have visited the Ukraine as well as the "Ostland". Nearly all of them come home with the conviction that the Minister could not carry through his policy, and that, on the contrary the Reich Commissioners considered the Ministry completely superfluous in view of the position of Governor General Frank.

5. Perhaps one ought to inquire whether there is not in fact an agreement between the policy hitherto pursued and the Bormann letter in the sense that the decrees quoted above and the other instructions of the Ministry are to be understood merely as tactical moves, whereas in fact there is no divergence of opinion. The Minister's reply of 11 August might be considered to point in this direction.

   In answer to this it should be pointed out that the Minister knows very well that it is not possible to rearrange a continent of the size of Russia by means of political tactics and by wearing the mask of a liberator, but only by applying a statesmanlike conception appropriate to the political conditions and to the dignity of the Reich. The frequently reiterated demands for a differentiated treatment of the Eastern nations are based on the conviction that these nations, after having been liberated from Bolshevism must, as a matter of course, be given their national and cultural rights. Unless this is presupposed, they could never be expected to forswear Russian nationalism.

   Another reason why the Minister's policy cannot be interpreted merely as a tactical manoeuvre is the inconsistency which this would imply. For in that case the word "liberation" ought never to have been mentioned. No theater should be allowed to stay open, no trade school, no Ukrainian university institute should be allowed to function. No Ukrainian artists, doctors, judges should be brought to Germany to attend course as is happening now.

6. Therefore the situation is this: Although Bormann's letter originates from Field Headquarters, it cannot be issued as a ministerial decree since such a decree would disavow the entire policy hitherto pronounced by the Minister. If his policy were founded upon a far reaching conception, this conception would simply be smashed. If his policy merely pursued a certain tactical line, this too would fail since Koch's opposition has rejected and sabotaged these tactics from the beginning. In this connection it is necessary to point once more to the obvious similarity between the opinions professed by Koch and the instructions given in the Bormann letter. Leaving aside the question whether this similarity is accidental, in any case the result is taht Koch's opinion has prevailed over that of the Minister. Judging by previous experience, it cannot be assumed that Bormann's letter will remain for long unknown to the Reich Commissioners, at least in regard to its general tendency. Thus the question arises whether this development is to be allow ed to take its course, and whether the matter can be allowed to rest where the report to the Fuehrer of 11 August 1942 left it. Only the Minister himself can decide upon this question. Even so the following considerations are useful: ever since the Ministry was set up on the principle of concentration and unity of leadership, it lost more and more power in striking contrast to that principle. The question of the relationship with the Police, so important in practice, was settled to the disadvantage of the civil administration. Unified leadership in the hands of the District Commissioners was thus dissolved. The higher SS and Police leaders refuse to pay the usual respect to the General Commissioners such as reporting, etc. All technical

H1132-0309

questions are decided upon by Speer! Agricultural questions are dealt with by a department of the Ministry of Food and by the Office for the Four Year Plan; the same applies to Forestry and Trade. Authority in racial questions is assumed more and more by the Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood. Nor is there any unity among the authorities in questions of propaganda. It is not surprising in view of this development that the Supreme Reich Administration continue their attacks and try to pry loose one prerogative after the other. Nor isit surprising under these circumstances that in the Berlin offices it is openly rumored that the Ministry is to be changed into a mere staff organization!This is not the place to enter further into these matters. They may rather serve as a background against which the ncessity of a clarification of basic policies stands out all the more sharptly. The Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories enjoys particular prestige with the public because of the personality at its head. This is not the prestige of an able tactician, or of a reckless tyrant, but the public have rightly confidence in clear-cut spiritual solutions. In the same way the prestige enjoyed by the Ministry from the other Reich Authorities rests specifically on this foundation. The considerations set out above lead perforce to the conclusion that the existence of Bormann's letter constitutes an attack against this foundation. The political line therefore is doubly threatened by the organizational difficulties mentioned above.

II.

What has been said so far shows how necessary it is that the situation be clarified; how and when this is to be done, is for the Minister to decide. In his letter of 11 August 1942 he has left open for himself the possibility of a special audience with the Fuehrer. There are, however, several more points which need clarification.

1. Without wishing to criticize in any way the statements of Party Director Bormann it is yet necessary to point out that the working of his letter does not always bring out clearly the importance of the issue at stake. A phrase like "brisk trade in contraceptives" hadbetter not be brought into connection with the name of the Fuehrer. In the same way abrupt phrases like: "vaccination of the non-German population is out of the question", "under no circumstances higher education", "the population must not rise to a higher standard", under no circumstances German Health Sefvices" would hardly seem to be entirely in keeping with the importance of the historical problems involved. Compared with the diginity of the conception of the German State phrases like these would seem altogether inadmissable as instructionsfor the German policy in the East.

2. As has been mentioned above, the Reich Commissioner Koch leads an especially strong agitation against the so-called "soft" policy.Any
Original action founded on understanding and on a politically commendable respect
page -5- for the justified susceptibilities of foreign nationhood is at once denounced from their quarters as weakness and slackening of the "master consciousness". But this attitude leads to the same inconsistencies which were discussed above in Part I, Paragraph 5, in connection with the Question of tactics. In the "Voelkischer Beobachter" of 20 August 1942 Koch proudly speaks of the Ukrainians having been furthered in their cultural and intellectual efforts. This shows that even if one starts from his viewpoint, it is impossible to disregard entirely foreign nationhood. The unfortunate "master" complex, however, surrounds even sensible measures with those clouds of mental reservations and tactical insincerity which were characteristic of Czarist policy in regard to non-Russian nations, For the rest, it is entirely incomprehensible why there should be any fear lest we might breed "by any of our measures a master -feeling" in Slav nations. (Bormann letter, Point 5) Surely it goes

H1132-0310

without saying that nobody thinks of subjecting even the most russified person of German blood to Ukrainian or Esthonian judicature or police. Nobody knows the German nation better than the Fuehrer. He knows only too well that the German sometimes tends to be all too decent and careless. But he also knows that judging by past experience all the worst instincts are usually aroused by appeals to the master spirit as propagated from Rovno. Certain incidents in the Government General ("Kreishauptmann" von Hirschfeld, Cpt. von Sahle) ought to serve as warning examples. It should be emphatically stressed that the German claim to leadership is a matter of course, and that a continuous, mistrustfull overstressing of that claim is only liable to cause breakdowns in personal and political relations.

3. A further important point which needs clarification is consituted by the numerous historical errors on which these various authorities base their opinions. (this paragraph and the following (4) contain historical proof that there is a Ukrainian nation and that it is wrong to speak of a "uniform Slav rabble".

III.

The statements set out above may appear very sharp. They are, however, dictated by concern and duty. (This paragraph contains proposals of policy. Germany ought to rule for the benefit of Europe and not on the principle that the occupied countries are to be exploited for the benefit of Germany alone. The nations in the East should be ruled, but not oppressed. "One can lead only those whom one respects." Proposals for simplification and unification of administration) The letter ends:

These demands of political philosophy are being realised in a grandiose manner by our Japanese ally in his newly occupied southern districts. The general rules for the administration of Greater Asia which were published a short time ago ("Foreign Policy", July 1942) contain a classic formula for a Reich policy of this kind. The dangers inherent in the character of the Japanese nation such as arrogance, misuse of power, lack of respect for foreign nationhood are exorcised by an open challenge by the highest official authority, an act of frankness which gives the impression of supreme self-reliance. The political opinion thus expressed is strikingly similar to the Minister's own concept. The fate of the Reich will depend on whether or not this concept can be realised.

(signed) Dr. M

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT R-36

November 23, 1945

I WALTER ROTHSCHILD, 1st Lt. AUS, ASN-0886354 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document R-36.

WALTER ROTHSCHILD
1st Lt. AUS
ASN-0886354.

Exhibit U.S.A. 358
Filed Dec. 18, 1945

TRANLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. R-101 A
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Translation

Ko/4/16.1.40

The Chief of the Security Police
and of the Security Service SS

Berlin S.W.68, April 5th 1940
102 Wilhelmstreet

II B 3-II 1131-C.42-21 Tr./Is
Please mention the Ref. Nr. and date when replying

To
The Reich Commissioner for the consolidation
of German Folkdom
c/o SS-Brig.Ldr.Griefelt

Berlin Halensee
142 Kurfuerstendamm

Subject: Expropriation of property owned by Churches and Monasteries for the purpose of resettling persons of German race.

Ref: Letter of 16 Jan. 40 C II 2-Dr.W/Sa

Encl: 3 files, 1 list, copy of a letter, plans of buildings.

See next page

Enclosed I submit for your information, copy of a letter addressed by the Chief of Security Police and Security Service to the Reich Leader SS. and Chief of the German Police on 21 Feb.1940. The Reich Leader SS has agreed to the proposals made in the enclosed letter and has ordered the matter to be dealt with by collaboration between the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service and your office. The measures agreed upon are to be carried out by means of the Law concerning Appropriation of Real Estate for the use of the German Forces ("Wehrleistungsgesetz") under the heading "The Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Folkdom". In regard to Par.4. of the enclosed letter the Reich Leader has made the marginal comment "Very Good". Furthermore I submit 3 files with detailed material on the Church property in question.

Would you please get in touch with my office, after having read the files, so that further measures can be taken in hand.

By Order

(signed) Six
"Standartenfuehrer SS"

R-101
A

DOCUMENT R-101A, (Enclosures)

COPY

The Chief of Security Police
and the SD

Berlin SW 11, 21 Feb.1940
Prinz-Albrecht-Street 8

II B 3 II 1131
C,42-21

Personal!

TO: Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police
Berlin SW 11, Prinz-Albrecht Street 8.

Subject: Expropriation of Churches and Monastries for the Accommodation of Racial Germans.

H1132-0312

H1132-0313

Reference: Letter of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Folkdom. C II 2 - Dr W/Su of 16.1.1940

Enclosures: 3 files, 1 list.

Enclosed is a list of church possessions which might be available for the accommodation of Racial Germans. The list, which please return, is supplemented by correspondence and illustrated material pertinen t to the subject.

For political reasons, c xpropriation without indemnity of the entire property of the churches and religious orders will hardly be possible at this ti me.

Expropriation with indemnity or in return for assignment of other lands and grounds will be even less possible.

It is therefore suggested that the respective authorities of the Orders be instructed that they make available the monasteries concerned for the accommodation of Racial Germans and remove their own members to other less populous monasteries.
(Marginal Note opposite this paragraph: "Very Good" in pencil)

The final expropriation of these properties thus placed at our disposal can then be carried out step by step in course of ti e.

It is suggested that the help of the Reich Union for Folk Welfare and Resettlement Aid be enlisted for the detailed work; that organization has at its disposal an appropriate number of experts trained in this field.

(Marginal Note opposite this paragraph: Chief is Sturmbannführer Dr. Röhrich! Take care! "in pencil")

(signed) Heydrich
SS-Gruppenführer

Appended are:

List of items submitted to the Reichsführer SS in the original.

Concerning determination of suitable monasteries for the housing of Teachers' colleges.
(follows: list of docu ments pertaining to monasteries by localities: 1) Frankfurt on Rhein, etc. to 18)

Concerning accommodation for Baltic Germans who cannot be used for work
(follows: list of do cuments pertaining to monasteries by localities: 19) to 21)

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CERTIF ICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-101A

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. I nf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant wi th the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. R-101A.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-101B
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

The Reich Leader SS
and Chief of the German Police

Berlin SW 11, 31 October 1940
8 Prince Albrecht-Street

S-IV A 4 a -1170/40

To the
Commissioner for the
Four-Year-Plan
c/o Burgomaster, Main Trustee Office (East) Dr. Winkler

SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTER

Berlin W.9
28 Potsdamer-Street

Subject: Treatment of Church Property in the incorporated Eastern countries.

Ref: Your Special Delivery letter of 10 Sept. 1940 - Dr. H.A./ Roe-Va/A 2 1821

Dear Party Comrade Dr. Winkler,

I, too, am of the opinion that in accordance with the rul governing the work of the Main Trustee Office East, all Polish property must be confiscated. As I already pointed out to your office in my letter of 10 March 1940 - my ref. IA 3-2031/40-212- it is considered absolutely necessary and desirable from the viewpoint of the Security Police, to seize also the property owned by the Catholic and Protestant Churches in the incorporated areas. I have no hesitation to use a very severe yard stick in this matter and to make as few exceptions as possible, especially since in the meantime conditions in the field of foreign relations have changed fundamentally and at the same time conditions in the incorporated countries have calmed down to a certain extent.

In particular, I hold the view that in carrying out the confiscations no difference should be made between the property of the United, Evangelical-Lutheran and Catholic Churches. It may be correct that most racial Germans were members of the United Church as distinct from the Catholic Church and the Evangelical-Lutheran Church, led by Bishop Burscho; on the other hand, a special treatment of the United church would only lead to appeals and to discussions which are undesirable generally as well as from the point of view of church policy. For the same reason I do not think it is feasible to exempt Church property and church installations, the administration of which has in the meantime been transferred to Germans.

As to the question to what extent Churches, Chapels, cemeteries and official residences of ministers still officiating should be confiscated, I consider that those premises which are still used for divine service should be exempted, whereas all other premises, e. g. churches no longer in use should be confiscated. In particular I consider it necessary to confiscate all cemeteries; this will make it possible to initiate quickly the proposed policy of making cemeteries undenominational and of transferring them to communal ownership.

I am unable to share your apprehensions lest an extended seizure of church property might deprive the ministers still officiating of their subsistence.

I would point out, that in the "Warthegau", the largest district in the incorporated Eastern area, the Church Tax Law has since been introduced, so that the ministers are enabled, in accordance with the purpose of that Law, to meet their expenses

H1132-0315

from the Church Taxes received. A similar Law is in preparation for Danzig-West Prussia so that there, too, the subsistence of the ministers will be assured. For the rest the ministers have all kinds of incidental revenues such as christening, burial and mass fees, so that there need be no fear of their suffering distress. Lastly, the Reich Church Minister has, as far as I know, earmarked considerable sums for the subsistence of ministers in the incorporated Eastern areas. He therefore should have no difficulties in allowing the ministers in the district Danzig-West Prussia and in the annexed parts of Upper Silesia, appropriate relief or salaries, until such time as the Church Tax Law is introduced there.

Finally I wish to remark that I, too, am of the opinion, that the proposed confiscations will have to be carried out by your office. If in certain cases confiscations should have been effected in the meantime by the Police or by District Presidents (Landräte), it was probably a question of preliminary seizures of premises for the use of returning Germans; such measures should not be considered confiscations in the proper sense.

I should be grateful if you will keep me informed of further developments in the matter.

Heil Hitler!

Yours sincerely,

(signed) H. HIMMLER

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-101B

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. R-101B.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

H1132-0316

Part of Ex. 358

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.R-101C
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(Rubber stamp:)
Submit again: 15 August, 1 Sept.
(some deleted numbers)

July 30th 1941

C-6/6/10.2.40

Subject: Treatment of Church Property in the incorporated Eastern areas
Reference: Letter of this of fice of 31 May 1941
Encl: Nil

To
Reich Leader SS.
Berlin SW 11
8 Prince-Albrecht-Street

Reich Leader!

Further to the report of 30 May 1941 this office considers it its duty to call the Reich Leader's attention to the development which is currently taking place in the incorporated Eastern countries with regard to seizure and confiscation of Church property.

As soon as the Reich Laws on expropriation had been introduced, the Reich Governor and Gauleiter in the Wartheland adopted the practice of expropriating real estate belonging to churches for use as dwellings. He grants compensation to the extent of the assessed value and pays the equivalent amount into blocked accounts.

Moreover the East German Estate Administration Limited (Ostdeutsche Landbewirtschaftungs-Ges.m.b.H.) reports that in the "Warthegau" all real estate owned by the churches is being claimed by the local Gau administration (Gauselbstverwaltung).

As already reported the Main Trustee Office East has ordered and carried out the confiscation of Church property on their own sector. Although the Main Trustee Office has taken care wherever possible to avoid touching agricultural Church property, the fact that the Trustee Offices carry out confiscations, while the Land Offices (Bodenämter) have so far remained completely passive in accordance with their orders, inevitably leads to frictions, encroachments and disagreements in practice.

This office therefore ventures to apply for a ruling as to how Church property in the Incorporated Eastern Areas is to be dealt with.

By Order
(signed) illegible
"SS-Standartenfuehrer"
(initials)

R-101C

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-101C

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. R101C.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

Part of E. 358

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-101D
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C-8/2/30.12/39 Wir/Wi

March 30th 1942.

(in pencil)
"Send at once to" (follows illegible initial)

(rubber stamp)
"Submit again"

Subject: Confiscation of premises, especially monasteries and ecclesiastical institutions for the housing of re-settlers.

Ref: My letter of 17 Dec. 1940
Your letter of 7 Jan. 1941, Ref. No. AH/1240/289

To
Reich Leader SS

Berlin S.W.11.
8 Prince-Albrecht Street.

Reich Leader!

Immediately upon receipt of your letter of 7 January 1941, this office stopped all payments of rent to those monasteries and ecclesiastical institutions, whose premises had been put to use as camps for resettlers, and this even in cases where the Repatriation Department ("Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle") had in the meantime concluded leases with the owners in question.

By agreement with the Main Security Office SS. ("Reichssicherheitshauptamt") I simultaneously entered into discussions with the Reich Minister for the Interior in order to induce him to supplement the Law concerning Appropriation of Real Estate for the Use of the Forces (Reichsleistungsgesetz") by issuing executive instructions on the compensation question, which would make it possible to seize ecclesiastical premises without compensation.

After further preparations in which the Party Chancellery participated prominently, the Reich Minister of the Interior found a way which makes it possible to seize ecclesiastical premises practically without compensation and yet avoids the impression of being a measure directed against the Church. In fact, the Reich Minister of the Interior intended to apply to these ecclesiastical objects a decree issued by him on 26 April 1940 with regard to public buildings owned by communes or other public corporations. This decree merely provided that the public corporations concerned should be compensated for current expenses (light and water charges etc.) and certain losses of revenue, while it would be up to the public corporations themselves to bear the remaining charges on the estate, such as interest on mortgages, taxes, etc. It was to be stated, for the sake of external appearance, that this decree had been intended to apply to all premises "which were not used for the purpose of making profits."

R-101D

This way of dealing with the matter, which would have been acceptable from the view-point of church policy, was however, violently opposed by the Hight Command of the Forces. As a matter of principle, executive instructions to the "Wehrleistungsgesetz" may be issued only with the approval of the High Command.

As far as is known, the High Command based its opposition primarily on the contention that if the Decree of 26 April 1940, which was originally intended to apply only to communes, were applied to church property without restriction, this would inevitably bring about the financial collapse of the ecclesiastical institutions concerned. This conclusion was indeed correct; if the ecclesiastical institutions are paid no real rent or other

H1132-0318

compensation for the use of their premises, while at the same time they are not relieved of their obligation to pay interest on mortgages, rates, repairs, etc., these institutions must collapse financially. Moreover the High Command is said to have stated that it was most undesirable at the moment to discontinue suddenly the hitherto magnanimous practice of the Forces in regard to compensation. The Forces - in contrast to this office - had hitherto paid rent to church instituti ons just as to other owners of private premises which they had taken over. The rent was computed on the basis of the floor spa ce of the premises concerned.

The latest development in these discussions between the High Command on the one side, and the Party Chancellery and the Reich Minister of the Interior on the other, is said to be this: The respective officials in charge of the matter have reported on the differences of opinion to General Reinecke on the one side, and Party Director Bormann on the other. Allegedly the intention is that Gen. Reinecke and Par ty Director Bormann ask the Fuehrer for his decision in this matter.

This office considers it pertinent to inform the Reich Leader SS of these developments and to request him to use his influence, if possible, in order to bring about as quickly as possible a ruling conforming with the wishes of the Party Chancellery.

Since the decision on this problem has been delayed already for more than a year, this office has encountered certain difficulties in dealing with the numerous pending cases of confiscation. The ecclesiastical ins titutions rightly point out, that the Forces make no objection t o paying rent, whereas the "Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle" as well as this office refuse the payment of rent in every instance. Above all, owing to the fact that this office has until now strictly refused any payment, there has been in recent months an increasing number of instances, where communes and District Presidents have applied to us direct for their tax claims, while tradesmen have submitted to us their bills and mortgage creditors their interest claims; all these persons as well as the evacuated inma tes of Church Asylums etc. complain that the stoppage of all rent payments by this office has deprived them of their rightful claims.

In some cases church institutions have already started lawsuits against the Reich (as represented by this office) in the Berlin District Court and in other courts in the Reich. In one of these cases judgment was p assed in favor of the Reich. In other cases the outcome is doubtful. One of the plaintiffs is Cardinal-Archbishop Bertram of Breslau who puts forward a claim for rent ceded to him for this purpose by the Annaheim Convent of St. Annaberg, since dissolved by the State Police. In this case prompt action by the State Police, which unfortunately is not possible everywhere, will probably have the effect of the Archbishop's case being dismissed .

Assuming that it may be a long time before a final settlement is reached, the official s charged with this matter in the respective offices, including the representative of the Party Chancellery, have made a proposal, which may be acceptable as an interim solution; according to this proposal, the ecclesiastical institutions would, for the time being, be paid amounts corresponding to the current charges on the premises (mortgage interests, taxes etc.) By receiving these moneys the churches would make no profit. It might be laid down, moreover, that these payments must never be made to the ecclesiastical institutions themselves, but direct from here to the credi tors, and it might be made a condition of payment, that mortgag e creditors cede to this office their claims for interest against the churches concerned. Indirectly it would still be some relief for the churches if their obligations were taken over.

H1132-0319

Although such a solution may not be altogether satisfactory from the point of view of church policy, it may yet help to calm down for the moment the anxiety among the non-clerical circles which are indirectly involved. It is through these repercussions that the greatest amount of annoyance is caused to those who have to deal with these matters. Furthermore it might be worth considering whether the special treatment ordered by the Reich Leader SS should not be confined to those church institutions proper which never have served profitable purposes and which therefore have no right whatsoever to derive any gains from measures dictated by military necessity. Such an arrangement would be in line with the basic idea of the settlement originally worked out by the Party Chancellery and by the Reich Minister of the Interior. The result of this limitation would be that rent could be paid, in accordance with the general rules of the "Reichsleistungsgesetz", to numerous institutions of the Evangelical Inner Mission which have always been used for the purpose of earning a profit (hostels, hotels, sanatoria, etc.) It is precisely for these commercial institutions with an ecclesiastical background that the dependence on former sources of revenue is greatest; being purely commercial enterprises they usually had an appropriate amount of debts; therefore the adverse effect on the creditors is greatest in the case of these semi-ecclesiastical enterprises. The strict refusal of any rent payment would then apply only to monasteries proper, retreats, etc.

I have the honour to request a decision as to whether pending a final settlement of the compensation question, compensation may be granted at least for current real estate charges, as proposed above.

The Chief of the Staff Main Office

(signed) C.W.

SS-"Gruppenfuehrer"

(initial)

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-101D

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. R-101D.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

Exhibit U.S.A. 333
Filed Dec. 17, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-110
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Stamp: Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer SS
Document Administration,
Secret, ref. no. 212/21

The Reichsführer SS
Personal Staff
Diary No. 48/16/43 g
Bra/Bn

Field Hq
10 August 1943

Secret

To all Senior Executive SS- and Police Officers
(Höheren SS- und Polizeiführer)

At the request of the Reichsführer SS I am sending you the enclosed order, with the request that the Chief of the Regular Police (Ordnungspolizei) and of the Security Police be informed; they are to make this instruction known to their subordinate offices verbally.

In addition the Reichsführer SS requests that the Gauleiters concerned be informed verbally of this order.

1 encl.

Brand
SS - Obersturmbanufuehrer

The Reichsführer-SS
RF/Bn 48/16/43 g

Field Hq
10 August 1943

Secret.

It is not the task of the Police to interfere in clashes (Auseinandersetzungen) between Germans and English and American terror fliers who have bailed out.

H. Himmler

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-110

R-110

8 November 1945.

I, BETTY RICHARDSON, P/O, WRNS, 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. R-110.

BETTY RICHARDSON,
P/O, WRNS,
66370.

H1132-0320

H1132-0321

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-112-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1. Persons implicated : GESTAPO, especially HIMMLER in his capacity as Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, STRECKENBACH and GREIFELT of the same office.

2. Subject matter : Persecution of Polish Nationals; compulsory "Re-Germanisation".

3. Type and date of document :

A. Decree signed by Himmler as Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, dated 16.2.1942;

B. A second Decree of the same date and reference Nr., signed by the same;

C. Decree of the same Authority, signed By Order by Streckenbach, dated 1.7.1942;

D. Decree by The Chief of Staff Headquarters (SS Central Office) signed by Greifelt, dated 28.7.1942.

4. Location of original : Attached/from OSS

5. Summary : By the Law of 4.3.41 (Reich Law Gazette I p.118) a German Ethnical List had been introduced, in which those persons of Polish nationality, resident in the incorporate Eastern countries, had to be entered who were of German "race". These documents deal with persons who are entered in Division 4 of the list, because they voluntarily had given up their German nationality, had acquired Polish nationality, and had shown themselves "hostile to the German race" ("Renegades").

Document A. Entries in the German Ethnical List were made on application of the persons concerned. This decree orders that persons are to be sent to a Concentration Camp, unless they apply for entry in the list.

Document B. This decree contains the fundamental rules for the treatment of the members of Division 4. They are to be evacuated and resettled in Germany proper. An exception is made for "asocial and hereditarily inferior persons, and persons"with a particularly bad political record" who are to be turned over to Concentration Camps (Part II A.) The others may not continue in professions involving "leadership", their children may not

R-112

H1132-0322

TRANSLATION OF DOCMENT R-112-PS
(Continue)

attend local secondary schools; their property is seized and they are to receive only such means of support as the Police dole out to them; (Part II B.) They are then to be resettled in Germany proper. Their property in Poland will be sold, the proceeds will be paid into blocked accounts of which they can use only a limited amount, until their re-Germanisation is proved the Gestapo will impose certain restrictions on them. (Part II,C.) In case they fail to comply the Gestap will take appropriate measures against them; and in the last instance apply for revocation of their naturalisation, whreupon they will be sent to Concentration Camps; their children may be separated from them. (Parts III and IV.)

Document C. Evacuation and resettlemen en masse has been proved to be unfeasible under prevailing war conditions. The Gestapo is charged with an extensive weeding-out action. They have first to test again the "racial" quality; then the political records. Persons who do not pass these tests are to be imprisoned in Concentration Camps. The others may be evacuated and resettled individually whenever this seems particularly desirable for the particular persons.

Document D.Instruction in which particular areas these persons are to be resettled, if any.

Complete translation enclosed.

H1132-0323

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-112-PS
(Continue)

DOCUMENT A.

The Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police — Berlin, Febr. 16th 1942

The Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood.
S II A 2 Nr.420/VII/41 - 176 -

To
The Reich Governors in the Reich "Gaue"
Wartha Country and Danzig-West Prussia,
The Province Presidents at Breslau, Katowice and Koenigsberg,
The State Police District Offices at Danzig, Poznan and Katowice,
The State Police Offices at Tilsit, Zichenau, Allenstein, Grudziaz, Bydgosz, Inowrazlaw, Litzmannstadt, Oppeln.

Copies to
The Reich Commissioners for the Consolidation of German Nationhood-Staff Headquarters,
Departement I, Reich Ministry of the Interior,
The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer at Koenigsberg, Danzig, Poznan, Breslau,
The Security Service Districts at Inowrazlaw, Lwow, Torun Tilsit, Zichenau,
The Security Service Districts at Danzig, Katowice, Poznan,
The Security Service Main Local Branches at Allenstein, Oppeln,
Departments III B 1, IV C 2, IV D 2 of the Security Service Main Office

Re: Racial Germans who do not apply for entry in the List for Repatriation of German Ethnic Groups ("German Ethnical List"

I. Where Racial Germans have not applied for entry in the "German Ethnical List", you will instruct the subordinate agencies to turn over their names to the State Police (Superior) Office. Subsequently you will report to me.

II. The Local State Police (Superior) Office, will charge the persons whose names are turned over to them to prove within eight days that they have applied for entry in the "German Ethnical List". If such proof is not submitted, the Person in question is to be taken into protective custody for transfer into a Concentration Camp.

(signed) HIMMLER

A true copy
(signed) Kippsch
Clerk

(seal)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-112-PS
(Continue)

DOCUMENT R. (Translation)

The Reichs Fuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police — Berlin, Feb.16.1942

Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood

II A 2 Nr. 420 VII/41-176

To
a) The Supreme Reich Authorities, 10 copies
b) The Governments of the German States, Prussia excepted, 10 copies
c) The Reich Governors, 10 copies
d) The "Gauleiter", 10 copies
e) The Presidents of Provinces and Districts in Prussia, 10 cop
f) The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer, 10 copies
g) The State Police (Superior) Offices, 3 copies

INFORMATION TO
h) Department I, Reich Ministry of the Interior, 10 copies
i) The Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, - Staff Headquarters, 10 copies
j) Main Trustee Office East, 10 copies
k) The Inspectors of Security Police and Security Service, 5 copies
l) Reich Main Security Office - for distribution sub-C-
m) The Security Service (Superior) Districts
n) The Criminal Police (Superior) Offices.

RE: Treatment of persons entered in Division 4 of the German Ethnical List.

According to the powers given to me by the Decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor concerning the Consolidation of Germa Nationhood of 7.10.39, and exercising furthermore the powers held by me as Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police, and attributed to me by the Decree of the Fuehrer's Deputy A 7/41 of 26.2.1941, and with the consent of the Party Chancery, the Finance Minister and the Main Trustee Office East, I order as follows:

I. In Division 4 of the German Ethnical List (Ordinance concerning the List for the Repatriation of German Ethnic Groups and the German nationality within the incorporated areas in the East of 4.3.1941 - German Law Gazette I p. 118) - will be entered those racial Germans who had been Polonised on their own instigation. They may acquire German nationality by naturalisation with a proviso for revocation. Those Germans who were Polonised on their own application and their children are to be won back for Germany. Where this aim cannot be attained, they must at least be prevented from assisting the Polish nation in the future. Numerous persons among those entered in Division 4 deserve to be called "renegades" in the strict sense of the word. Since however, to call them "renegades" might render more difficult the process of winning them back, the term "renegade" will not be used in official communications. The persons in question are rather to be called "Polonised Germans".

The Polonisation of these persons took different form, but in every case resulted in persons becoming active enemies of

H1132-0325

Germany. In particular the following groups have to be distinguished:

a) German Racials living in mixed marriages with foreigners,
b) Children from mixed marriages with foreigners,
c) Persons influenced by the Catholic Church,
d) Persons influenced by the Augsburg Church of Bishop Bursche
e) Persons who renounced their German nationality for the sake of social advance,
f) Persons who renounced their German nationality for reasons of class (nobility, owners of large estates, clergy)
g) Persons who renounced their German nationality because they were isolated in purely Polish surroundings.

II. The Re-Germanisation of the Polonised Germans presupposes their complete separation from Polish surroundings. For that reason the persons entered in Division 4 of the German Ethnical List are to be dealt with in the following manner:

A. They are to be resettled in Old Reich territory.

1. The Superior SS and Police Leaders are charged with evacuating and resettling them according to instructio which will follow later.

2. Asocial persons and others who are of inferior hereditary quality will not be included in the resettlement. Their names will be turned over at once by the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer (Inspectors of Security Police and Security Service) to the competent State Police (Superior) Office. The latter will arrange for their transfer into a Concentration Camp.

3. Persons with a particularly bad political record will not be included in the resettlement action. Their names will also be given by the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer (Inspectors of Security Police and Security Service) to the competent State Police (Superior) Office for transfer into a Concentration Camp. The wives and children of such persons are to be resettled in old Reich territory and to be included in the Germanisation measures. Where the wife also has a particularly bad political record and cannot be included in the resettlement action, her name too, is to be turned over to the competent State Police (Superior) Office with a view of imprisoning her in a Concentrati Camp. In such cases the children are to be separated from their parents and to be dealt with according to III, Par.2, of this Decree. Persons are to be considered as having a particularly bad political record who have offended the German nation to a very great degree (e.g. who participated in persecutions of Germans, or boycotts of Germans, etc.)

B. <u>How these persons are to be dealt with prior to resettling them.</u>

1. Persons who hitherto had professions involving leadership of men (educators, clergymen, works' managers, Master artisans etc.) will be reeducated for other professionsthat do not involve the leadership of men. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer will order and control the reeducation.

H1132-0326

2. On application these persons will be received into the German Labor Front. They are not to be received into the Party, any of its organizations, or an affiliated organisation.

3. The children will be admitted to the local German Elementary Schools and have to join the Hitler Youth. They are not to be admitted to a local Secondary School. Should such children enter a Secondary school, they would have to enter a boarding school in the old Reich territory, provided that th Higher SS and Police Fuehrer who has jurisdiction over the parents' domicile gives his consent. They are forbidden to enter a University, with the exception of children who have attended a German Boarding School for at least three jears and have been designated by the school as suitable for University attendance.

4. The property of these persons remains seized. In order to enable them to support themselves and to pay their necessary expenses they will receive instalments, the amount of which will be fixed by the competent SS and Police Fuehrer according to instructions of the Authority competent by virtue of section 12 of the Law of 17.9.1940 (German Law Gazette I p.1270), which will be issued later.

5. They will be on an equal footing with other Germans as regards distribution of rations, textiles etc., admission to Germn inns and meetings, and the receipt of pensions etc. Their dwelling houses are not to be seized, unless they are of a disproportionate size, so that the housing shortage calls for dividing up the house and seizing one part of it.

C. <u>How they are to be dealt with following resettlement in Germany proper.</u>

1. Their property remains seized and will be liquidated according to instuctions now in force by the Authorities competent by virtue of section 12. of the Law of 17.9.40 (German L.G.I. p.1270). The proceeds will be paid into a Special Account. After final liquidation of the property, the administration of the Special Account will be handled by the locally competent Higher SS and Police Fuehrer. After the transfer to the locally competent SS and Police Fuehrer the persons concerned may draw from the account up to RM 2000.-- per year. Above this amount they may draw only with the consent of the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer. The release of the special Account is up to the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood - Staff Headquarters. Application for it has to be made by the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer as soonas the Person concerned is considered to have been re-Germanised.

2. The locally competent State Police (Directing) Office will impose on them the following duties:

   a) to join without delay an organisation associated with the NSDAP and to make their children join the Hitler Youth.

   b) not to change their domicile in the first 5 years following the resettlement, unless the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer agrees,

   c) not to marry without permission by the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer,

H1132-0327

d) to refrain from accepting a guardianship,

e) not to start studies at a University, unless the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer agrees,

f) not to assume a new German name for a non-German one.

3. On their application they will be received into an organization affiliated with the NSDAP, unless there are special objections in a particular case. They will not be received into the Party or any of its formations, apart from the children being received into the Hitler Youth.

4. The competent Higher SS and Police Fuehrer will appoint for each resettled family, resp. for each independent single person, a "Counsellor". This counsellor has to assist the person who is to be re-Germanised, in reverting to his original nationhood, to report every 6 months to the competent SS and Police Fuehrer and the competent State Police (Superior) Office on the progress of the Germanisation and to give his opinion on measures intended by the State Police if any.
The Party has promised to recognise service as a "Counsellor" as service for the Party.

5. Apart from the exceptions stated in Nrs. 1-4 the persons concerned are on equal footing with other German nationals.

III. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer will further the Re-Germanisation actions with every means at their disposal and continuously take stock of their success. In case they find that obstacles are put in the way of a re-Germanisation action, they will report on their findings to the competent State Police (Superior) Office for appropriate measures. Where it proves to be impossible to attain re-Germanisation even by forcible measures taken by the State Police, they will apply for a revocation of the naturalisation through the Reich Fuehrer SS, Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood and give notice to the competent State Police (Superior) Office.

The Superior SS and Police Fuehrer will take particular care that the re-Germanisation of children will not be hindered by adverse influence of their parents. In case such adverse influence has been found to exist, and that it cannot be removed by forcible measures taken by the State Police, the children have to be placed with families against whose ideological and political opinion there are no objections, provided they are prepared to receive them as foster children without reservation, moved by love for the good blood flowing in the children's veins, and to treat them as their own children. The same applies to children who have been separated from their parents by virtue of Nr. II A 3 of this decree.

IV. In the course of fulfilling their duties imposed on them by this Decree the competent State Police (Superior) Offices will take in particular the following measures:

1. They will take into protective custody the persons named to them under Nr. II A 2 and 3 of this Decree and will order their imprisonment in a concentration camp.

2. They will start a dossier on every person entered in Division 4 of the German Ethnical List. One dossier will be enough for a whole family. The dossier will contain a photo of the persons in question and every communication received, which may be of value for judging the persons in question.

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3. They will impose the obligations as provided in Nr. II C 2 and keep watch on their being fulfilled, and take appropriate measures for enforcing them.

4. They will assist the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer in their task of re-Germanisation, particularly in removing obstacles by forcible measures whenever there is opposition to re-Germanisation. Before ordering forcible measures by the State Police they will give the Counsellor of the person in question an opportunity to state his opinion.

5. They will take into protective custody all persons, with regard to whom the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer has applied for revocation of their naturalisation and will order their imprisonment in a Concentration Camp.

(signed) H. HIMMLER

(STAMP)

F.f.c.
Lippsch, Office Employee.

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DOCUMENT C. Translation

The Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police,

Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood

Berlin, July 1st 1942.

II B 1 e -IV-

To

a) The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer, 3 copies
b) The Inspetors of Security Police and Security Service, 3 copies
c) The State Police (Superior) Offices in the incorporated Eastern areas, 5 copies
d) The Security Service (Superior) Office in the incorporated Eastern areas, 5 copies
e) The Criminal Police (Superior) Office in the incorporated Eastern areas, 3 copies

Copies to

f) Dep. I of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, 5 copies
g) The Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood-Staff Headquarters, 3 copies
h) The Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood-Communication Centre to Racial Germans, 3 copie
i) Main Office for Questions of Race and Settlement, 5 copies
j) Reich Main Security Office - for distribution sub. B.

Re.: Resettlement of members of Division 4 of the "Deutsche Volksliste".

According to the Decree of the Reich Leader SS, Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, dated 16.2.42, Ref.Nr. II A 2 Nr. 420 VII/41-176 concerning "Treatmat of persons entered in Division 4 of the German Ethnical List" these persons are to be resettled in Old German territory. Evacuation and resettlement have to be effected by the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer on instructions to be issued later.

Since conditions at the moment are difficult in every part of the war economy, and especially since there is a considerable shortage of housing in the whole of the Reich, the former intention of resettling at once the members of group 4 of the German Ethnical List in Germany proper, cannot generally be accomplished

This is why for the time being only individual persons or individual families can be resettled; in the first place they are persons whose resettlement for political and for reasons of Security Police seems to be particularly urgent.

Where as there should be no difficultly in dealing with the asocial and biological inferior persons mentioned in II A 2 of the Decree of 16.2.42, the State Police (Superior) Offices ought to pay particular attention to the persons mentioned under II A 3 as having a particularly bad record. Even if the greater part of these persons are already imprisoned in a Concentration Camp, some of them still reside in the Incorporated Eastern Areas. With regard to the persons entered in Div. 4 of the German Ethnical List I hereby order the following:

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I.

1. The State Police (Superior) Office will demand from the local branches of the German Ethnical List, the Security Service (Superior) Offices and the Criminal Police (Superior) Offices their dossiers dealing with members of Division 4.

2. Decisive for the further treatment of members of Div.4 will be the result of a racial test. As soon therefore as it will be possible to examine a larger number of members of Div. 4, the competent examiner of the Head Office for Race and Settlement has to be informed, and place and time for the racial test have to be fixed.

3. The leaders of the State Police (Superior) Offices and the leaders of the Security Service (Superior) Offices (or their Deputies) will take personal part in the examinations, in order to inspect personally the persons to be tested. The result of the test is to be added to the dossier.
   The persons not passing the racial test (hereditarily inferior persons etc.) will be excluded from the German Ethnical List on application to the competent branch. Their certificate of having been entered into the list will be taken away by the State Police (Superior) Office. After having been excluded from the list they are to be treated as non-German subjects. In case they have been found unsocial, they have to be imprisoned in a Concentration Camp.

4. The racial tests having been completed, the leaders of the State Police (Superior) Offices and the leaders of the Security Service (Superior) Offices, resp. their permanent deputies (in the Security Service the III B officials will together examine the material available and will apply in case of necessity to the Reich Main Security for an Order for Custody and ConcentrationCamp Imprisonment. In cases presenting particular difficulties the dossiers are first to be submitted to the Reich Security Office, Dep. III - III B. Thedecision of the latter office then will be forwarded to the competent State Police (Superior) Office for further actbn.

5. Those persons, with regard to whom Imprisonment in a Concentration Camp has been decided upon, will be transported at once by the competent State Police (Superior) Office to a Concentration Camp, on the specified order of Dept. IV of the Reich MainSecurity Office. The competent State Police (Superior) Office then will send their dossiers to the competent Camp Administrative, enclosing an appropriate communication and quoting the decision reached.

II.

1. Persons with regard to whom it was decided to resettle them will be reported by the State Police (Superior) Office to the competent Superior SS and Police Leader in the Incorporated Eastern areas to whom the dossiers will be handed over.

2. The Superior SS and Police Leaders in the Incorporated Eastern Areas will request the Superior SS and Police Leaders in those parts of Germany proper which have been designated for such settlements, to assign the settlers a place of work and appropriate housing; the dossiers will accompany the request.
   The Staff Headquarters will designate to the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer in the Incorporated Eastern areas certain larger areas suitable for resettlement.

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3. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer in Germany proper acting on their own responsibility, will decide on the settlement on the basis of the dossier sent to them and taking into consideration the conditions as a whole.

   In other respects the settlement follows the rules of procedure used in the resettlement of persons suitable for re-Germanisation.

4. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer in the Incorporated Eastern Areas report to the following Authorities whenever a transport leaves, enclosing a list of names and places of departure:

   a) Reich Commissioner for the Consolidationof German Nationhood, - Communication Centre for Racial Germans -
   b) Reich Commission for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, - Staff Headquarters -
   c) Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, Reich Main Security Office III B,
   d) The Superior SS and Police Leader in Germany proper,
   e) The State Police (Superior) Offices competent in Germany proper,
   f) The Security Service (Superior) Offices, competent in Germany proper,
   g) The State Police (Superior) Office, competent in the Incorporated Eastern Areas.

5. For further dealings with the resettled persons the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidationpf German Nationhood - Communication Centre for Racial Germans assumes jurisdiction; he will act through the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer.

6. In fulfilment of their duty to examine continuously the success of the re-Germanisation action (cp.III of the Decree of 16.2.42) the Security Service (Superior) Offices in Germany proper have to intervene in the same way as they do in continuously reporting on the Poles suitable for Germanisation to the Reich Main Security Office and the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer; they have toassist the appointed "Counsellors" as to questions of race (In Charge: Dep.III B) whenever possible.

By order

(signed) Streckenbach

SS Group Leader

A true copy

(sg) Klimsch

Employee

DOCUMENT D. Translation

Ref. I-3/4-1 (21.6.41 Foe/La Berlin, July 28th 1942

re: Evacuation and Resettlement of the members of Division 4 of the German Ethnical List.

Your Ref: Decrees of Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of German Police, Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood of 16.2.1942, Ref. Nr. II A 2 420 VII/41 176, and of 1.7.42, Ref. Nr. III B 1 e IV.

To The

Higher SS and Police Fuehrer for the districts:

Alpine Country, Danube, Elbe, Fulda-Werra, Centre, North East, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Rhine, Spree, South, South East, South West, Wartha, Danzig-West Prussia, West, Western Area, Katowice.

Copies to:

1. The Reich Minister of the Interior
   Dept. I
   72 Unter den Linden
   Berlin NW 7

2. The Reichsfuehrer SS, Chief of the German Police
   8 Prince Albrecht Street
   Berlin SW 11

3. The Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, Communication Centre for Racial Germans,
   29 Keith Street
   Berlin SW 68

4. The Chief of the Main Office SS. for Race and Settlemen
   8 Prince-Albrecht Street
   Berlin SW 68

5. The Reich MainSecurity Office
   102 Wilhelm-Street
   Berlin SW 68

Supplementing the Decree of the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police, dated 1.7.42 - quoted above - I hereby order the following:

For the reasons mentioned in the Decree quoted above resettlement will for the moment be effected only for individual persons or families in cases where their resettlement seems to be urgent for reasons of policy or security Police.

Where this action assumes larger proportions, I request immediate report.

I. Regional Distribution.

a) The members of Div. 4 of the German Ethnical List who are to be evacuated from the area the competence of the Representative for Danzig-West Prussia of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood at Danzig will be resettled in the area under the jurisdiction of

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1. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer Centre at Braunschwei (the transit camp being at the Castle, Ilsenburg.)
2. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer Fulda-Werra at Kassel, (the transit camp being at Hann. Muenden.)

b) The members of Div.4. of the German Ethnical List to be evacuated from the area under the competence of the Representative for the Wartha District of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood at Poznan will be resettled in the area under the competence of

1. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer for Alpine Country at Salzburg (the transit camp being at Parsch/ Salzburg)
2. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer for South West at Stuttgart (the transit camp being at Schelklingen)
3. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer for the Rhine at Wiesbaden, (the transit camp being in "Highway-House", Wiesbaden)

c) The members of Div.4. of the German Ethnical List who are to be evacuated from the area under the jurisdiction of the Representative for Katowice of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood at Katowice will be resettled in the area under the jurisdiction of

1. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer Baltic Sea at Stettin (the transit camp "Major Schill" being at Belgard/ Pomerania.)
2. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer West of Duesseldorf, (the transit camp being at Bochum/Westphalia, 30, Klosterstreet.)
3. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer Western Area at Metz, (the transit camp "Brown House" being at Kaiserslauter

d) The members of Div.4. of the German Ethnical List who are to be evacuated from the area under the jurisdiction of the Representative for North East of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood Koenigsberg will be resettled in the area under the jurisdictio of

1. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer for the Reich Capital of Berlin at Berlin.
2. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer for North Sea at Hamburg. The transit camp will be designated later.

I reserve the right to enlarge the areas of resettlement in case of necessity.

II. Assignment of labour.

The members of Div. 4. of the German Ethnical List will be distributed in Germany proper, since they are persons suitable for re-Germanisation. They are not allowed to retur to the Eastern Areas. Their resettlement is effected under the exclusive responsibility of the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer, who are bound by the rules concerning persons suitable for re-Germanisation.

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III. Certificates.

The members of Div. 4 of the German Ethnical List acquire German nationality with a proviso for revocation. They will be given Red Certificates of the "Deutsche Volksliste". For the time being they have not to apply for Identity Cards.

IV. Treatment after resettlement inGermany proper.

In this respect I refer to the Decree of the Reich Leader SS and Chief of the German Police, Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood of 16.2.1942, Ref. Nr. II A 2 420 VII/41 176 and of 1.7.42, Ref. Nr. III B 1c IV, from which I quote the following:"

(follow excerpts from these Decrees, already translated)

"The remaining contents of the decrees quoted have to be kept in mind with diligence.

V. Statistically the persons entered in Div.4. of the German Ethnical List will be treated in accordance with my Order of 7.8.1941, I-3/4-14 (13.3.41). These persons will be taken separately from members of Div.3 of the"Deutsche Volksliste"

The Chief of Staff Headquarters.
(signed) Greifelt
SS Group Leader

A true copy
Signature.

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-112-PS

9 November 1945

I, Walter Rothschild,1st Lieutenant, Army of the United States, ASN-0886354, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. R-112-PS.

Walter Rothschild
1st Lieutenant, Army of the United States
ASN-0886354

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.R-114
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Document A

Berlin, 7.8.42

I-1/7 Fls. 4 Dr. St/Ha

Memo

on meeting of 4.8.42

Subject: General Directions for the treatment of deported Alsatians

Present:

SS.-	"Hauptsturmfuehrer" Dr. Stier	Staff Headquarters
SS.-	"Hauptsturmfuehrer" Petri	
"RR"	Hoffmann	
Dr.	Scherler	
SS.-	Untersturmfuehrer" Foerster	
SS.-	"Obersturmfuehrer" Dr. Hinrichs,	Chief of Estate Office and Settlement Staff, Strasbourg (Leiter des Bodenamtes und Ansiedlungsstabes Strasburg)
SS.-	"Sturmbannfuehrer" Brueckner	Intermediate Office for Racial Germans(Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle)
SS.-	"Hauptsturmfuehrer" Hummisch	Main Office for Reich Security (Reichssicherheitshauptamt)
SS.-	"Unterturmfuehrer" Dr. Sieder	Main office for race and settling (RuS-Hauptamt)
Dr. Labes		D. U. T.

A.

1. State of deportation in Alsace.

The starting point of the conference was a report on the deportation effected so far and further plans for resettlement in Alsace.

1. The first expulsion action (Ausweisungsaktion) was carried out in Alsace in the period from July to December 1940; in the course of it, 105,000 persons were either expelled or prevented from returning. They were in the main Jews, gipsies and other foreign racial elements, criminals, asocial and incurably insane persons, and in addition Frenchmen and Francophiles. The Patois-speaking population was combed out by this series of deportations (Aussiedlungswelle) in the same way as the other Alsatians.

1) Referring to the permission the Fuehrer had given him to cleanse Alsace of all foreign, sick or unreliable elements Gauleiter Wagner has recently pointed out the political necessity of new deportations (zweiten Aussiedlungsaktion) which are to be prepared as soon as possible.
The following classes of people are to be affected by this measure:

a) Coloured persons and their offspring:
Negroes and coloured hybrids
Gipsies and their offspring,
Jews, from half - Jews on,
Mixed Jewish Marriages (jüdische Mischehen)
b) people of foreign race and their offspring,
c) the patois-speaking population,
d) asocial persons,
e) incurably insane persons

2) The following persons are designated for immediate deportation by order of the Reichsstatthalter:

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a) Families whose children have shirked their labour services and prospective military service by fleeing to France. So far 8 families have been discovered in which this situation obtains.
b) Resettlement (Umsiedlung) of special cases in the interior of the Reich for purposes of Germanisation.
e.g. families or individuals, who celebrated the French National day, 14th July 1942, in a manner deliberately hostile to German ideas and the present-day State. There are about 20 of these persons.
c) In special cases as a means of punishment, e.g. individuals who have been designated by the Security Police as insufferable in Alsace and suitable for deportation. These are persons who, though racially of value has been at some time previously in a concentration camp for grave offences against the German nation. The number of these persons is estimated at 150 heads.
d) The following are scheduled for further deportation: Members of the patois-group. The Gauleiter wishes to retain only such persons in the presnet patois-area as adhere to Germanism in their customs, in their language, and in their general attitude with regard to cases under headings a to d above, it is to be noted that the problem of race will be given first consideration, and this in such a manner that persons of racial value will be deported to Germany proper and racially inferior persons to France

B.

The representatives of the SS,-Main Offices present were united in this opinion:

I. In order to ensure a uniform terminology, the following expressions will be used in future:
a) Shifting (Absiedlung) means: Removing persons from districts in which they have hitherto lived, while keeping them within the Reich.
b) Evacuation (Evakuierung) means: Expelling persons from the Reich.
c) Resettlement (Umsiedlung) means: Removing racial Germans from foreign areas in order to bring them within the Reich.

II. 1. The Gauleiter's plans for evacuation can be approved in principle, since they confine themselves in fact to a class of persons, whose presence in the Reich would be insupportable for racial and political reasons.
2. The shifting (Absiedlung) of the patois-population should as a rule be deferred until the end of the war, except in so far as it concern persons who cannot be tolerated in Alsace because of their political activity.
3. The shifting (Absiedlung) of persons mentioned under headings 1 and II-a should be approved in principle. It should be noted that the class of persons affected is confered to those cases, whose immediate expulsion (Abschiebung) is absolutely necessary. There is a general agreement on the view that more persons may be expected to try to escape to France, when compulsory military service is introduced. The families of such persons will have to be shifted (abgesiedelt) in the same way as those of shirkers of labor service unless the family is actually not an accessory to the escape of its family, his guardian is to be shifted (abzusiedeln) instead of the family.
A distribution is to be made with regard to the realtives of shirkers of labor- or military service, according to

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whether the guilt of the family is greater or lesser. In order to differentiate sharply between measures for Germanisation and measures of punishment, it is provided that a t first they be dealt with in camps by the Security Police. Type and duration of this treatment will depend on the conduct of the family. At the conclusion of this penal imprisonment, the family is to be released and handed over for Germanisation. It is conceivable that in special cases the Germanisation may be started at once. Persons politically tainted to a lesser degree may be settled (angesiedelt) in West, or Central Germany, but as a general rule East of the Rhine. The worse the political record and the francophile conduct of a person, the farther away his old locality is he to be settled. It is to be made clear to the shifted persons that their being shifted was the necessay consequence of their relatives escape but their further treatment depends on the conduct of the shifted family members themselves.

4. For use in deciding whether a person is to be shifted or evacuated and as a basis for subsequent settlement and treatment, there should be drafted (in addition to racial and political screening) a general assessment of his work and conduct. A person specially qualified for this task is to be charged with making this assessment.

5. The property of shifted persons shall be dealt with in substantially the same way as the property of members of Section 4 of the German Ethnic List, Personal chattels are as a rule to be left in the possession of the shifted persons. Under the existing law the remainder of the property would have to be confiscated and handed over to the Chief of the Civilian Administration. Efforts should be made to have this property transferred to the Reichsfuehrer-SS in his capacity as Reichskommissar for administration of property (f.d.F.d.v.) Prospects of compensation for property if good conduct is shown, should as a rule, be given . This compensation will be granted according to conduct and degree of re-Germanisation, after a certain period of probation. The estate of the shifted persons is to be charged with appropriate expenses for removal and transport. In the case of paupers these expenses, like those of the other measures for shifting (Absiedlung) or evacuation (Evakuierung) must be borne by the Reichskommissar.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R.114 Nov, 25, 1945.

I, BETTY RICHARDSON, P/O, 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. No. R-114.

BETTY RICHARDSON
P/O
66370

H1132-0337

Filed Dec. 17, 1945

CLERK OF COURT

H-1132

INTERNATIONAL

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

DOCUMENT BOOK

"V"

CRIMINALITY OF DAS KORPS DER POLITISCHEN LEITER DER NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHEN DEUTSCHEN ARBEITERPARTEI (LEADERSHIP CORPS OF THE NAZI PARTY)

ROBERT H. JACKSON
U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

OF COUNSEL:

THOMAS F. LAMBERT, JR.
LIEUTENANT, USNR

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